"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cooler today; tomorrow fair; fresh northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,444. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

U-BOAT SENT SIX SHIPS DOWN, ALL ABOARD SAVED; SUPPLY BOAT BELIEVED TO BE WITH THE RAIDER; WILSON INSISTS GERMAN PLEDGES MUST BE KEPT

HUGHES ROUSES GREAT CROWD ON U-BOAT ISSUE

Refers to Lusitania and Pledges Protection to Americans on Land and Sea.

TAKES BLACKLIST STAND

Won't Tolerate That or Any Improper Interference with Our Property or Mails.

EXPLAINS DANBURY CASE

Decision Solely on the Law—Big Philadelphia and Newark Meetings.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 9.—For the first time in his fight for the Presidency, since his speech of acceptance, Charles E. Hughes tonight brought forward the sinking of the Lusitania by a German submarine as a campaign issue, pointing out that as a result of the sinking the "lives of American men, American women and American children were ruthlessly destroyed." He followed this with the declaration that "we propose to protect American lives on land and sea."

Coming at a time when German submarines were sinking ships off the coast of the United States, the statement stirred up much speculation. It was greeted with enthusiastic applause. It was obvious that it had served to emphasize in the minds of his auditors the fact that Germany had carried its U-boat warfare to the shores of this country.

Mr. Hughes, in a statement issued earlier in the day at Newark, had let it be known that he would not discuss the danger of complications because of the U-boat exploits, as he did not wish to embarrass the Administration in dealing with current events. He did not mention tonight the newest phase of the international relations between this country and Germany.

The nominee was in fine form, and was stirred to his best efforts by a great crowd, which filled the huge Metropolitan Opera House to overflowing. He made his reference to the Lusitania part of a comprehensive declaration of his belief as to what should be the attitude of the Government of this country in upholding the rights of its citizens.

With the Lusitania out of the way, he turned to the alleged wrongdoings of England and other allied countries in their attitude toward the United States.

Will Protect American Trade.

"I do not put life and property on the same footing," he said, and later added:

"We do not propose to tolerate any improper interference with American property, with American mails, or with legitimate commercial intercourse. No American who is exercising only American rights shall be put on any blacklist by any foreign nation."

Mr. Hughes did not mention England or France, but he made his meaning plain. Then came this declaration:

"I repeat in Philadelphia what I said in Milwaukee: We have no intrigues, no unstated purposes, no covert understandings or arrangements. We stand four-square to the world, representing the United States and its interests, and its interests alone, first, last and all the time."

The crowd, which earlier in the evening had started a long demonstration at the mention of the name of Roosevelt by President Riddell of the Union League Club, who presided, accorded Mr. Hughes the most enthusiastic applause of the night when he struck out for the maintenance of American rights.

Mr. Hughes made his declaration of Americanism an answer to the assertion of President Wilson that the Republican Party stood for a war policy. That assertion, he said, was simply an effort of the Administration to escape deserved condemnation.

In addition, Mr Hughes, for the first time, answered the charge that as a Justice of the United States Supreme Court he had personally dealt a blow at organized labor in the Danbury Hat case decision, a charge which has been frequently laid at his door during his campaign tours—tossed at him here and there in labor centres in insulting, derisive tones.

This climax of the night came while Mr. Hughes was midway in his declaration about Americanism and the protection of American lives, property, and commerce. A man in the gallery shouted "How about the Danbury hatters' case?"

There were hisses and shouts of "Put him out."

"Now, my friend," said Mr. Hughes, "I will tell you all about that case as soon as I get through with this part of my statement."

When he came to answer it a few minutes later there was another disturbance in the gallery, and cries of "Make him stand up" were heard.

"Oh, no, no, do not embarrass him," said Mr. Hughes. Then with a firm voice and emphatic gestures the candidate took up the case.

Explains Danbury Decision.

"The question related to the Danbury hatters' case," he said, "a case decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, of which I was a member. The decision was a unanimous one; and, as that statement implies, I concurred in it. I did my duty as a Judge, enforcing the laws of the land.

"Now, what was this case? There was a manufacturer who said that he suffered in his business through what is known as a secondary boycott; that there was an association of workingmen who, through their officers, had destroyed his business. He brought a suit in the Federal Court to recover treble damages under the Sherman anti-trust act.

"The first question presented was whether, on his own statement, he had made out a case. That went to the Supreme Court of the United States long

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Japan Is Pressing Demands on China

PEKING, Oct. 9.—The Chinese press expresses alarm at the insistent manner in which Japan is pressing the demands made in consequence of the recent clash between Chinese and Japanese troops at Chenchiatung, Manchuria. The newspapers express the fear that the new Japanese Cabinet will adopt an aggressive attitude.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, visited the Foreign Office today and discussed with Chen Chin Tao, Chinese Minister of Finance, the Chenchiatung demands. Baron Hayashi emphasized Japan's demand for police rights in Inner and Southern Manchuria and in Eastern and Inner Mongolia.

Chen Chin Tao gave no definite reply, saying that action by the Cabinet was necessary.

OSBORNE, RESIGNING, ATTACKS GOVERNOR

Sing Sing Warden Asserts That Whitman Acquiesced in the Charges Against Him.

REFORMS BLOCKED, HE SAYS

Tells Supt. Carter Recent Orders Have Made It Impossible to Run the Prison Properly.

Thomas Mott Osborne has resigned as Warden of Sing Sing Prison, to take effect Oct. 16. In his letter of resignation, which was made public here last night, the Warden charged Governor Whitman with "acquiescence in the shameful attacks made upon me in Westchester County," and asserted that the Governor "broke every promise he ever made to me, both before and after he took office."

The direct cause of Mr. Osborne's decision not to continue as head of Sing Sing was the recent order issued by James M. Carter, Superintendent of Prisons, restricting "lifers" and men serving long terms to the prison walls. The order, according to Mr. Osborne, meant that fifty-four of the eighty-four trusties employed at responsible tasks outside of the prison must give up their work.

Superintendent Carter, according to Warden Osborne's letter of resignation, which was addressed to the prison Superintendent, had never given the Mutual Welfare League system "a fair and full trial." "Your recent orders," he continued, "issued to the press before they even reached the Warden—thus giving no time to object, to correct, or to modify—are such as to make good administration in any institution impossible. They aim to discredit any administration of the prison and the operation of the Mutual Welfare League."

Resigned First by Telegram.

The Warden's letter followed a telegram of resignation sent to Superintendent Carter, which was made public in Buffalo yesterday morning. Mr. Osborne declined to discuss his action early in the day. Later he motored to New York and went to the University Club, where he wrote the letter of resignation and arranged to have it given out at the Hotel Belmont by Martin Loonin, Employment Agent of the Mutual Welfare League. He returned early last night to Sing Sing, where he said that he would continue as Warden until his successor was appointed, if he was asked to do so. Superintendent Carter said that nothing had been decided as to a new Warden.

In his letter of resignation, Mr. Osborne says:

"When I returned to Sing Sing last July it was with the distinct assurance that the Wardens of the State prisons were to be permitted full control of the details of the respective institutions under their charge, without being subjected to the annoying and mischievous interference, to say nothing of the scandalous persecution, that made good administration at Sing Sing impossible under your predecessor. It was also clearly understood that the Mutual Welfare League system would have what it never yet had—a fair and full trial.

"I regret to say that you have not kept faith, you have forbidden that the public shall have full knowledge of what is going on in their own penal institutions, yet this very secrecy which you enforce is the very thing that made possible the graft and brutality of the old system, and still makes possible a continuance of graft and brutality in one of the State prisons under your own charge. Escapes and prison delinquencies which have always existed under the old system, but have been materially reduced under the new, are made your excuse for spreading abroad doubt and distrust of the Mutual Welfare League and even for the actual destruction of its activities."

Resents Restrictions on Prisoners.

Referring to the restriction of "lifers" to the prison walls, Warden Osborne charges that the order disorganized his office, taking away clerks from the Controller's office, the package and visiting rooms, and the administrative force of the Highway Department.

"It is the latest of a series of orders aiming to discredit my administration of the prison and the operation of the Mutual Welfare League," the letter continues.

"What other interpretation can be placed upon your order of Sept. 20, in which you write:

"'I have now come to the definite conclusion that either the new ideas are not workable or that lax methods are employed in their development.'

"You have reached the definite conclusion without sufficient knowledge either of the working of the league in Sing Sing Prison or any real study of its results. You made the short and hurried visit here during Dean Kirchwey's Wardenship. You have spent part of one day here since my return—three visits in your seven and a half months of office.

Says Whitman Wants Old System.

"I appreciate the difficulty and the embarrassment of your position. I credit you with the desire and intention, when you became Superintendent, to conduct your office with fairness and common sense, but the recationary forces about you have been too strong. The Governor who appointed you is

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You'll Like Deerfoot Sausage.
Ordinary sausage won't do after you've tasted Deerfoot. Get the genuine.—Advt.

BIG PROBLEMS FOR WILSON

Washington Impressed by Perils to Us in War Off Our Coast.

MIGHT ATTACK OUR SHIPS

Another Complication Seen in Reports of a Submarine Base in Maine.

WATCH U-BOAT'S CONDUCT

Question Already Raised as to Halting of Stephano and Putting Passengers in Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—On President Wilson has been placed the responsibility of determining what course the Government shall pursue with reference to the action of Germany in bringing the European war close to the shores of the United States. The seriousness with which the President looks upon the situation is plain from his action in summoning Secretary Lansing to Long Branch for a conference tomorrow.

The activities of the German submarine, or submarines, off Nantucket have made a deep impression in Government circles, and have raised the question whether the United States will be justified, for its own protection and for the future, in permitting belligerent submarine activity at the very doors of the nation.

Evidence has reached here that the U-boat is accompanied by a tender, presumably loaded with torpedoes, fuel, and other supplies, and there is a strong intimation that officials suspect that a German submarine base has been established within American waters. The Department of Justice has had cause to suspect that surveys were being made on islands near the Maine coast with a view to the location of German submarine bases there.

The British and French Embassies in Washington have for some time been making requests of the State Department to be informed of the prospective arrival and departure of United States submarines at places along the coast where British and French patrol squadrons are being maintained, the object of the requests being to obviate the danger that American submarines would be attacked by the allied cruisers in the belief that they were German.

This fact became known today in connection with the activities of the raider off Nantucket. It assumes considerable importance at this time, since it shows that the British and French Governments had reason to believe that German submarines would visit American waters and were on the lookout for them. Beyond that, however, the matter takes on a new phase in the danger that it brings, since the arrival of a German submarine near the coast of the United States, to naval vessels of this Government.

The action of Germany in sending a submarine on a mission of war to this side of the Atlantic has thus jeopardized warships of the United States, a neutral nation. With British, French, and German vessels of war near the coast, American submarines are not free, without grave danger, to carry on the practice cruises in which they are actively engaged.

Whether the President, in giving consideration to the new turn in the U-boat issue, will study the effect on international relations of the danger to American submarines, and perhaps to other American warships and innocent merchant vessels through the British patrol warships, can only be surmised. It is said, however, that the President may be impressed, as officials here have been, by the feeling that as long as British, French, and German vessels of war remain in waters adjacent to the shores of the United States, the maintenance of friendly relations between this Government and these belligerents will be jeopardized.

Many Perplexing Questions.

The problems before President Wilson in connection with the coming of a German submarine or submarines to western Atlantic waters may be stated as follows:

Has the United States a right to object to having the European war brought close to its shores, 3,000 miles from the nearest scene of actual conflict?

Are German submarines operating from bases on American territory or within American territorial waters?

Did the U-53 enter Newport harbor to obtain military information, such as whether the German merchant submarine Bremen has reached this country or what merchant vessels carrying supplies to the Allies had just departed or were about to depart from American ports?

Has a virtual blockade of American ports been established by the U-boat activity?

Does the danger to American warships of attack by British and French cruisers and German submarines in these waters justify the President in demanding that the British and French patrol of the Atlantic coast be discontinued, and that German submarines be withdrawn from near the coast of the United States?

With reference to this last question, it is admitted to be conceivable that the U-53 might easily mistake an American warship for a British or French warship and torpedo her. Officials think it likely that the U-53 will make an attempt to sink one or more of the warships of the British and French patrol squadron along the Atlantic Coast.

The theory is that such an attack would be made at night, as the submarine could hardly escape if she encountered a British or French warship in broad daylight. That the danger of error is very great has been demonstrated forcibly by the frequent requests made to the State Department by the British and French Embassies in Washington that advance notice be given to the allied patrol ships whenever any American submarine is about to depart from or enter places which the allied vessels are guarding.

Comment on Allies' "Inactivity."

Some critical comment was heard here today, based on an understanding that the British and French patrol vessels had made no move to overhaul the U-53. It is known here that three ships of the allied patrol squadron were off the Virginia Capes Saturday night. By that time, according to what was said today, these vessels must have known that the U-53 had put into Newport. So it was contended that the patrol ships were showing lack of initiative by remaining off the Virginia Capes while the German submarine was preparing to play havoc with shipping carrying munitions of war to England and France.

The questions enumerated above are all outside of those involved in Germany's pledges to conduct submarine warfare in accordance with international practice. Until the facts are obtained, officials say, it will be impossible for the Government to determine its course. These facts, it is explained, must include the following points:

By compelling crews and passengers, including American women and children, to take to small boats in the open sea, was the U-boat violating pledges to make certain that persons on merchant ships sunk by German submarines would not be jeopardized through being left to the mercy of the sea at a considerable distance from the nearest land?

Was proper warning and time for passengers and crew to disembark given in all cases of vessels sunk by the German submarine?

Was the rule of visit and search followed in each instance by the submarine?

After reading the newspaper accounts of the exploits of U-53 yesterday off Nantucket Shoals Lightship, officials who discussed the matter today were of the opinion that U-53 had not violated the pledges the German Government had given to the United States.

It was conceded, however, that possible ground for complaint on the part of this Government was given in the case of the Stephano. This ship, while sailing under British colors, was bound for a United States port, and could not be regarded as engaged in carrying contraband of war.

It is not questioned that the German submarine had the right to make a prize of the Stephano and send her to there. But it is pointed out that the German submarine took grave chances of violating its Government's pledges to the United States by sinking a vessel not engaged in contraband trade, when the lives of American women and children were jeopardized by compelling them to take to small boats in the open ocean.

Lansing Challenged Allies' Plea.

The memorandum of the British Government, sent on behalf of the Entente Allies to neutral powers, urging them to bar belligerent submarines from neutral waters, the text of which was cabled from London tonight, was dated Aug. 21. In this statement the Entente Allies took the ground that submarines were outside the application of the laws of nations because they could escape control and observation by submerging and because it was impossible to identify them, whether neutral or belligerent, combatant or noncombatant.

In a reply to the memorandum Secretary Lansing held that the characteristics of each submersible must govern the case. Concerning the contention of the Allies that it was difficult for warships to distinguish between armed and merchant submarines, Mr. Lansing, it is said, replied that it was equally difficult to distinguish between sailing merchant vessels, some of which may have masked batteries.

The position of the United States is that submarine boats are to be classified as super-marine boats, the facts in each case determining whether the submarine is entitled to treatment as an armed submarine or a commercial submarine. In practice this is what has been done respecting the only belligerent submarines that have entered American ports since the war began—the Deutschland and the U-53. The Deutschland was treated as a commercial submarine and allowed to depart at will. The U-53 was regarded as a naval submarine and treated as such.

Advices to some diplomats here have stated that Norway, Sweden, and Spain have forbidden their harbors to merchant submarines as being "indistinguishable" from war craft. This would indicate that they subscribe to the doctrine laid down by the Entente Allies which has been challenged by the American Government.

A story was circulated here today that Secretary Daniels had informed President Wilson that the official reports to the Navy Department showed that the U-53 had not violated any of Germany's pledges to the United States with respect to the conduct of submarine warfare. This was untrue. Secretary Daniels confined his communications to the President to the reports from Rear Admiral Knight, telling of the work done by the United States destroyers in rescuing the persons who were forced to take to small boats when the ships upon which they were employed or were traveling were sunk by the German submarine. Like Secretary Lansing, Mr. Daniels declined to comment for publication on the situation caused by the

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GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.
—Advt.

Norway Hears the Bremen Is On Its Way to Africa

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Oct. 9.—The evening paper of the Norwegian town of Bergen states today that, according to communications from a man well known in German naval circles, the German submarine Bremen was not bound for America, but for some East African harbor.

The paper also states that the valu of the Deutschland's cargo brought from America was 8,000,000 reichsmarks.

WILSON SUMMONS LANSING

Secretary and President to Confer Today on New U-Boat Problem.

HAS TALK WITH BERNSTORFF

Tells Him Berlin Must Keep Its Promises and Makes Similar Public Announcement.

CAREFUL WATCH TO BE KEPT

All Official Reports So Far Indicate No Violation of Law by German Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 9.—Secretary Lansing is coming to Shadow Lawn tomorrow to take dinner with the President and remain all night. The announcement was made this evening by Secretary Tumulty.

No reason for the sudden engagement was given, but it is assumed that the President wishes to talk over in full with the Secretary the problems raised by the spectacular raid of the German submarine or submarines on the commerce off the coast of New England.

Aside from the possible implications in the invitation to Secretary Lansing, there is no indication here tonight that the Administration regards the activities of the German submarines as producing anything like a crisis in the relations between the United States and Germany. The danger, it is felt, lies in the future, with the complications which may arise with the continuance of commerce raiding near the American coast. It is fully realized that these may include, most serious of all, the loss of American life through a submarine commander's mistake.

All advices which have so far reached the President from official sources tend to show that the German submarines have scrupulously adhered to the pledges given by the Berlin Government. In this connection President Wilson issued this statement today:

The Government will of course first inform itself of all the facts that there may be no mistake or doubt as far as they are concerned, and the country may rest assured that the German Government will be held to the complete fulfillment of its promises to the Government of the United States.

I have no right now to question their willingness to fulfill them.

The President is believed to hold that nothing has yet been done to make him doubt German fulfillment of the pledges given. Nevertheless, the work of the submarines will be carefully watched. Secretary Daniels made several reports to the President today, and further information will be sent to Mr. Wilson as rapidly as it is obtained by United States vessels in the neighborhood of the German raiders.

Bernstorff's Visit Encouraging.

The visit of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, to the President this afternoon, has served on the whole to give officials further confidence about German intentions. Although the German envoy skillfully parried all leading questions as to the subjects he discussed with the President, he left a general impression that there was no serious cloud on the international horizon. He seemed in excellent humor when he left.

It is understood that Mr. Wilson made it clear to the envoy that, while the American Government had no intention of interfering with the legitimate activities of submarines, it would insist on the strict observance of the pledges given previously by the German Government.

The Ambassador reached Shadow Lawn at 2 o'clock, and stayed fifteen minutes, leaving for New York almost immediately. To reporters, who waited for him at the east entrance, he said that he would have to refer all questions about the conference to the White House.

To a question as to how he regarded the present submarine situation, aside from his talk with the President, the Ambassador said that he knew nothing of it except what he had seen in the papers. He went on:

"I am sure there will be no violation of German pledges about submarine warfare. The German Government has promised that, and the German Government always keeps its promises, everywhere."

He denied that he had any previous knowledge of the coming of the U-53, and said that the letter, left at Newport to be sent to him, contained nothing but a report from the submarine commander, saying that he had come and gone. Some one remarked that the submarine had evidently crossed the Atlantic with a different purpose than the mere delivery of that message.

"Well," said the Count with a smile, "you'd better see the British Embassy about that."

The Ambassador said that he had delivered to the President the German Emperor's reply to Mr. Wilson's personal note regarding Polish relief. He was asked if he had mentioned peace in

Continued on Page 2.

Wilson Will Hold Germany to U-Boat Pledges; Hughes Silent to Avoid Embarrassing the Government

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 9.—President Wilson issued the following statement to the American people today just previous to receiving a call from Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador:

The Government will, of course, first inform itself as to all the facts, that there may be no doubt or mistakes as far as they are concerned, and the country may rest assured that the German Government will be held to the complete fulfillment of its promises to the Government of the United States.

I have no right now to question their willingness to fulfill them.

This statement in regard to the sinking of allied merchantmen by a German submarine was given out yesterday by Charles E. Hughes at the Rbert Treat Hotel, Newark, N. J.:

Mr. Hughes was asked for his views in respect to the present submarine situation. He refused to discuss it. He said he was not in control of the official agencies and was not in receipt of official information.

He said, further, that he did not desire to embarrass the Administration in dealing with any current matter as to which the Administration had the sole responsibility.

Allies Urged Neutrals to Bar Belligerent Submarines.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The text of the memorandum recently sent by the Allies to neutral Governments respecting the admission of belligerent submarines into neutral waters or ports is as follows:

In view of the development of submarine navigation and by reason of acts which in the present circumstances may be unfortunately expected from enemy submarines, the allied Governments consider it necessary, in order not only to safeguard their belligerent rights and liberty of commercial navigation, but to avoid risks of dispute, to urge neutral Governments to take effective measures, if they have not already done so, with a view to preventing belligerent submarine vessels, whatever the purpose to which they are put, from making use of neutral waters, roadsteads, and ports.

In the case of submarine vessels, the application of the principles of the law of nations is affected by special and novel conditions: First, by the fact that these vessels can navigate and remain at sea submerged, and can thus escape all control and observation; second, by the fact that it is impossible to identify them and establish their national character, whether neutral or belligerent, combatant or noncombatant, and to remove the capacity for harm inherent in the nature of such vessels.

It may further be said that any place which provides a submarine warship far from its base with an opportunity for rest and replenishment of its supplies thereby furnishes such addition to its powers that the place becomes in fact, through the advantages which its gives, a base of naval operations.

In view of the state of affairs thus existing, the allied Governments are of the opinion that submarine vessels should be excluded from the benefit of the rules hitherto recognized by the law of nations regarding the admission of vessels of war or merchant vessels into neutral waters, roadsteads, or ports, and their sojourn in them. Any belligerent submarine entering a neutral port should be detained there.

The allied Governments take this opportunity to point out to the neutral powers the grave danger incurred by neutral submarines in the navigation of regions frequented by belligerent submarines.

BRITISH OFFICIALS SILENT ON U-BOATS

Decline to Embarrass This Government by Discussing New Submarine Problems.

PRESS SEES US FLOUTED

One Paper Suggests That Mexican Submarines Might Bar Our Access to England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—British officials today maintained an attitude of firm refusal to discuss the exploits of German submarines off the American coast. It was explained to THE NEW YORK TIMES representative at the Foreign Office that the Government wished to avoid the slightest word that might appear to project itself into a situation that was one for the American Government alone. No hint was allowed to escape as to whether the British Government believed that there had been any violation of international law by Germany when the U-53 entered Newport Harbor, or in any incident pertaining to the sinking of nine ships off Nantucket.

The Government here has cabled to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice for detailed information on the whole episode, and that is as far as it has gone. For the present—at least so THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is informed at the Foreign Office—no comment will be forthcoming.

A semi-official opinion expressed to the correspondent as to underlying motives of the Germans' sudden campaign was that they might be trying to establish a blockade of American ports against commerce to and from allied countries, but the correspondent's interlocutor said that in attempting to carry out any such policy Germany would undoubtedly get herself into trouble with the Government at Washington.

Another semi-official comment was that Germany might simply wish to impress Americans by a display off their own shores, implying a warning to them to keep themselves out of the submarine broil if Germany should decide to renew ruthless warfare in British waters.

No definite reports from the commanders of the allied vessels in American waters are at hand to show exactly what submarines were engaged in the attacks, but it is reported that the U-53 was one of the squadron, while it is rumored that there were two others, one of them the U-61. Many persons believe that the U-53 has a base somewhere on the American coast or in a ship lying off it.

Intense interest is manifested in London today over the submarine's exploits, the newspapers playing them up on their first pages with big headlines. Crowds

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INCOMING LINERS CHANGE COURSES

Frederick VIII., with Gerard on Board, and the Cameronia Running Off Regular Lane.

ONE SAILING CANCELED

Pierce Liner for Italy Stays in Port—Believe U-Boat Has Latest Shipping Information.

The seriousness with which transatlantic companies viewed the sinking of vessels by the U-53, was shown last night when wireless messages were received from the Anchor liner Cameronia and the Scandinavian-American ship Frederick VIII. that indicated that they were proceeding to this port well off their customary courses. Both steamers have heavy passenger lists and among those on board the latter vessel are Ambassador Gerard and his wife.

That the commander of the German submarine U-53, operating off Nantucket, has the latest information concerning the movements of transatlantic shipping to and from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Norfolk, was the opinion expressed by many shipping men. In this opinion an official of one of the allied governments in New York concurred.

"When the U-53 put into Newport on Saturday," said that official, "her commander undoubtedly received complete schedules of shipping to and from the Atlantic seaboard of this country. That, in my opinion, was the real reason for his unexpected visit to Newport."

Despite the uneasiness in local shipping circles the sailing of only one transatlantic steamship was canceled yesterday. That was the Pierce liner San Guglielmo, which was to have sailed for Italy yesterday morning. No other cancellations were announced during the day. At the offices of the various lines it was said that there was no reason at present to anticipate any disruption of the regular schedules as a result of German submarine activities in American waters.

"For two years," said one steamship man, "we have been going through worse than this in the North Sea and in the Mediterranean and I don't think we will give in at this late date when they try to transfer their operations to this side."

Big Liners Nearing Port.

The Espagne of the French Line was expected to pass Nantucket some time last night or this morning. This ship has among her passengers Mme. Sarah Bernhardt.

At the offices of the French Line it was said that the company had no present intention of canceling the sailings of any of the ships of that line

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SUBMARINE DISAPPEARS

Navy Searchers Find 216 Survivors from Wrecks and End Hunt.

SUPPLY SHIP BESIDE U-BOAT

Stephano's Captain and Men of Destroyers Declare They Saw Both Craft.

PROBABLY BUT ONE RAIDER

Newport Officers Indignant at Useless Attacks, but See Nothing Illegal.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 9.—Two hundred and sixteen passengers and seamen from six steamships sunk by the German submarine raider U-53 off the New England coast yesterday were landed here today, every one of them uninjured.

On the Birmingham, flagship of the torpedo flotilla, it was announced late tonight, by authority of Rear Admiral Gleaves, that the search for the survivors was completed and that all destroyers engaged in the hunt had been recalled.

The crew of the sunken Kingston was bound for New York, it was made known, on a Greek steamer, the name of which was confused in wireless transmission. A previous report to the flagship that two of the Kingston's crew were on a destroyer and were being brought back to Newport was erroneous.

Abondonment of further search was interpreted here as meaning that the Navy Department had rejected an early report that nine steamers were torpedoed, and instead was satisfied that every soul on every ship attacked was accounted for.

Six Ships Sunk.

A list of the ships sunk by the U-53, with the approximate times of the attacks, follows:

Strathgena, British freighter, 7 A. M.
Christian Knudsen, Norwegian freighter, 9 A. M.
West Point, British freighter, 11:10 A. M.
Stephano, British passenger liner, 5:50 P. M.
Kingston, British freighter, 6 P. M.
Blommersdijk Dutch freighter, 6:10 P. M.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, commanding the torpedo boat destroyer flotilla which did such remarkably rapid rescue work yesterday, said tonight that the reports of all his officers agreed that to the best of their observation one raider only was concerned. This boat presumably was the German U-53, which called at Newport Saturday afternoon to mail a letter to Ambassador Bernstorff, and then put to sea without taking on an ounce of supplies, although she was seventeen days from her base, according to the statement of her officers.

Where Next? the Question.

A day's sober reflection on the shifting of the scene of Germany's submarine activities to the verge of American waters, partly because of the fact that the day has brought but vague and disquieting answers to many suddenly serious problems, has wrought the whole Atlantic seaboard to a pitch of tense expectancy.

Wherever there were ships and men who travel on them there was tonight uneasy attempt to answer these two questions: "Where next?" and "When?" For though the U-53 and whatever accomplices in destruction she may have had vanished as quietly and as bafflingly as they came, no one qualified to hazard an opinion believed the raids of Sunday were only a sudden, spectacular demonstration of Germany's long reach under the sea, designed to strike terror in some quarters and produce elation in others.

There were not many tangible facts tonight on which to base the prevailing apprehension which gave rise to early rumors (that so far had proved false) of "another ship sunk," but there was at least one that was more than pertinent. Captain Clifton Smith of the British passenger liner Stephano, who told a clear and connected story of the adventure, insisted that when he first encountered the submarine she was lying alongside a large vessel which he felt sure must have been a supply ship. "She could hardly have been anything else," he asserted. Several passengers from the Stephano corroborated his report.

Significance of Mother Ship.

Because of the location of the United States Navy's torpedo station on Goat's Island here, expert knowledge of underwater craft and their possibilities is to be had on every hand, and the opinion was unanimous that the presence of a mother ship meant, first, that the submarine or submarines had come to stay, and, second, that so long as a convenient floating base was at their command the submersibles could lurk in these waters just as long as they choose.

Admiral Gleaves admitted this afternoon that he had heard of the presence of the mother ship, but said he had no official corroboration which would justify him in affirming its presence.

That the Administration was giving grave consideration to reports that the U-boat was convoyed by a mother ship

laden with torpedoes and other supplies was learned here today when the Collector of the Port undertook an exhaustive search, at the request of Washington superiors, to find out whether any such ship could have slipped out of Newport within the last few days. His search was fruitless, but it was understood here that similar investigations would be prosecuted in every Atlantic port.

At the same time there were revived assertions, which came from allied sources when the peaceful subsea trader Deutschland first came to America, that the real purpose of such unarmed and innocent-seeming traders was to act as supply ships for their torpedo-discharging sister. The contention was set up that they might range about with great quantities of ammunition brought direct from Germany, or that they might safely act as carriers between distant mother ships and submarine raiders.

Anxiety Along Seaboard.

Second only to the question whether the underwater craft, after firing their startling bolts, had dashed away, or whether they were but allowing a breathing spell, perhaps to throw their prey off guard before striking again, was the anxiety everywhere manifest as to the actual number of commerce raiders that suddenly threw the peaceful shipping of a hundred American ports into panic and near paralysis.

Here today even a tiny fishing boat whose commander had considered himself remotely separated from all personal concern in the European struggle feared to leave the asylum of territorial waters. From other harbor towns came similar reports. As one of the old fishermen put it today, "It's like one o' them sharks. If a fellow knew there was only one he'd swim out anyway; for he'd know his chance of getting bit was mighty small. But if he knew there was a whole school of 'em ranging all over this side the Atlantic he'd stay in shore—and that's where I'm stayin' just at present."

Various estimates of the actual number of the intruders today placed the number at one, two, and three. No responsible guess even has put it higher than three. There is sound reason for giving credence to each, but the preponderance of evidence is in favor of there having been two during the swift action of Sunday. Most of the naval officers here, though they have not disclosed all their reasons for so thinking, believe that there were two. Admiral Gleaves, on the other hand, said his reports from the swift destroyers on salvage duty near the Nantucket Lightship gave him no grounds for declaring that there was a second submarine.

The officers and crew—some twenty in all—of the Victor and Ethan, a Seattle fishing boat, which was sunk by the Harry Luckenbach of New York, reached here today. The Harry Luckenbach took them from their lifeboats to the Nantucket Light vessel and they were aboard the latter during all the stirring events of Sunday. The Captain and many men of the crew insisted they had seen two submarines. One of them, as the seamen described it, corresponded well with the appearance of the U-53. The other, they were sure, was shorter and her hull was grayer.

Theory of Two Raiders.

The Captains of the Stephano and the Blommersdijk, whose ships were sunk, were quite positive, too, from a study of wireless reports of the various attacks, that a single U-boat did not accomplish all of them.

Corroboration of the belief that at fewest two submarines had taken part in the day's warfare was furnished also by men of the crews of some of the destroyers, who said positively they had recognized two different boats, one painted white and a little more than 200 feet long, presumably the U-53, and another about two-thirds its length and painted a dary gray.

Admiral Gleaves said he could easily understand the positive statements of the Captain of the Nantucket Lightship and of sailors of the torpedoed vessels that more than one submersible was concerned. The U-boat, he said, was very fast and appeared to have been handled cleverly. It was easy, he pointed out, for her to disappear on one side of a ship and then ship up unexpectedly on the other, and then show up unexpectedly she had submerged and reappeared often enough to mislead any but a keen professional observer and to create the impression that more than one sea terror was operating.

This opinion would seem to be borne out by the statements of many of the refugees that the submarine had more business on hand than she could take care of at once, and was obliged to request one steamer to wait her turn while another was being put out of commission. Lieutenant Commander Miller of the destroyer Ericsson, who witnessed the destruction of the Stephano, said he was positive that only one submersible was in the vicinity at the time.

Number of Vessels Sunk.

No one here early today knew just how many vessels were sunk in Germany's first attack on America's commerce at the very approaches to her own ports. Reports that nine ships in all went down, which emanated first from the Nantucket Lightship on Sunday, persisted even late tonight, though they were stronger in unofficial gossip than they were in authoritative circles.

Some of the worst fears that agitated the whole coast hereabouts were allayed when it was learned that the commander of the submarine—or of one of the submarines—was not altogether ruthless. The crew of the West Point told how the raider ordered them to take to their boats and stand by while their ship was destroyed, and how the commander of the craft then gathered them together and towed them forty miles in to within five miles of the light vessel. The tow rope broke three times, but each time the U-boat waited until it was repaired. At last she cast them adrift, informing their occupants that they could row the rest of the way.

Incidentally, it was the identification of photographs of Captain Rose of the U-53 by men of the West Point's crew which made it seemingly certain that the submarine which paid a sudden and unexpected visit to this port was the one which sank the West Point.

With matters of most immediate importance disposed of when the survivors left here this morning, navy officers, society people, and the seafaring population generally found time to discuss the international aspects of a breathless Sunday.

From reports of commanders of destroyers, information wirelessed from the light vessel and dozens of stories of survivors, belief grew here that there was in the performance of the raider or raiders no intrinsic violation of international law. Admiral Gleaves replied to a direct question that he knew of no specific violation that could be charged against Germany or against her immediate agent in the affair.

It was made evident that the submarine warfare had been carried on with strictest attention to the usages of international warfare as viewed by the United States in its submarine controversy with Germany. Official lists showed 216 passengers and crew brought in by the destroyers Sunday night, and there had not been one injury among them.

In none of the cases had the vessels been fired on without warning shots across the bows and ample time given for the crew and passengers to leave. In one case, that of the West Point, the lifeboats had been towed by the submarine itself for forty miles until they were within easy distance of the Nantucket lightship.

Naval Officers Indignant.

Everywhere, both in the naval station and among citizens here there was intense indignation, bitterness and even hatred, aroused by the performances of the U-53. But even the most ardent in their complaints were unable to show just how the Teutonic invasion of waters outside of the territorial limits of the United States could be maintained to be in violation of law or international custom.

Some naval officers particularly did not concede Germany's moral right to do what she did. Privately they were indignant that the war had been wantonly shifted so near to the ports of a neutral nation. They were willing to concede that had great military advantage accrued to Germany from her descent upon helpless shipping in this region she might have been justified in embarrassing the Government of and terrifying many dwellers in a friendly neutral country. But among naval men the opinion was nearly one that no such justification could be pleaded. Therefore, they argued, while no law, either of statute or of custom, actually had been broken, there was every reason of international consideration and courtesy for Germany to refrain from annoying this country needlessly.

In many quarters the opinion was expressed today that more raids by the U-boat would not be surprising. It was reported by men of the crew of the Strathdene that the submarine which sank her had filled her fuel tanks with oil from the Norwegian tank steamer Christian Knudsen before the latter was sent to the bottom. Although fuel tanks may have been replenished from the Norwegian, naval officers expressed the opinion that after such a day of such remarkable activity the submarine must be short of ammunition.

Doubt Over Allied Patrol.

Just what steps have been taken by the allied patrol to check further ravages on their shipping is not known. The British naval officials in Canada would not amplify today their statement of yesterday that every necessary means had been taken. American naval officers, if they had knowledge of naval activity of any sort, refused, in pursuance of the policy of strict neutrality to betray their knowledge. Whatever information was flashed from sea to shore by wireless was not made public, and no word of the grim game of hide and seek or give and take between the allied patrol boats and the German U-boats was allowed to be disclosed from any official source. For all that the general public knew, the U-53 might either be on her way eastward to seek once more to penetrate mine fields and hostile nets.

Newport was excited by a rumor, originating in fashionable circles, that three British cruisers had been sunk by a submarine near the Nantucket Light vessel and that every destroyer here was steaming full speed to the rescue. This rumor was denied at every authoritative source, and it was officially reiterated that nothing had been heard of a German submarine in these waters since the raids of yesterday.

A report persisting in shipping circles was that the call of Captain Hans Rose of the U-53 on American naval officers here was to give an intimation that rescue ships might be needed in the vicinity soon, as well as to exchange formal visits of courtesy. Shippers pointed to the promptness with which seventeen fleet destroyers had been rushed at full speed to Nantucket Lightship within a few minutes after the receipt of reports of the sinking of the first submarine victim. Rear Admiral Gleaves in a statement tonight absolutely disclaimed any prior knowledge of the intentions of the German U-boat.

Admiral Gleaves spent some time denying other wild reports. One was that the destroyer Ericsson fired two shots at the U-boat to force her to desist for a time in her attacks, or that the Balch stood between the Stephano and the submarine to prevent an attack until those aboard the steamship had been taken to the lifeboats.

Saw But One Raider.

Discussing the possible probable number of German submarines that had crossed the Atlantic, Admiral Gleaves said he was impressed by the fact that all those keen-eyed destroyers, searching every foot of the sea for a radius of thirty miles in every direction from the light vessel, had seen only one."

Asked if he thought the attacks would be renewed and when they might be expected, he replied:

"That is entirely a question of their strategy, and so it would be impossible for me to hazard a guess.

"I shall not know how many torpedoes were fired until I receive a full report," he continued. "I am only sure of the two discharged at the Stephano. But I do not think the submarine is out of ammunition. Her torpedo capacity was but ten, but her displacement was 800 to 1,000 tons, I should judge, and she could carry a tremendous amount of ammunition for two-inch or three-inch guns."

Admiral Gleaves said his full report would be forwarded to Washington quickly, and that while he could not make it public, it would contain little that was not known already.

Women and Children Saved from the Submarined Stephano

SURVIVORS OF RED CROSS LINER STEPHANO SUNK OFF NANTUCKET, BY THE SUBMARINE U-53.

MRS. MARTIN GOSHUE AND HER TWO CHILDREN, MARIE AND CATHERINE.

Photos ©Underwood & Underwood.

NEWPORT OPENS ARMS TO U-BOAT SURVIVORS

Homes of the Wealthy Afford Refuge to Victims Taken from Small Boats at Sea.

NEWPORT, Oct. 9.—Picked up on the open sea by destroyers of the United States Navy, 226 men, women and children, survivors of the German U-boat's attacks on Sunday off Nantucket Shoals Lightship, were landed here in the early morning hours. Rear Admiral Gleaves, who had directed the work of rescue, said that thirty-three women and ten children were numbered among those taken from small boats tossing on the sea of the lightship. All hands were saved, Admiral Gleaves said, from the West Point, Strathdene, Bloomersdijk, Christian Knudsen and Stephano.

Newport responded gallantly to the emergency. The houses of many of the wealthy Summer residents were thrown open to the survivors who reached here on the rescue craft. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Governor R. Livingston Beeckman, and Arthur Curtiss James were among those who went to the aid of the survivors.

Newport Aids Survivors.

Most interest naturally centred in the arrival of the passengers of the Red Cross liner Stephano, including women and children. Of the Stephano's passengers thirty were American tourists returning from Newfoundland and the Canadian maritime provinces. All came through their rough experience without injury, according to officers of the destroyers, but lost nearly all their effects. Some were able to save a few valuables, but their baggage went down with the ship.

Lieut. Commander Miller of the Ericsson, which picked up some of the boats from the Stephano, said that no attack was made by the submarine on this vessel until after all on board had left the ship. When the Ericsson arrived at the lightship Commander Miller observed the submarine about a mile distant and almost immediately heard three shots from the bow gun of the submersible. Through the haze he could dimly make out the Stephano, the object of the attack. The Stephano move to immediately and sent a message to the Ericsson saying, "Please take off our passengers."

Before Commander Miller could get his boats to the side of the steamship she had loaded all her passengers in her own boats from which they were taken on board the destroyer within five minutes.

The Ericsson brought twenty-five women and ten children here. The destroyer Balch brought sixty-nine others from the Stephano, including passengers and members of the crew.

Of the Stephano's women passengers eighteen were landed at the Government pier by permission of the health officers and were taken in automobiles to the homes of Governor R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, and Arthur Curtiss James, former Commodore of the New York Yacht Club.

Dr. Andrews, who is connected with the Grenfell Mission, was one of the four Stephano passengers taken to the home of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Dr. Andrews was on his way to New York. In describing his experiences Dr. Andrews said that the Germans gave the boat proper warning and then stood by until all of the passengers had been taken off.

While the Germans were engaged in disposing of the Stephano a Dutch vessel, probably the Blommersdijk, was standing a short distance away, "like a steer waiting to be slaughtered," in the words of Dr. Andrews. She had been warned by the submarine to hold up, as her turn was coming next.

Dr. Andrews praised the work of the American warships which went to the assistance of the distressed vessels. He said they gave every possible assistance to the distressed passengers, and when they were taken aboard the destroyers showed them every courtesy.

Vanderbilts Take Survivors In.

The other passengers taken to the home of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt were Flora Saunders, who was on her way to New York; Mary Goss, who has relatives in Bridgeport, Conn., and Michael Carew of New York.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt and her son, William H. Vanderbilt, who were waiting at the Government landing long after midnight, cared for five women passengers at Harbour View. They were Miss Caroline Ulrich and Miss Marion Cutter, both of Brooklyn; Mrs. Henry B. Wilson and Miss Jessie Wilson of Williamstown, Mass., and Miss Anderson of New York, who recently came to this country from Sweden.

were going to dinner when some one told them that there were destroyers all around the steamship and that a submarine was nearby. They thought all of these were American boats until the German flag was seen on the undersea ship.

Four Newfoundland young women, the Misses Mary Griffin, Annie Hickey, Josephine Kane and Birdie Kane of Placentia, Newfoundland, who were on the Stephano, were cared for by Mrs. Beeckman, wife of Governor Beeckman, at her home. Mary Griffin, in describing her experiences, said:

"We were in the small boats about fifteen minutes before being picked up. An English cruiser appeared off shore while we were aboard the Ericsson. She was too far out to make out her name, but the officers told us that there was no question but that she was an English cruiser."

According to officers of the destroyer Benham, after the crews left the Bloomersdijk and the Knudsen, the commander of the German submarine, plainly seen in the moonlight, requested the commanders of the destroyers Benham and McDougall, "please to give them room to blow up the ships," according to officers of the Benham.

Thirty-six men from the Bloomersdijk were brought here on the destroyer Drayton, as were also the Captain and some of the crew of the West Point. These men were taken to the Naval Training Station.

The hospital corps from the Naval Station was lined up on the dock as the destroyers discharged their passengers, but found nothing to do. The youngest of the shipwrecked crowd was a baby 2 months old, which was a passenger with its mother on the Stephano.

Some of the members of the crew of the Bloomersdijk said that one of their number, whom they described as an assistant to the Captain, was missing. It was thought probable, however, that the man was on some other destroyer.

The destroyers, so far as possible, placed small black marking buoys where the merchantman went down.

Lifeboats on Destroyers.

Life-preservers and lifeboats from the Bloomersdijk and lifeboats from the Stephano were piled on the decks of the destroyers when they came in. Because of limited space on the destroyers, a number of lifeboats were cast adrift before the start was made for Newport.

The destroyer McDougall brought six members of the crew of the Bloomersdijk. When the health officer boarded her he found all of the men sleeping peacefully, as though nothing unusual had occurred. It was necessary to waken them for the purpose of examination.

The cabin boy of the Bloomersdijk, a bright lad of about 14 years, came in on the Benham, and clattered across the deck with his wooden shoes when called for examination by the physician. He was the least disturbed of any on the Benham for, he explained, this was the third time that he had had the experience of being aboard a torpedoed ship.

List of the Survivors.

Following is the official list of the survivors of the German U-boats attacks, brought to this port:

STEPHANO PASSENGERS.—Miss Eva Rixon, British; Miss K. Evans, British; Master Evans, British; Mrs. William Goss, British; Miss E. Butler, British; Mrs. E. Rowe, British; Master Rowe, British; Miss Annie Conway, British; Mrs. M. Gushue, British; Mrs. Gushue, British; Mrs. Gushue, British; Miss Mary Doyle, British; Mrs. R. Driscoll, British; Master Driscoll, British; Master Driscoll, British; Miss Catherine Lundrigan, British; Miss Louise Lake, British; Mrs. Mary Clouter, British; Mrs. Clouter, British; Miss Ellen White, British; Miss Marcella Kennedy, American; Miss Minnie Brown, British; Miss Doreis Feithin, British; Mrs. J. Carew, United States; Miss Marion Cutter, United States; Miss Caroline Ulrich, United States; Miss Esther Anderson, Swedish; Miss Clara Leate, British; Miss Sophie Wilson, United States; Miss Jessie Wilson, United States; Mrs. Christine McLean, United States; Mrs. Martha E. McLean, United States; Mrs. Wilma McLean, United States; Mrs. Martha S. McLean, United States; Master John R. McLean, United States; Miss Hattie Tramelett, British; Miss J. D. Marsh, United States; E. G. Saxton, United States; Miss Mary Griffin, British; Miss Anne Hickey, British; Miss Bride Kane, British; Miss Josephine Kane, British; Miss Flora Saunders, British; Miss Anne Norris, British; Charles T. Evans, United States; Mrs. Charles T. Evans, United States; E. A. Tough, British; Dr. J. Andrews, United States; M. J. Fernandez, Spanish; M. J. Sanches, Spanish; M. R. Fernandez, Spanish; M. J. Aquion, Spanish; J. Spear, United States; E. Evans, United States; F. S. Riley, United States; H. C. Ellis, United States; M. J. Johanson, Norway; Muster Clouter, British; J. Stewart, Jr., ur. And Mrs. Bostick, Mr. and Mrs. Hurburt, R. B. Lady, Miss F. Jennings, C. Grath, Mr. Phalley, Mrs. B. Mitchell, Miss S. Carew, J. Bupini, W. M. Foster, J. L. Taylor, Miss Howley, Master Mitchell, Mr. Burke, Miss J. Kain, M. Harris, H. F. Graham, H. L. Barnum, N. Huffman, W. Fitzpatrick, W. Bierschenk, Miss A. Kean, A. Lawler, E. O'Toole, F. Shepherd, and Mrs. S. Kain.

OFFICERS AND CREW—C. Smith, Captain; Hiram Mitchell, chief officer; William James, secon dofficer; L. Sampson, third officer; J. Fernandez, chief engineer; J. Coffey, second engineer; Charles Snow, purser; H. Bishop, printer; C. Flinn, J. Sobey, J. Wedh, J. Glasgow, J. Kearsey, J. Morgan, H. Verg, W. Hartery, W. Ivany, J. McKinnon, P. Peddell, J. Lambert, W. Howood, M. Seward, A. Linnegar, G. Newport, A. Tulk, Hanson, Yanis, G. Lopez, J. Ucha, I. Pinon, E. Lagos, J. Lopez, M. Rodriguez, E. Aveillero, A. Rabio, M. Patino, D. Otero, J. Ogen, M. Lopez, B. Chopez, C. Tikkle, John Breen, J. Kavanaugh, Leo Burton, M. Welch, P. Jackman, L. Bennett, Gus Dunn, Charles Reelis, J. Butler, G. E. Grove, E. Rodriguez, J. Burk, Tony Sous, E. Costello, Gerardo Rodrigues, Joe Elorraga, F. Walch, C. Pope, A. Janes, J. Walch, A. Seward, J. Fleming, Miss Jane McDonald.

WEST POINT—F. J. Harnden, Master; W. di Rousset-Hall, first mate; C. Jennings, second mate; J. Jones, third mate; J. H. Moore, first engineer; D. Enochs, second engineer; J. Gibbon, third engineer; C. Roach, fourth engineer; S. Taylor, Marconi operator. Crew—Daniel Haw, C. Salmon, Harry Mackie, J. Haverball, C. Nash, A. Webb, A. Cox, Griffen, E. Tennant, J. Robertson, W. Warren, R. Petterson, C. Edwards, T. Widerstron, J. Johnson, J. Guyther, E. Exelson, W. R. Taylor, R. N. S. Gray, A. C. Churchill, W. Daniels, H. Custer, Emanuel Solomon, J. Graham, J. Ritchie, C. von Meir, R. Rice, V. Simula, and C. Sullivan.

CHRISTIAN KNUDSEN—Officers: Math L. Gratusch, Captain; Marcus Haberg, first mate; Biarne Sand, second mate; Hans O. Freberg, first engineer; Ansel Opdal, second engineer; Gask Olsen, third engineer; Niles Olsen, assistant engineer.

Crew—Jacob Kristansen, carpenter; Gustav Arnodt, steward; Karl Brustad, cook; Henry A. Hansen, mess boy; Hans Gilerston, seaman; Guvar Roon, seaman; Ove Galvansen, seaman; Niles Nilesen, seaman; Karl Soulerguard, seaman; Martin Tilersen, seaman; Johan Dybod, seaman; Andreas Olsen, seaman; Gustav Olsen, fireman; Karl Pahn, fireman; Yalmar Gronstrand, fireman, Anton Bergmund, fireman; Edwin Anderson, fireman; Tohan Simonsen, fireman; Karl Kirstad, fireman; Karl Anderson, fireman; Rodalf Skribland, fireman; Gustav Lin strone, trimmer; Ole Larsen, donkey pump engineer; Arthur Gray, operator; Oskar Karlsen, trimmer.

BLOMMERSDIJK—Gunther Mohr, Captain; S. Klaase, chief officer; H. N. Von Der Sluys, boatswain; H. H. Eschback, G. Zeevaach, G. Heddems, G. von Odet, Wilhelm Lindauer, Hendrikus Garshee, Henri Evers, John H. Meyers, Job H. de Hon, Eppe de Koning, Franc B. Frennekes, Pieter C. Greeneweeg, Johannes C. Tempie, Cornelis Witmann, Marinus Gasp, Jacob Bar, Johannes Green, Andreas Dame, Johannes von Schieven, Job H. A. Snijtsever, Hieko Boelsen, Peter Slingeriand, Petrus Deursen, Ade D. De Boer, Rokus Molenaar, Hermanus De Hover, Dirk Kool, Dirck Kamp, Ade A. Vredebrecht, Antonus Ryzenberg, Siman Heoagetoorer, Jacobus Mulier, Willem Akkerman, Corn A. Willems, Laurens C. Bover, Jan Kaalstra, Corn Slyyk, Johannes A. Camp, Adrrannus Veartteeg, and Henrick Johan.

Ten more survivors were landed here tonight by the Melville, the tender of the destroyer flotilla, which picked up ten Chinese members of the crew of the Strathdene. They were sent to the training station to be held until Immigration Inspectors can pass upon their cases after which they probably will be transferred to New York.

WASHINGTON HEARS U-BOAT HAD TENDER

Said to Be an Underseas Craft and Perhaps the Deutschland, Carrying Reserve Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Unofficial information which reaches Washington regarding the operations of the German submarine off the New England coast indicates that she was accompanied by a submarine tender.

When asked regarding this matter today naval officers professed to be without information on the subject. State Department officials also were not inclined to discuss the question. Nevertheless information of this character has reached Washington through certain channels, and it is believed that this Government has received reports.

It is understood that the tender of the submarine, which was near the U-53 while vessels were being torpedoed on the New England coast, was itself a submarine. But whether it was armed or was of a commercial type cannot be learned. It is the belief in well-informed circles here that this tender carried a reserve supply of oil, provisions, and torpedoes, and that this is possibly the vessel which officers and members of the American steamer Kahsan say they saw and which led them to say that the submarine, which halted the Kansan was not the U-53.

It was hinted in one official quarter that the tender might be the commercial submarine Deutschland, or an underseas craft of the same type. The Deutschland is a large submarine, and could carry many tons of oil and provisions besides an extra supply of torpedoes.

The report that the German submarine was accompanied by a tender is strengthened by the fact that the radius of vessels of the U-50 class at economical cruising speed is only 5,000 nautical miles. Consequently, to travel from a German port across the Atlantic to Newport and return the submarine would have to obtain additional oil somewhere.

Features of the U-53.

Important particulars regarding the chief characteristics of the U-53 were obtained here tonight from unofficial sources. She has two torpedo tubes forward and two aft, and carried ten torpedoes when she arrived at Newport. She carries one gun forward of four-inch calibre and one gun aft of about three-inch calibre. These guns are not mounted within the superstructure.

The U-53 carries her wireless poles on the starboard side, and they fold down on the deck, where they stow away. She carries three periscopes, one of which leads to a compartment, forward of the engine room, for the use of the chief engineer. She carries a gyroscope compass, with repeaters. There is a crew of thirty-three men and four officers. She has two engines of the Diesel-Nuremberg type, each of 1,200 horse power, and these give the submarine a speed of eighteen knots on the surface and twelve to fourteen knots when the submarine is submerged.

Late this afternoon the department received from Admiral Knight a preliminary report regarding the arrival of the U-53 at Newport on Saturday. This says in part.

"At 8 P. M. the commanding officer of the U-53, Lieutenant Hans Rose, came on shore in a boat furnished by the Birmingham and called on me officially. He was in the uniform of a Lieutenant of the German Navy, wearing the Iron Cross, and stated, apparently with pride, that his vessel was a man of war, armed with guns and torpedoes. He stated that he had no object in entering the port except to pay his respects; that he needed no supplies or assistance, and that he hoped to go to sea at 6 o'clock. He stated that he left Wilhelmshaven seventeen days ago, touching at Heligoland.

"The vessel is much larger than our L class, but I have no exact figures as to displacement or length. These figures will doubtless be supplied.

"The freedom with which officers and crew conversed with visitors, and their willingness to show all parts of the ship were very surprising. They stated that they were willing to tell all that they knew and to show all that they had—this to officers and civilians alike."

BERLIN OVERJOYED AT U-53'S EXPLOITS

Regardless of Submarine Controversy at Home, Papers Praise Sinkings.

BERLIN, Oct. 9, (via London.)—The submarine U-53 today furnished two surprises for the people of Berlin—the first its unexpected arrival at Newport, and then the reports of the sinking by the submersible of British freighters off the American coast. The exploits of the submarine occasioned long and enthusiastic press comment.

Regardless of the various attitudes of the newspapers with regard to the present submarine controversy, all the journals express the keenest pride and pleasure in the achievements of the U-53, dilating particularly on the fact that she was able to resume her voyage from Newport and operate against enemy merchantmen without taking advantage of the international privilege of replenishing her fuel and other supplies.

There is no fear here of complications with the United States over the warlike activity of the submarine, as it is generally assumed in official as well as newspaper circles that her operations are being conducted in accordance with the requirements of regular cruiser warfare as specified by the law of nations and recognized by the American Government.

No information is obtainable here concerning the voyage of the U-53 or her mission, nor is anything said as to whether other submarines than the U-53 are operating in transatlantic waters or are on their way here.

SAYS RAID WAS LEGITIMATE.

Prof. Hart Asserts Germany Acted Within Its Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 9.—Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, one of Harvard's authorities on International law, asserted today that Germany's submarine warfare off the American coast was strictly within the law.

"I do not look for the Administration to make any protest on the action of the German submarines Sunday," said Professor Hart. "The destruction of such vessels is perfectly legitimate, if their captors cannot get them into port, but this is conditional on the fact that the lives of the passengers and crews are saved. If the Germans should sink any vessel of any nation without giving those on board reasonable opportunity to disembark in safety, then complications with this country would arise. As it was, Germany acted strictly within its rights in sinking these vessels on the high seas.

"From the information available no lives were lost, and I think Nantucket reasonably close enough for those adrift to reach safety under the conditions of yesterday.

"If a single American life should be lost, we would be back where we were over the sinking of the Lusitania. This would mean immediately the withdrawal of our Minister in accordance with our pledges. I am pretty sure Germany will not take any lives or risk doing so. Her submarine commanders have undoubtedly stringent orders to this effect."

NAVY IS PREPARING FOR A COAST PATROL

Vessels Being Made Ready for Service to Prevent U-Boats' Violating Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Navy Department began today preparations to establish a patrol of warships along the North Atlantic Coast to make certain that American neutrality is not violated by the German submarine raid on allied shipping.

No orders were sent to the Atlantic fleet or commandants of navy yards, but department officials began taking steps to make ready all craft of the active and reserve fleet, which could be assigned to the patrol duty should developments make it necessary to establish a watch along the three-mile limit.

Some neutral European countries have been compelled to protect their territorial waters against violation in which British, German, and Russian ships have been involved. In some cases submarines pursued into neutral waters ships sighted on the high seas. American officials are determined that no ships shall be attacked in American waters.

Navy officers say that their preparations are more for developments rather than any immediate emergency. The German underwater craft operating off Nantucket Shoals, it was said, have shown no disposition thus far to violate American neutrality, but officials wish to be ready to establish the patrol without delay.

Secretary Daniels gave high praise today to the destroyer flotilla for saving the lives of those compelled to take to the small boats yesterday. A record for quick action probably was established when the destroyer Jarvis put to sea from Newport within fifty-six minutes after the "S. O. S." call from the torpedoed steamer West Point was received. Fifteen minutes later sixteen other destroyers had followed the Jarvis.

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TELL HOW U-BOAT SANK ITS VICTIMS

Captain Smith Describes Vividly the Attack on the Stephano.

TORPEDO TO FINISH HER

Submarine Fired 30 Shots to No Avail—Passengers Praise Ship's Officers and Navy Rescuers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 9.—One of the most complete stories of the work of the German submarine or submarines yesterday off Nantucket Lightship was told by Captain Clifton Smith of the Red Cross liner Stephano, carrying passengers and cargo from Halifax.

In the stories of the survivors it was brought out that the submarine or submarines had tried to sink the vessels attacked with shell fire, which failed in every instance. In two cases they resorted finally to bombs, and in two other cases were forced to use one of the precious torpedoes to accomplish their purposes.

"We were about three miles east of the Nantucket Lightship," said Captain Smith, "and about forty-two miles from the mainland when I first saw the submarine. This was at 5:53 P. M. I was on the bridge. The weather was somewhat hazy, and it was a little dark, but I could make her out plainly. She was about half a mile away, and was lying next a fairly large ship which was apparently a supply ship.

"She fired a shot across our bows, and I slowed down. There were four such shots fired by her altogether, about two minutes apart. None of them hit us. There were two American destroyers nearby about this time. I ordered the boats lowered, and prepared to abandon the ship. There were 97 passengers and 67 crew, and we used six out of eight boats. While we doing this the submarine went under the lee of the Stephano. I could not see much of her, but could tell by her lights that she was going along by the side of the ship.

"When we were in the boats it was dark, but we saw the submarine leave the Stephano and go off about a mile and a half and sink a freighter. We could not make out what she was or whether her crew left, but we saw her sink.

Sunk Stephano With Torpedo.

"Then the submarine returned to the Stephano. She fired thirty shots into the hull of the vessel, but they apparently did little harm. They did not even put the dynamo out of commission, and the vessel remained fully lighted. Then the submarine drew off and fired one torpedo. The Stephano went down in seven minutes after being hit. We were later picked by the destroyer."

Oscar B. Hanson, wireless operator of the Stephano, said that he had caught a wireless message from the Kansan early in the morning saying the West Point had been attacked by a submarine. The Stephano's officers paid little attention to it, he said, as they were going away from the position named as the scene of the disaster. Later, he said, they got another message from the West Point itself, which had been relayed. The next message was from the Kansan, and said she was changing her course to aid the West Point. Later they saw the Kansan on the horizon, and she asked them if they were going to the rescue of the West Point. It was only a short time after this, he said, that the Stephano sighted the submarine and her trouble began.

Dr. H. L. Barnum of Newburg, N. Y., said the submarine had signaled with a Morse lamp to ask if all passengers were off. Then he said she waited twenty minutes before beginning her attempts to sink her.

The passengers on the Stephano were enthusiastic over what had been done for them both by the officers of their ship and the United States Navy. Hugh F. Graham of Dobbs Ferry, editor of The Dobbs Ferry Register, had with him copies of resolutions the passengers had drawn up on their way into Newport on the destroyer. One was directed to Secretary of the Navy Daniels and praised the work of the destroyers, and another was addressed to Bowring & Co., agents of the steamship line, and expressed appreciation of the way in which Captain Smith and his officers and men had handled the situation.

With Mr. Graham was the former owner of his newspaper, James L. Taylor. Both men carried with them the life preservers they had taken off the Stephano on which they had had officers and passengers autograph their names. They would not let these precious souvenirs get away from them even while they ate what had been provided at the training station.

Captain John H. Gunthermohr of the Blommersdijk of the Holland-American Line was not particular to tell details of his experience. He said they were about half a mile from the lightship and about one and one-half miles from the Stephano when the submarine came upon them at 6:10 o'clock. The submarine hoisted a flag warning every one to leave the boat and fired several shots. After every one had left a crew from the submarine went aboard their ship and put a bomb aboard. They left and in a few moments there was an explosion and soon the vessel sank.

Both Captains Smith and Gunthermohr say they are sure more than one submarine was at work.

How West Point Was Sunk.

John Robertson, ship's carpenter of the West Point, told of the sinking of that vessel

"We were bound from London to Newport News under ballast," he said, "and were about fifty miles east of the lightship when about 11:10 o'clock we saw the submarine come on our port quarter. We had thirty-eight aboard and Captain F. J. Harnden was in command.

"The submarine fired two shots over our bows and we put our bows over. Apparently we were not going fast enough to suit and they fired three more shots. We got two small boats over.

"The submarine came up to us and towed out two boats. The tow rope broke three times, and each time the submarine came back and took us on after it had been fixed. They towed us about forty miles to westward.

"The Captain of the submarine had a brown Vandyck beard [corresponding to the description of Captain Rose.]

"Finally they left our boats to go after another steamship. We could then see the lightship, and got there. We were later taken off the lightship by the Drayton.

"Before they took our lifeboats into tow they fired twenty-one shots into the West Point without sinking her. Then they tied a bomb to a boatfall, and when this exploded she went down in eight minutes."

The Captain of the Christian Knudson did not understand English well, and one of the members of the crew gave this account of the sinking of the vessel:

"We were about fifteen miles east of the lightship when at 7:30 we saw the submarine on the surface behind us some distance. We kept on and she caught up with us at about 8:30 o'clock. She put three shots across the bow. We stopped and got a signal for our Captain to go aboard the submarine with the ship's papers. He did so and after a while he came back with orders to abandon the ship. There were thirty-two of us, and we went off in three lifeboats and rowed to the lightship.

"She then fired many shots into the vessel, but finally had to use a torpedo, which hit near the stern. She took about an hour and a half to sink and went down stern foremost, while we waited to see the last of her. We were able to take off a little clothing and that was all. After we had rowed a short time the Drayton took us on board."

Arthur Gray, the wireless operator on the Christian Knudsen, in describing his experiences to interviewers today, said:

"We heard the sound of firing some time before the submarine hove in sight, but we had no idea what it all meant. By the time we had discovered that a submarine was operating in our vicinity it was too late to escape. When we came on to the scene of action the undersea boat was engaged with the Stephano. While the passengers and crew of the Stephano were disembarking the U-boat ran alongside the Knudsen and ordered us to steam over nearer the Stephano.

"While the submarine was alongside the Knudsen waiting for the Captain to take his papers aboard one of the United States destroyers came in view. Almost immediately the submarine disappeared beneath the water and remained there until the destroyer came near enough to be recognized as a neutral vessel, when she immediately came to the surface and continued her work.

"We were told to pack up our belongings and leave the ship, which we at once began to do. We had plenty of time to get off while the submarine was disposing of the other vessel. We had rowed some distance away before the submarine fired on the Knudsen."

Captain Fred S. Riley, connected with the Moran Towing and Transportation Company of New York, who was on board the Stephano, said that the submarine moved about in no apparent haste within easy sight of the destroyer Ericsson while the latter was picking up the Stephano's passengers.

Testimonial of Passengers.

A testimonial from passengers on the Stephano was forwarded to Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, expressing thanks for the assistance extended by the destroyer flotilla, and another was sent to the ship's owners in New York commending Captain Smith and his crew. The documents were signed by many of the passengers. The Navy Department testimonial follows:

We, the undersigned passengers and crew of S. S. Stephano, bound from Halifax to New York, desire to express our deepest thanks and gratitude through you to Commander Hanrahan, U. S. steamship Balch, and his able officers and crew of the Atlantic destroyer flotilla, for their gallant rescue of our boats after we had been forced to abandon our ship under fire from the German submarine U-53 on the evening of Oct. 8 at 6:15 o'clock. One hundred and sixty-three passengers and crew were transferred without mishap of any kind and the most courteous treatment accorded us by the entire destroyer force.

The testimonial to the ship's owners follows:

Aboard Destroyer Balch,
Newport, R. I., Oct. 9, 1916.

We, the undersigned passengers and crew of the Stephano, desire to attest to the magnificent work accomplished by Captain Clifford Smith and his officers when our ship was fired upon without a moment's warning.

The Captain showed rare courage and executive ability in transferring the 163 passengers and crew to the boats, which were in turn rescued by the opportune arrival of the United States destroyer Balch, commanded by Captain Hanrahan and his able officers, after having been adrift but a short interval.

Captain Smith only abandoned the ship under fire.

WOMAN SAW KINGSTON SUNK BY TORPEDO

Mrs. Bostwick, Stephano Passenger, Describes the U-Boat's Attack—Survivors Reach Here.

Survivors of the Stephano, the British passenger liner torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off Nantucket Shoals on Sunday, arrived in New York late yesterday afternoon with stories of the bravery of the officers of the United States destroyer Balch in crossing the raider's line of fire to save the 164 men, women and children on the imperiled steamship.

The Balch, one of the American flotilla that stood by while the U-boat was sending shot after shot into the heavy hull of its victim, approached within 300 yards of the passenger ship although, according to the survivors, at one time the destroyer lay directly across the path of the oncoming shells.

It was to this action, and to the fact that the Stephano carried Americans as passengers, that those who reached the city yesterday attributed their escape, without injury and without serious mishap, from the British liner. Most of the passengers were on deck within a few moments after the U-boat had sent its first shot across the Stephano's bows and heard the sharp crackle of the wireless as it repeatedly warned the raider that United States citizens were among those on board.

There was some confusion, it was said, as the frightened men and women huddled about the davits and clambered into boats, but the only fatality reported was the loss of the ship's cat, which went down with the craft when the submarine, unable to sink its victim with gunfire, destroyed it with a torpedo. This was at 10:30 o'clock at night, after the German craft had fired thirty shots at the steamship.

All of the survivors had been taken on board the Balch long before the bombardment ended, and they had a spectacular view of the Stephano as she sank. The liner, built for rough northern weather and for traveling through ice, continued afloat for hours, although shot after shot entered her hull.

There was but one important interruption in the attack, and this, according to a Stephano passenger, was when the British freighter Kingston was destroyed. The freighter had been halted at a distance of about 3,000 yards from the passenger ship, and after the Kingston had been sent to the bottom with a torpedo the U-boat turned its attention once more to the Stephano. Although deserted, the ports were aglow with light, and the liner loomed prominently against the horizon.

Convinced that it was wasting its ammunition, the submarine finally drew up within 100 feet of the liner and destroyed it with a torpedo. The watchers heard no noise as the missile was discharged, and a few moments later the Stephano, settling quietly by the head, slipped below the surface.

There were thirty-one first-class and twenty-five second-class passengers among the survivors who arrived here yesterday. These, accompanied by the crews of the Stephano and the West Point, were brought to the city from Newport over the New Haven Road and reached the city at 4:20 P. M.

One of the most comprehensive accounts of the sinking of the Stephano was obtained from Mrs. Charles W. Bostwick of Hudson, N. Y., who, with her husband, a banker, was returning from Newfoundland, where they had been taking a vacation.

Mrs. Bostwick had divided her lifepreserver with another woman passenger a few moments before descending into one of the boats, and she was still wearing her half when she walked into the concourse of the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon.

"We feel that we owe our lives to the fact that when the Captain of the Stephano first sighted the submarine he signaled by wireless that there were Americans on board," she said. "He continued to do this at intervals, until we were ready to take to the boats, and this, I am convinced, was responsible for giving us time to make our escape.

Woman Tells of Attack.

"The U-boat—it was the U-53, I saw her clearly—fired the first shot across the Stephano's bow at 5:49, just as we were getting ready to go to dinner. I had my foot on the stairs and was preparing to go down to the dining room when I heard the shot, and then I noticed the stewards running on deck. Naturally, I did likewise, and I distinctly saw the submarine, possibly 2,000 yards away. The weather was perfect, warm and clear, and we had no trouble seeing what was going on.

"The Captain, after ordering the wireless operator to send out a warning that there were Americans on board, told us to get ready to take the boats, and very few of us stopped to collect very much of our luggage.

"The Captain said that we would have fifteen minutes in which to leave, but within eight minutes after it had fired the first shot the submarine sent another shot which fell several hundred yards ahead of the ship. There was some confusion and some were frightened, but nothing approaching a panic. All of us got into the boats as quietly as we could, and were towed to the Balch, which stood very close, by launches which went around collecting the boats.

"The Balch was present when the firing began, and at one time seemed to stand between us and the submarine. There were two other women with me when we started to get into the boats, and at the suggestion of one of them, Miss Florence Jennings, I cut my life preserver in two and gave one-half of it to the third woman.

"Most of us were frightened at the prospect of having to go down the ladders, but we were able to do it without accident because the sea was calm and at one time the destroyer lay directly across the path of the oncoming shells.

"We had a very clear view, also, of the Kingston, and saw her sink after the submarine had struck her with a torpedo. The Balch remained throughout the firing, because it was necessary for the Captain to report where she had gone down, in order to warn shipping of the obstruction, and because, I believe, it is required that a Captain make sure his ship has gone down before leaving.

"I started a diary after reaching the Balch, and kept a record of what went on from that time on. It was a wonderful sight. We could see the lights of the Stephano plainly, and everything that happened. Some of the crew of the submarine rowed over to the Stephano before firing the torpedo, and it seemed to some of us as if they were carrying some things off.

"As soon as the Stephano had gone down the Balch made for Newport at 30 miles an hour, and this was the fastest and the most thrilling ride I have ever had on the sea."

Several women survivors standing near Mrs. Bostwick praised the Balch for passing between the raider and the passenger ship, in order to be near at hand when assistance was needed by the passengers.

Fred O'Toole of St. John, N. B., a veteran of the Gallipoli campaign with the First Newfoundland Regiment, confirmed the statements of the other passengers of the Stephano that ample time was allowed for all on board to take to the boats.

"We were all below," said Mr. O'Toole, "when a steward whispered to me tohurry on deck. I followed him up a companionway, running the ward with several other passengers. Not 300 yards from our bows lay the U-boat, motionless in the water. The Stephano was stopped immediately after the firing of the first shot.

"There were a number of craft in sight when the shots were fired. Beside the U-boat, which flew no flag that I could see, there were six or seven American destroyers. Six boats were got over the side at the Captain's order. There was some excitement in getting the women and children and the rest of the passengers into the boats, but nothing approaching panic. The destroyer Balch rushed toward us, one of her launches taking two of our boats in tow, until the people in the boats could be taken aboard the destroyer."

At the time of the arrival of the train from Newport the Grand Central Station was thronged with relatives of the survivors.

Immigration inspectors boarded the train, and second-class passengers and those who had been traveling in the steerage were taken to a room on the lower level of the station, in which cots had been placed by the American Red Cross Society. Several nurses also were needed.

The group taken to the room provided by the Red Cross included twenty-nine women and fourteen children, four of them under 3 years of age. All of them had been fed at Newport before leaving, and were in comparatively good spirits. Some of them had lost most of their luggage when the Stephano sank, but, with one exception, was Mrs. Martin Kosher of St. John's, who was bringing her household goods to New York City with the intention of establishing a home in this city.

"I lost everything," said Mrs. Kosher, "all my household goods."

Mrs. Kosher said that she had relatives in Brooklyn, and would go to live with them.

Three women among the survivors gave their names as Annie Hickey, Bridget Kane, and Josephine Kane.

"We were just about to sit down to supper when we heard the shot, after which everybody started running up on deck," said Bridget Kane. "We could see the submarine, and it looked harmless enough if it hadn't been for the shooting. The Captain told us after the second shot had been fired to get ready to go into the boats at once, and that we'd have to be off in fifteen minutes. Some woman, I don't know who she was, discovered as she was about to get into a boat that she had lost her boy and Miss Hickey went back and got him. The baby didn't know there was any trouble, and had gone into the cabin and was hiding when Miss Hickey found him.

"Outside of that we had no trouble and all of us got safely into the boats. We were in the boats only a short time before we were towed by a launch to the Balch. Most of us were mighty glad to be under the American flag and know we were safe."

Miss Kane said that she stood on the deck with the others until the steamship was sunk.

"We didn't save our baggage, but we didn't lose our money," she added. "So we are all right."

F. L. Sheppard of St. John's, a first class passenger, said he and other residents of Newfoundland adopted a resolution after reaching the Balch asking the Governor of Newfoundland to send a message to President Wilson thanking him for the action given to the survivors by the American Government.

"We owe our lives to the fact that that Americans were on board and that the Balch was there to pick us up," said Mr. Sheppard. "But for these two things I doubt if the submarine would have given us time to get away. The Balch took many chances in coming to our assistance, and once she passed directly between us and the submarine."

STRATHDENE'S CREW SAW KNUDSEN SUNK

Six Shots Failed to Sink Their Own Vessel and a Torpedo Finished Her.

SHELL SET OIL SHIP AFIRE

All of British Freighter's Complement Brought to New York by the Steamer P. L. M. No. 4.

The story of the sinking of the British freighter Strathdene by a German U-boat off Nantucket was told yesterday afternoon by some of the officers and men who arrived here on the steamer P. L. M. No. 4, from Quebec. While some of the crew were perfectly willing to discuss the torpedoing of the vessel after the submarine commander had tried to sink her by shellfire, and in the interim had speeded away to sink another vessel, presumably the Christian Knudsen, Captain Wilson, her commander, would not tell of the loss of his ship. He was ordered not to do so by the British authorities here. The P. L. M. brought thirty-four members of the crew, including thirteen Chinamen. Except for a few dunnage bags, they lost all they had when the Germans ordered them to the boats.

The Strathdene was past the Nantucket Lightship well on her course toward Bordeaux when the submarine was sighted, Charles Maitland, the Fourth Engineer, said that when first he noticed the German boat she was off the port quarter and partly submerged. He saw the top of her superstructure was showing, and he could see her gun, "looking as though it was floating on the water." She flew the German flag and the international signal code letters A. B. Even as those on board noted the U-boat slowly rising out of the sea her gun fired a shot across the bow of the freighter.

Captain Wilson did not have to turn to his code book to read, "Abandon the vessel as soon as possible," the message of the signal flags, for as one of the officers said, the shot spoke the language of the world.

The two boats were swung outward, and as the men worked to lower them a group of men appeared on the deck of the submarine. As the second boat was going down the falls the submarine fired another shot. This, the men say, was not aimed at the vessel and they interpreted it to be an order for haste.

About 100 yards off the port side the submarine lay while the boats were being lowered. The boat in which was Captain Wilson went so near her that her commander had to order her to keep off. With the Captain in his small boat was W. H. Cable, the Strathdene's second officer. He said that there were about ten men on the submarine's deck as the small boat came alongside and that every one of them appeared to be able to speak good English. During the course of the conversation between the two commanders the boat drifted so near the side of the submarine that the men had to hold off with their oars, while those on the U-boat fended the small boat off with hooks. While doing so they exchanged observations with the English seamen.

"What vessel is that?" asked the German commander, jerking his head in the direction of the Strathdene.

Captain Wilson told him. The next question was for his destination, and when this had been furnished the German officer said: "Where are your papers?"

"I left them on board," replied the skipper shortly.

The submarine commander said: "Well, Captain, you are bearing thirteen miles east-southeast from the Nantucket Lightship, and with this sea you ought to have no trouble in reaching there.

Submarine and small boat drifted apart, and the former swung about, trained her gun again on the Strathdene, and opened fire. Six shots in all were fired.

"We sighted the submarine about 6:30 o'clock," said Mr. Cable, "and they gave us ten minutes in which to leave the ship. The sixth shot had been fired into the Strathdene, and we were waiting in the boats about a mile off, expecting that she would go down, when the submarine sighted what we believe was the Norwegian oil steamer Christian Knudsen about five miles off. The warship ceased firing, and in an incredibly short time she had swung about and was heading straight for the other vessel. In the small boats close to the water we could not see well what went on, but we could see enough to tell us the fate of the Knudsen. We heard the shot fired to stop her, and then another shot. We could see when the waves lifted us up the small boats alongside. Then the firing to sink her began.

"Apparently the vessel caught fire before she was sunk, for we could see smoke coming from her, and what looked like an occasional burst of flame. I can best describe her disappearance by saying that she stood on her head and then went straight down."

It is the opinion of the men that before shelling the Knudsen the U-boat went along side and filled her fuel tanks from the cargo of the prize. Anyhow, they say, there was an interval of about half an hour between the time they saw the crew getting away and the firing. Assured that the Knudsen had received her death blow, the Germans wasted no time in watching her go down, but raced back to the Strathdene. The men in the small boats had by this time put nearly two miles between them and the freighter.

"The Strathdene was torpedoed at exactly 9 o'clock," said Mr. Cable. "One minute later she went down. It was all done in a flash. We could not see the submarine when she let go the torpedo. The Strathdene was hit apparently just forward of midships. The explosion was terrific. It appeared as though the entire centre went upwards. The funnel collapsed and the masts fell inward. Then came a great burst of flame and she went down, head first, like the other vessel."

The P. L. M. No. 4 is a new boat built on the lakes and was on her way to this port to load for the Oriental Navigation Company. She berthed at pier 58, Brooklyn. Captain Yates said he was nearing Nantucket Lightship about 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon when his attention was first attracted by the number of dories about the lightship and the number of persons on her deck. As he edged closer he was asked by megaphone to take off part of the Strathdene's crew. It was explained to him briefly that the vessel had been torpedoed and that a boat load of her crew had sought refuge there. He ran in and took off the Captain and sixteen of his men. After miles further on he encountered and took on board the remainder of the crew. Both of the Strathdene's boats he took on board and brought to New York.

WILL INSIST U-BOAT PLEDGES BE KEPT

Continued from Page 1.

his talk with the President. He smiled again and replied:

"It's very peaceful here, isn't it?"

When shown the President's statement issued today he would only say:

"Well, that seems very comprehensive."

Reports No Talk About Peace.

It is understood that the Ambassador's conference was confined largely to the subject for which the appointment was made—the relief of war sufferers in Poland. So far as could be learned there was no discussion of the possibility that Germany was inclined to ask the President to transmit proposals as to peace terms to the allied powers.

It is understood that the President asked Count von Bernstorff about German submarine activities on American shores, and that the Ambassador replied that he knew nothing more about it than what he had seen in the newspapers. He assured Mr. Wilson, however, it is said, that he had every reason to believe Germany would not violate her pledges, and that he was confident she would give this country no reason to feel dissatisfied with the manner in which she lived up to them.

Besides the conference with Secretary Lansing, the President has two appointments for tomorrow, one at 2:30 P. M. with Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador, who comes to deliver the message of President Poincaré on Polish relief, and a luncheon engagement with William F. McCombs, Democratic nominee for Senator in New York.

The President had intended to attend the world's series game in Brooklyn tomorrow afternoon, but this plan was abandoned today because of the pressure of state affairs.

Mr. Wilson's engagement to speak in Indianapolis on Thursday still holds, and unless an unexpected emergency arises he will leave Shadow Lawn for the West on Wednesday night, returning Friday.

GAVE NO PLEDGE, SAYS McADOO

Secretary Denies That He Promised Safety to British Subjects.

Secretary McAdoo said of an afternoon newspaper story yesterday:

"The story under the headline, 'McAdoo Gave Pledge of Safety on Ships—Told Passengers English Passengers Would Not Be Attacked,' is untrue and absurd. I have, of course, no power to give such a pledge or assurance, and would not attempt to do so."

RAIDER HAS TWO NUMBERS.

Registry, 611, May Have Caused Error in Identifying U-53.

A possible explanation for the statement by persons aboard the Stephano that it was the U-61 and not the U-53 which sunk that vessel was suggested in New York yesterday when it was said in German quarters that the U-53 carries another number, 611, termed a "registry number."

BIG SUBMARINE PROBLEM FOR WILSON

Continued from Page 1.

German submarine's warfare on merchant vessels off the New England coast.

Stops Messages About Warships.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—It became known today, after a conference between Secretary Lansing and Secretary Daniels, that all the evidence thus far collected by the Navy Department was regarded as showing that none of Germany's pledges to the United States or her obligations under international law had been violated.

Officials indicated that much information had come to navy officials which had not been made public. Whatever has been learned regarding the number and identity of the belligerent vessels off the coast could not be divulged, it was pointed out, because it might aid enemy vessels. To-night a warning was sent out to navy, commercial, and amateur wireless stations along the coast forbidding the dispatch of any radio messages regarding movements of any belligerent war vessels.

The general opinion prevailing today was that with the gathering of allied cruisers off the New England Coast, the submarines would desert that field and strike their next blows further south. Some officials expected to hear of operations in the Gulf of Mexico, where a persistent story says a German base has been established and where the submersibles could strike at the fleets of tank ships carrying fuel oil to the British Navy from the Mexican fields, upon which the British depend almost entirely.

Unless instructed to do so by the London Foreign Office, the British Embassy here does not intend to make any fresh representations to the State Department, as it regards the representations already made in connection with the Deutschland as setting forth sufficiently the British view of international law on the subject. Embassy officials have decided to remain silent as to the measures to be taken to meet the newest submarine attacks.

Their attitude might be construed as an indication that the British authorities are looking to the United States to take some step. From the British point of view, only two courses are open: to convoy all British ships using American ports where the ship is not itself sufficiently armed to afford full protection, or to withdraw British ships from the American trade. The latter contains the possibility of much injury to American commerce.

BRITISH OFFICIALS SILENT ON U-BOATS

Continued from Page 1.

stood around the bulletin boards of the hotels eagerly reading the latest dispatches. At the steamship offices the information was given that none of this week's sailings to America would be canceled because of submarine activity. A few cancellations of reservations were made today, none of them, so far as the steamship officials knew, because of submarine developments.

London Trusts British Navy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 10.—While the activities of the U-53 may have introduced another complication into the American political situation, the problem arising out of them, so far as this country is concerned, is primarily a naval one, and little doubt is entertained that the British Admiralty will be able to tackle that problem as effectively as it did that presented by the activities of German submarines in home waters.

The Daily Chronicle on this subject says:

"We have no doubt that the naval problem off the American coast can be solved, but the process of extending the war to American waters is scarcely a matter of congratulation for the United States. Some of those who counseled President Wilson to admit the Deutschland may perhaps revise their judgment. That much-advertised harbinger of 'submarine commerce' has, in fact, proved a harbinger of something quite different and much more German. The welcomes prepared for the Bremen—which, oddly enough, seems in no hurry to come for them—do not exactly fit the performances of the U-53.

"It is felt that America ought to take some sort of action; but Secretary of the Navy Daniels's report that apparently all the rules of international warfare have been complied with by the German submarines is taken as an indication that Germany will not be regarded as having broken her pledges to President Wilson. Hopes were entertained here that America would adopt the proposals of the allied memorandum, but one paper observes that it looks as if the ruling on the question had been given in the statement attributed by one New York dispatch to the American naval authorities, when Ambassador Spring-Rice called at the State Department, namely, that there was "no reason for treating the submarine otherwise than is customary in the case of an ordinary warship visiting a foreign port.

"This utterance was made, however, before the U-53 started her sinkings, and speculation here is what sort of reception would be accorded to another German submarine were she to seek the hospitality of an American port.

"The Manchester Guardian, discussing the allied memorandum, after pointing out that there's nothing in the rule laid down governing the movements of belligerent warships in neutral waters to prevent a submarine entering a neutral port or from getting sufficient supplies to take her home, or from having repairs done necessary to make her seaworthy again, says:

"The point, to our mind, is not so much whether a craft goes on the water or under it, but rather whether there is a presumption of guilty intent with regard to the submarine that does not hold with regard to the surface craft. We think there is, at any rate with regard to the practice of German submarines in war.

"The surface craft does not as a rule sink a merchant ship that it captures. It arrests it and takes it before a prize court for adjudication. In all but one or two cases the submarine sinks it. It is its own judge and is therefore free from the restraints of law.

"Again, the surface craft not only spares life, but makes itself directly responsible for the safety of passengers and crew. The submarine, thanks largely to the United States, now tries to spare life, but never makes itself responsible for its preservation. For these reasons the submarine is a menace to the liberty of commercial navigation in a way that no surface craft can be, and these facts are sufficient to create a presumption against the submarine which does not exist against other craft."

Sees Grave Issues Raised.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 10.—The Daily News says that the exploits of the U-53 will raise very grave issues, adding:

"Germany is now, for some obscure reason, proving to America that recognition of a submarine commerce destroyer involves recognition of its right to blockade a neutral port. If such right is to be recognized, any power which has a submarine at all can proceed to paralyze neutral trade with a country with which it happens to be at war. We might conceivably see a Mexican submarine barring entry to a British port to American liners.

"The whole idea is impossible and opposed to the spirit of all careful international regulations with regard to effective blockades."

The naval correspondent of The Times, dealing with the German submarine activity off the American coast, calls it "a long distance blockade of the British Isles which is utterly inadmissible in international law."

"It amounts in practice," the correspondent adds, "to a 'pacific blockade' of the American coast. A pacific blockade is a form of coercion adopted in time of peace to bring a wrong-doing State to reason. If in the present instance the United States will tolerate pressure of this sort, some surprise will be caused international lawyers."

The Times editorially reviews the submarine activity near the American coast, declaring that it raises a grave and complicated situation between Germany and the United States.

"While it is for President Wilson to protect the dignity and interests of the American people," says The Times, "it is for the Allies to make clear that they cannot and do not regard German submarine warfare 'frightfulness' as coming within the recognized laws of war."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"The most important result of Germany's latest submarine policy is that once more a delicate situation has arisen between the United States and Germany. If no lives have been lost as a result of these torpedoings off the American coast, that is due to good luck and not to the goodwill of the U-53, for crews and passengers owe their escape to the friendly offices of the American lightship and destroyers. American public opinion is most likely to be swayed by the knowledge that German submarines have carried the war across the Atlantic to their very doors, which is highly uncomfortable and disquieting. If the Lusitania had been sunk off the coast of America instead of Ireland does any one doubt that the effect on American public opinion would have been vastly intensified?"

The paper directs attention to the Allies memorandum to neutrals protesting against the granting to submarine warships of rights which international law accords ordinary warships, adding:

"We are perfectly certain that if neutrals are going to govern their actions by consideration of their own interests they will find that those interests coincide with the recommendations of the Allies memorandum and not with the ruthless practices of the commanders of German submarines."

Under the heading "Germany Flouts the United States," The Daily Mail says the old issues between those countries have been raised in a fresh and graver form. After quoting the protest of the United States to Germany against the sinking of the Lusitania, in which it was stated that it was a breach of the laws of war to leave the crew and those on board a submarined ship "to the mercy of the sea in small boats," The Daily Mail says this was precisely what was done in the case of the British steamer Stephano.

"If wholesale murder was not permitted almost within range of American guns," says the newspaper, "it was owing to the action of the United States destroyers, which saved hundreds of lives. That the American seamen showed the greatest energy and efficiency in aiding passengers and crews will not surprise the people of this country, who know the United States Navy as a great service with splendid traditions."

The Daily Mail predicts prompt action by the United States with regard to the operations of German undersea craft near American shores "because of American communications being cut and American exports being sent to the bottom of the sea." It adds that an attempt by the Germans to establish a submarine base in America "would clearly fall under the rules laid down by the United States Government itself in the Alabama arbitration case with Great Britain, which forbid either contracting party 'to permit or suffer belligerents to make use of its ports or waters as a base for naval operations against the other.'"

PARIS TEMPS SEES MENACE.

Raises Question of Complicity Here in U-Boat's Campaign.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The torpedoing of allied and neutral steamships off the American coast by German submarine forces, as narrated in dispatches from New York, is regarded as the most important war news of the day. The Paris newspapers devote long articles to this matter. The Temps asserts that it is a menace for the United States, and also raises the question whether American shores are not being used as a base for supplying the submarines.

"If it is true that the U-53 left Newport without taking on a supply of oil, says the Temps, "the question may be asked immediately, Where did the submarine get, or where will it get, the combustibles to return to Germany, as it is unable to remain in a port in the United States and cannot find a neighboring neutral port? The question is important, for if the boat was not supplied with fuel it had been convoyed, and will again be convoyed on its return, or it has a provisioning base nearby.

"In the one case, as in the other, there is complicity, and this phase is apt to be disquieting for the United States, as it would be evident that the great American public was not master of its own waters. It is true that a submarine must use subterfuge. If it had taken a combustible it would be unable to renew the supply in the same neutral port except after the lapse of three months, according to The Hague convention."

The Temps says that the U-53 has a great interest in reserving its eventual provisioning in case its supply of fuel becomes short. So far as the situation of the Allies is concerned, says the paper, it has not been changed by the appearance of the submarine, and it is preferable to see it on the American coast rather than in European waters, where there is more navigation.

Referring to the bearing which the arrival of the submarine has on the United States itself, the Temps says:

"The arrival of the U-53 is a direct menace on the part of Germany, which definitely says:

"'You counted on the Allies preventing our submarines from getting as far as your shores. You see that no such thing has happened, that we are not disarmed on the sea and that we can attack your commerce, because if we had accomplices the same accomplices will permit us to remain on the sea for operations which we propose.'"

The Temps also suggests that Germany may be seeking to give satisfaction to Pan-Germanists who are demanding a ruthless submarine war and new instances of intimidation, adding:

"The Lusitania affair, which has been awaiting settlement for nearly eighteen months, has given Berlin the opinion, erroneous perhaps, of forbearance on the part of the United States and desire on the part of President Wilson to avoid a conflict which would force his country into war."

John E. Smith's Sons Co., Buffalo.

"Turner for Concrete"

Our first building for these clients—just completed.

More than mere satisfaction is indicated by their expressed desire that we do their future work.

TURNER Construction Co

A Saks Oxford Overcoat $30

¶ This new Saks Oxford Coat has an Oxford Degree for style.

¶ It is cut on very shapely lines, with long vent, braided edges, buttons clean through, is skeletonized inside, and has all the style and polish of an Oxford education.

¶ Made of a dark-toned Oxford Cloth, such as is reserved for coats of character and distinction, and Saks tailored throughout, with all those inimitable custom touches which only hand-tailoring can give.

¶ We get $30 for it.

¶ By any other standards of value, we should get more.

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Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
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FULTON THEATRE, 46th St. at Broadway
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COME FREE
Are you going to take the Gordon-Detwiler 30-lesson Conversational-Pictorial Course of Spanish? If so, we notify you that the course is to open today. You can take your choice of four sessions during the day at Fulton Theatre or you can come at 8:15 in the evening to beautiful Rumford Hall, 50 E. 41st St., one minute from Grand Central Terminal. Come as our guest today or tonight and you probably will decide to take the whole course, as about two thousand other business men and business women are going to do. Our business office is at 50 E. 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 1916.
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Distinctive Style for Fall
Striped and Figured Madras
White Madras and Linen
Neat patterns in Fine Madras and Piques; Bosoms to match with plain colored bodies.
$2.50 to $4.00
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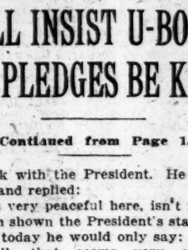

For Pop Knickerbocker and His Sons—The "Morley"

A 3-BUTTON Sack Suit with the bubble-and-fizz of effervescent style. Designed expressly for the Knickerbocker Family, senior and junior, for nowadays who puts on a Rip Van Winkle make-up?

Regular or Patch Pockets; soft, spruce, Manhattan-bred body lines; a sheaf of smart stuffs in wholly new patterns. $25, $30, $35.

My "Ennyweather" Overcoat has taken New York by storm, though it takes equally well to sunshine—$25 and $30.

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The WEAROSCOPE
A FACT FINDER in the FIELD of MEN'S WEAR
Registered
On
Men's 25.00 Overcoats
and The Inequality of Equality

THERE is no equality, strictly speaking. The street car passenger who rides further than you gets more ride for his nickel. If he travels the same distance he gets more transportation per pound avoirdupois than you (if he weighs more).

$25.00 is a definite price for an overcoat, but not a definite value. That depends on the tailoring and fabric you get.

Only at this shop can you find $25.00 overcoats FULLY and GENUINELY hand-tailored according to the Fifth Avenue standard.

A strong statement, made in strict accordance with a strong fact.

All the linings are silk all the way through—without cotton base, and guaranteed for two seasons' wear.

Fabrics on a par with the tailoring.

Models for all gradations of taste from the conservative Chesterfield to the Form-fitting Young Man's style.

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop On the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue—New York

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Always Fair Weather

There are no clouds for the sportsman.

A day's downpour merely adds to the zest of his Autumn shooting.

For he is warm at heart, with his brain swept clear, and comfortably clad in sporting garments that turn their dry side in.

For the bright October sun, or the drizzle that comes now and then, here are the sporting apparel, and the guns and rods, to make every moment enjoyable.

Merely to look through this "greatest sporting goods store in the world" means to get a breath of the fields and woods which await you beyond the city.

Domestic and Foreign Sporting Guns

In selecting guns variety of assortment is essential.

The Abercrombie & Fitch gun department shows the greatest variety to be found in America or Europe.

Shot guns of special bore for upland shooting, and the standard duck guns.

Special game loads in stock for all Autumn hunting.

Rifles for small or big game, with adequate supplies of ammunition.

Duck and snipe decoys, English game bags, ammunition bags and cases, gun cases, and all manner of bird calls.

Your gun is specially fitted to you with the A. & F. "try gun."

Fall Sporting Clothes for Women

Topcoats for the motor car or football game, for the country club or the traps.

An English style trench coat, pictured above, of tweeds, with leather belt, $55.

Other topcoats, $19.50 up.

Sporting suits, for town-and-country wear, of Innsbrook, Thorntweeds, tweeds, Lansdown heathers, Englodine, cheviots, suede leather, forestry cloth and corduroys, $25 to $100.

Appropriate hats and boots for each sporting costume.

Men's Clothes for Autumn Sports

For flying, golfing, motoring, for shooting in the stubble, in the duck blind or in the North Woods.

The thing that has been made by this house to meet the demand of experts.

Altogether the largest sporting apparel department in existence.

Smart and serviceable sporting boots and shoes, exclusive A. & F. designs, in the best leathers available, carefully selected.

Hats, caps, hosiery and flannel shirts of special quality.

Sporting Novelties

An unlimited assortment, meeting every requirement of sportsmen.

Radium illuminated dial wrist watches, with unbreakable crystals, $12. Other wrist watches, $3.50 up.

After-dinner games, smokers' articles, Tantalus sets, vacuum bottles, luncheon kits, sportsmen's clocks.

Write for New Booklet on Women's Autumn and Winter Sporting Apparel.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36 h St., New York

U-BOAT EXPLOITS SEND STOCKS DOWN

$500,000,000 Stricken from Values in Fifteen Minutes of Trading.

MARKET REACTS LATER

800,000 Shares Change Hands in the First Hour—Total Turnover 1,908,000.

A tremendous outpouring of stocks yesterday as a result of submarine activities on this side of the Atlantic, struck $500,000,000 from the market value of the listed shares as they were appraised in Saturday's closing prices. This occurred in the first fifteen minutes of trading. It was the wildest period of business seen since the memorable May 9, 1901, when Northern Pacific shares were cornered and the rest of the railroad list was slaughtered. Brokers struggled around the posts on the floor of the Exchange executing selling orders so rapidly that their accounts could not be straightened out until late last night.

The panicky nature of the early dealings was proved by the fairly orderly conduct of the market afterward. Leading issues dropped from eight to eighteen points in initial transactions, and afterward recovered nearly half of the loss. Steel common, which closed at 116¼ at the end of last week, was bumped down to 109 in the opening sales. When the closing gong sounded Steel was up to 111½. Republic Iron & Steel, opening at 70, sold at 63½ on the next transaction, was at 60 in the fourth sale recorded by the tape, and shot back to 73½ at the close. The railroad issues declined from two to nearly seven points, but in the case of nearly all of them the end of the day found quotations not far from the prices at the end of the last preceding day of trading.

Books Full of Selling Orders.

The scene on the Exchange floor before business started will be pictured in Wall Street history. The 600 active brokers gathered long before 10 o'clock, anxious and nervous before the deluge they knew was about to break upon them. Usually the men are able to inquire among themselves about the amount of buying and selling orders on hand, thereby feeling out the probable course of prices. There was none of this yesterday. Most of the members had their books full of selling orders. There could be but one result from this—a downward plunge—and the brokers drew long breaths as they took their places at the various posts.

The roar of voices was heard far down Broad and Wall Streets as the market started. Struggling masses of men, waving notebooks and sales slips, swung about the big floor. The messenger boys and quotation reporters found great difficulty in keeping their feet as they reported transactions and fought their way to the telephones. It was impossible to keep track of business, as prices made in one part of a group were two or three or four points away from prices on the other side of the same group. The ticker fell behind from the start, and was still at work at 10:30 o'clock sending out quotations made soon after the opening.

800,000 Shares in First Hour.

In Steel the ticker operators jumped 30,000 shares at prices ranging from 112 to 109 and called the transaction the "opening." International Mercantile Marine preferred felt the shock of precipitate selling more than Steel because of its intimate connection with submarine warfare, dropping more than 11 points, to 108. Declines from 7 to 8 points were common in such speculative issues as Central Leather, Crucible Steel, Baldwin Locomotive, United States Industrial Alcohol, and New York Air Brake. The market raged until 10:30 o'clock, and thereafter business approached a normal condition, although the first full hour brought a turnover in excess of 800,000 shares, a total larger than many entire sessions bring in a busy season.

While the pace slackened after 11 o'clock, the total of transactions for the first two hours, 1,173,000 shares, was greater than anything seen in a similar period this year. The largest two-hour turnover on record was 1,580,000, on April 30, 1901, when events were shaping for the huge markets of the succeeding fortnight. The aggregate of transactions in yesterday's complete session was 1,908,000 shares, the second largest day's business since the current wave of million-share days came upon the market.

One reason for the sensational break was the determination of many holders of long stock to dispose of their commitments at opening prices. Another factor was the uncovering of a flood of stop-loss orders, which consisted of directions given brokers last week to dispose of stocks if they should fall to prices from, say, three to five points under the levels then prevailing. These were mandatory selling orders, and when the downward rush carried quotations through these prices there was nothing for the brokers to do but get the best fur their clients that they could.

The day was replete with stories of sudden turns of fortune on the Exchange floor. Contrary to their usual practice, the professional traders helped stay the tide yesterday instead of helping it along. When the public was selling in a torrent, the "talent" on the floor was buying, expecting to realize profits before the day was over in the rebound they believed would occur.

Wrenn Made $15,000 in 15 Minutes.

Friends of Robert D. Wrenn, the former tennis champion, said after the market closed that he cleared $15,000 in fifteen minutes. According to the story, Mr. Wrenn was in the Republic Steel crowd when the stock tumbled to 60. Another broker offered 500 shares at this price, and Mr. Wrenn took it, together with another block of 500 a moment later and two lots of 100 shares each soon afterward. Republic immediately turned back and quickly sold at 77, near which price the fortunate buyer sold out all his shares.

The profits made in quick turns, however, by no means offset the array of losses which many speculators suffered by the collapse of prices. The market had been top-heavy for some days because of the continued bull movement, and the reaction, as indicated in the following table, wiped out many goodly profits which had accumulated last week:

	Open.	Saturday's Close.	Net Loss.
American Can	58	55¾	3¼
American Locomotive	75	80¾	5¼
Baldwin Locomotive	80	89	8¼
Bethlehem Steel	535	549½	7½
Central Leather	73	83¾	8¼
Chicago, M. & St. Paul	86	99¾	13¼
Crucible Steel	94	92	6½
Inspiration Copper	61	63¾	2¾
Lehigh Valley	81	85	3¼
Int. Mer. Marine pf	112-108	110½	10½
New York Central	108	110¾	2¾
Reading	107	111¼	3½
Union Pacific	146	149¾	2¾
United States Steel	112-109	110¾	4¼
Westinghouse	90	94¾	3

While the excitement and activity on the floor in the first quarter hour were comparable to what occurred in the Northern Pacific panic, the declines were not so severe yesterday. On that day fifteen years ago recessions in the leading railroad shares extended from 8 to 38 points, while the industrials fell from 12 to 20 points. Also, there was no crumpling up of quotations at the start of trading when Hill and Harriman were battling for the control of Northern Pacific; business started in ordinary fashion, to swing later into a frenzy of activity which continued well throughout the day. On May 7, the day the Lusitania was sunk, a collapse occurred similar to yesterday's, with a more pronounced recovery before the market closed.

Consolidated Prices Less Affected.

On the Consolidated Stock Exchange early dealings were characterized by more moderation than on the big board. Steel opened at 114, five points higher than the quotation on the Stock Exchange, and afterward did not sell under 100½. Reading, Baldwin Locomotive, and other active stocks also failed to get as low as they did further up Broad Street. The Curb boiled for a time, with Midvale Steel selling down to 86, compared with prices above 70 last week, and the recovery which occurred on the Stock Exchange was reflected in the open air market.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE NORMAL.

Sterling and Franc Offerings Nothing More Than Usual.

Bankers who looked to the foreign exchange market yesterday for some reflection of the latest development in Germany's warfare on the seas obtained little information. It was supposed in some quarters that institutions with a large amount of funds loaned in London and Paris would hurry to get their money back, fearing international complications. This would have brought heavy selling of sterling and franc exchange, but, as a matter of fact, offerings were light, denoting nothing more than the normal course of business.

Sterling and francs both eased slightly, although not enough to attract attention. Brokers said that J. P. Morgan & Co. were prepared to support the sterling market if any need arose, in accordance with arrangements made with the British Treasury. The banking house, however, bought few more bills, if any, than last week.

In banking quarters no fear seemed to exist that American trade would suffer severely from U-boat operations. If such apprehension existed, foreign exchange men thought, it would also have been a factor to depress quotations. All in all, the bankers of the Wall Street district appeared content to wait for further developments before working up a "scare" over the days news.

IMPUGN WILSON'S MOTIVES.

Two New York German Papers Suggest That He May Act.

Under the heading, "War on the Coast of America," the evening edition of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung said yesterday:

"Will it be able materially to influence the war? Will it handicap the shipping of munitions, or permanently limit it? Will there be 'complications' that may mislead our Administration, that lends such a willing ear to London, into rattling the sabre anew? And, under certain conditions, place the wished-for opportunity into the hands of the baiting propaganda, which has immediately been rebegun with renewed force? * * * Newspapers like The Springfield Republican, which writes about the trip across the ocean in an honest and neutral manner and with unenvious admiration, are the exceptions. * * * The crowd, the pack, begins to incite the people in the old key—and sees complications. Sees them because it wants to see them. Because London would like to have them just now.

"Will Woodrow Wilson now maintain, with a strong hand, the peace which he has allegedly guarded, or will he yield to the clamor? The leaders of the preparedness agitators see the 'splendid position,' which up to now the United States has welcomed as her chief defense, all at once shattered to pieces. 'War near our shores!' Those who line up with the munition magnates and the Allies at once recommend war preparations without limit."

In an editorial on the same subject the New Yorker Herold said in its evening edition yesterday:

"We can now prepare ourselves for a renewal of the campaign of incitement against Germany. Great Britain's advocates will try every means to induce our Government to take unneutral steps. As long as it was British cruisers that lay in wait before American ports, even palpable violations of the neutrality regulations were sedulously overlooked. Now that German submarines bar the way of the Allies' munition ships, indeed is talk at once of a German blockade of America that cannot be endured. Will Wilson use two measures in this case, too?"

SILENT REPLY TO ENTENTE.

Berlin Paper Says the U-53 Shows Secret Bases Are Not Needed.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 9, (via London.)—A Berlin telegram says the Lokal-Anzeiger refers to the visit of the U-53 to America as an unexpected and brilliant victory for German technique and German daring. It says the U-53 abided strictly by international regulations under which, as a war vessel, she was not entitled to remain longer than twenty-four hours in neutral waters.

This fact, the Lokal-Anzeiger says, is of political as well as technical significance. The newspaper continues:

"It appears as a silent answer to the latest note of the Entente, in which it was asserted German U-boats had secret provisioning bases in waters of neutral countries, and that it was therefore in accordance with international law to refuse them protection. It is now proved publicly that German U-boats require no intervening bases to cover long routes. Thanks are due the heroes who achieved this exploit."

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the second day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register. The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

You will pay more for TOBEY-MADE FURNITURE *but you will never regret it*

TOBEY-made

Those who aid you in furnishing and decorating your home should have the ability to sense your ideals and possess far-reaching connections with manufacturers, weavers, designers and master craftsmen.

The TOBEY Furniture Co.

Fifth Avenue at 53d Street

MARINE RATES JUMP 100 TO 500 PER CENT.

New York Brokers Fix Highest Figure for English, Dutch, and French Ports.

RISKS TO FAR EAST ALSO UP

Demoralization in Local Market Is Ended by a Noon Conference of the Underwriters.

Marine insurance rates, not only to European but to Far Eastern ports went up from 100 to 500 per cent. yesterday as a result of the German submarine raids on mercantile vessels off the coast of Nantucket.

The advance of 500 per cent. was for vessels of belligerents countries bound for English, French, and Dutch ports. The rate on Saturday ranged from ¾ to 1 per cent., the latter being the average. It is now 5 per cent. on ordinary risks. To South America and the British West Indies, where rates had been ½ to ¼ of 1 per cent., the rate jumped to 3 per cent. Cargoes to Greece will pay a 10 per cent. rate, a rise of 300 per cent., as the former figures were 3 to 4 per cent. To Italian ports the rate has only gone up from 4 to 7½ per cent. To Far Eastern ports by way of the Suez Canal there has been 100 per cent. advance, the new premium rate being 8 instead of 4 per cent., while to Russian ports by way of the Panama Canal the rate has advanced to 3 per cent. from the former nominal ¼ to ½ per cent.

These rates indicated that for a time at least the marine insurance market was in a demoralized condition. While the leading brokers would not admit the situation was so bad as that, they were agreed that greater uncertainty had been caused by the presence of German submarines off the coast of America than had existed before since the early days of the war. At that time, when the underwriting of marine risks was in a chaotic condition, the rates ran up as high as 20 per cetn. to European ports.

Never before have the prevailing marine rates to all parts of the world reached so high a figure as at present. The last previous big advance was when the news of the raider Möwe was brought to this country last February. In some cases the rate then jumped to 5 per cent., but the general advance was only to 3.

It was reported early yesterday that one agency had written a policy for 10 per cent. and in another case a 7 per cent. premium was paid for a vessel sailing for England.

One unusual case was the payment of a 70 per cent. rate quoted by Chubb & Sons, marine insurance brokers, of 5 South William Street. It was paid by the owner of a cargo which left this port on Saturday carrying no insurance. The vessel is supposed to be directly in the zone of the German submarine activity, and the owner admitted to the brokers that he had heard nothing of the vessel since the sailing.

Many of the large firms declined to quote any rates early in the day. Conditions were settled after the meeting of the American Institute of Marine Underwriters at noon, when the rates quoted herestofore were suggested as the minimum rates for marine risks. The tendency upward was held in the case of American-owned boats also, where an advance of from one-half of 1 per cent. to 1 per cent. was made.

Herbert Appleton, President of the American Insitute of Marine Underwriters and representing the United States Lloyd's, said that the action of the body was by no means binding on the marine insurance agents.

"As a matter of fact," added Mr. Appleton, "the former rates have generally been too low, and there should have been some advance even if this latest submarine raid had not broken out."

Cecil P. Stewart, President of the marine insurance firm of Frank B. Hall & Co., 26 Exchange Place, said:

"I believe that some of our former rates have been too low. While the rate from London to Greece and distant parts of the Mediterranean has been 5 and 6 per cent., our brokers have been asking but 3 and 4. To Far Eastern ports by the Suez Canal the London rate has been 5 per cent., and erhe it was only 4. The present advance in those cases to 10 and 8 per cent., respectively, is due to the natural fear that Germany has apparently embarked on anothea period of active submarine warfare."

FEAR SHIPPING EMBARGO.

Importers Here Worried Lest Their Cargoes Be Delayed.

Importers of finished goods from Europe and other parts of the world, as well as domestic manufacturers dependent on supplies of raw materials, were disturbed yesterday over the prospect that the operations of Germany's war submarines off the American coast might delay the receipt here of merchandise now afloat or about to be shipped from foreign ports.

Probably the most worried importers were those expecting shipments to supply the coming holiday trade in foreign toys and Christmas novelties. Importers of cotton, woolen and silk fabrics from the United Kingdom, France and Switzerland would be hard hit if the submarines caused an embargo on shipments from the other side of the Atlantic. At the same time some of the merchants were inclined to regard the latest submarine campaign as a mere "flash in the pan."

The World For Sale

By

Sir Gilbert Parker

"The author presents the varied and sharply contrasting elements of life in the Canadian Northwest with an effect that is at times both dramatic and panoramic. It is a story possessing a cohesive, well developed plot, and it has in notable degree the contagious thrill and vigor of the life in the region of which the author writes, and which he knows so well."—*Philadelphia Press.*

HARPER & BROTHERS $1.35 net

DON'T THINK U-53 STOPPED THE KANSAN

Members of Crew Insist Vessel That Halted Her Had Masts Arranged Differently.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—The American steamer Kansan, which was stopped by a German submarine off the Nantucket Lightship early Sunday morning and later allowed to proceed, arrived here today. Captain E. L. Smith and members of the crew said they were unable to determine the identity of the undersea boat, no name or number being visible. Some of the crew, however, when shown a photograph of the U-53, which put into Newport on Saturday, declared the submarine which stopped the Kansan was of another type, having a different arrangement of masts.

Captain Smith said the Kansan left New York at 10 A. M. Saturday, bound for St. Nazaire, France, and Genoa, by way of Boston, where she was to call to take on a cargo of horses for the Allies. In her hold were 6,500 tons of iron and steel intended for use in the manufacture of munitions for the Allies.

At 4.35 o'clock on Sunday morning, when the Kansan was three miles south of the Nantucket Lightship, the Captain heard a shot. He ordered the vessel stopped, but before the engines came to a full rest a second shot was fired. The submarine then appeared off her bow.

A youthful German officer came on the deck of the submarine and asked where the Kansan was bound. Captain Smith sent Chief Officer Hugh McNamara to the submarine in a ship's boat with the Kansan's papers. The examinat on of the papers by the submarine's commander occupied about an hour. After McNamara had returned to his ship the German officer signaled that the Kansan might proceed.

About an hour later the wireless operator on the Kansan picked up a message that the steamer West Point was being sunk. The Captain had reversed his engines to go to her assistance when other wireless messages announced that several torpedo boat destroyers were proceeding to the aid of the West Point. The Kansan was then headed for Boston, anchoring below last night and coming up to her dock this morning.

"PISTOL AT WILSON'S HEAD."

Maurice Leon Thinks Germany Is Seeking Our Intervention.

Maurice Leon, the lawyer of 60 Wall Street, who on various occasions has represented the French Government in litigation in the American courts, commented as follows yesterday on the activities of the German submarine U-53 off Nantucket Island:

"To my way of thinking, the whole thing simply indicates that Germany is at bay and wishes the United States to intervene in the rôle of mediator. This submarine activity off American shores is the pistol Germany is holding at Mr. Wilson's head, and the moment is the psychological one. The message from Germany which Mr. Sabin may or may not have understood is this: 'Either you help us out of the present situation which now confronts us, or we will take away from you your campaign slogan to the effect that you have kept the United States out of the war.'

"This move on the part of Germany has already begun, and in the meantime there has been established the United States destroyer ferryboat service between Nantucket and the mainland, a service which facilitates the torpedoing of vessels carrying our passengers and our merchandise. Germany, it would appear, was quick to see the success of such a policy as practiced by the railway brotherhoods and acted accordingly."

SHIPS WARY OF U-BOAT.

One Held at Boston, but Majority Run on Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—The British steamship Great City did not leave Boston harbor today, as intended, for St. Nazaire, France. The steamship left Mystic wharf shortly after 8 A. M. and then anchored off East Boston, where it is expected she will remain until the danger of attack has passed, either through the withdrawal from New England waters of the submarine or the protection of allied warships as convoys after leaving the three-mile limit. The Great City is laden with 8,000 tons of steel and 800 horses.

Other steamships scheduled to sail from Boston for European ports also will undoubtedly be held.

Concern is felt for steamships now on the way to Boston, among them the White Star liner Canopic, which is bringing 1,305 passengers, mostly immigrants, from Naples and Palermo. The Canopic under ordinary sailing conditions should reach this city Thursday or Friday. It was suggested that because of the submarine danger she might be instructed to return to the Azores, but a local official of the line did not consider this probable.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 9.—Shipping has not been seriously disturbed as yet by the sinking of allied merchantmen off the New England coast by a German submarine. All British and French ships in the harbor have been warned of the danger of proceeding to sea. Several have canceled sailing orders, but others are proceeding to sea on schedule time. Norwegian, Dutch and Italian agents have received no warning and they say they will sail on schedule time. The Greek ship Taigetos with wheat for Belfast will not sail for the present.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 9.—A British freighter, having bunkered here, steamed today for a British port, the Captain defying the U-boat peril. Shipping men believe that important trans-Atlantic liners will be sent to Charleston and other Southern ports until the danger is passed in Eastern waters. It is not thought that vessels to and from South Atlantic and Gulf ports will be affected by the U-boat peril near Nantucket.

INCOMING LINERS CHANGE COURSES

Continued from Page 1.

scheduled to start for European ports within the next week. The Espagne, it was pointed out, is scheduled to leave for Bordeaux next Saturday. The Espagne, according to advance reports from Bordeaux, has on board 145 first class, 130 second class, and 142 steerage passengers.

At the offices of the Cunard Line it was said that the Cameronia, which sailed from Glasgow a week ago last Saturday for bringing 471 cabin and 200 steerage passengers. The Cunarder Orduna, with a large number of passengers on board, is also on the way to New York, but is not due to reach the Nantucket danger zone for several days.

The freighter St. George of the Cunard Line is now loading and is scheduled to sail on Saturday. Other Cunarders in port whose sailing dates are not yet announced are the Pannonia, and the Ardgannoch.

The International Mercantile Company, which operates six separate European services, announced no cancellations yesterday as a result of the submarine menace, and it was said that no definite conclusion had been reached in the matter. The Minnehaha of the Atlantic Transport service of the International Mercantile Marine is scheduled to sail for London at noon today, while the big White Star liner Adriatic is scheduled to sail at the same hour on Thursday. The freighters Lydie and Philadelphia of the White Star service are now loading in New York.

The Cedric, one of the big ships of the White Star Line, which was recently turned back to the company after many months in the Admiralty service, is heading toward New York and should be off Nantucket in the next two or three days, provided the Captain, following wireless warnings, does not change his course and give that part of the trade lane a wide berth. The Canopic of the same line is en route to Boston from Liverpool, but was still more than 1,000 miles distant from the danger zone yesterday afternoon.

Louis Costa, the New York manager of the Prince Line, which canceled the sailing of the San Guglielmo, said that public notice of the vessel's new sailing date would be made, probably today. Mr. Costa said that in his opinion the U-boat or boats off Nantucket were receiving information as to ship movements from German sympathizers. Captain Figari of the San Guglielmo has had an experience with German submarines. He narrowly missed disaster from two U-boats whose track he crossed. Captain Figari is the commander who saved the passengers of the steamship Sirio after the vessel was sent to the bottom by a German torpedo. The San Guglielmo was in the Mediterranean at the time.

William Van Doorn, General Manager of the Holland-America Line in New York, to which line the steamship Blommersdijk, sunk on Sunday by the U-53, belonged, received a telegram yesterday afternoon from Captain Gunther Mahr of that vessel, in which the commander officially reported the loss of his ship at 7:30 o'clock Sunday night. He said that the rescue of himself and crew was effected by the United States destroyer Benham.

Mr. Van Doorn said that nearly the entire cargo of the Blommersdijk was grain "owned, bought, and paid for" by the Government of the Netherlands, and that the remainder of the cargo, which amounted to about 5 per cent. of the whole, consisting of automobiles and accessories, was consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust. Mr. Van Doorn said that the Blommersdijk was valued at about $1,500,000 and the cargo at about $500,000.

Mr. Van Doorn said that other ships of the Holland-America Line now loading in New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, would sail on time. The liner Ryndam, with passengers and mails on board, is due in New York next Saturday or Sunday. Asked why, in his opinion, the Blommersdijk, with no contraband on board and flying a neutral flag, had been sunk, Mr. Van Doorn replied:

"That is a question I cannot answer for the reason that I can think of no reason why she should have been attacked and sunk."

Bowring & Co., agents of the Red Cross Line, received official notice of the loss of the Red Cross liner Stephano from Captain Smith of that ship yesterday afternoon. Captain Smith wired:

"Submarine was sighted at 6 P. M. Weather hazy. At 6:05 she fired four shots at ship, then being about three-quarters of a mile distant. We launched six lifeboats, and at 6:15 with passengers and crew were clear of the ship and went aboard American destroyer. At 6:30 the submarine ran alongside the Stephano and boarded her. At 9:38 the submarine drew off and began to shell the Stephano, thirty shots being fired. She was then torpedoed, sinking at 10:05."

The Stephano was scheduled to sail for Halifax next Saturday. No announcement was made yesterday as to whether another vessel would be dispatched in her place. A rumor that the Stephano and the Florizel of the Red Cross Line had been sold recently to the Russian Government, was denied by Mr. Bowring.

At the offices of Hartfield, Solari & Co., 1 State Street, the agents of three Italian lines, it was said that no cancellations of sailings were being considered. At present, Mr. Hartfield said, there were no Italian liners of which his company is the agent in New York.

The Duca d'Aosta is expected to arrive on Saturday or Sunday. The Duca d'Aosta is coming from Naples and Genoa, and has on board a large number of passengers. She mounts naval guns for defensive purposes and can be expected to use them if she has the opportunity.

Among the freighters, many of them tramps, that are due to arrive here in the next few days, most of which under ordinary circumstances could be expected to come by way of Nantucket, are the Atlantic from Calcutta, the Amazonia from Liverpool, the Brosund from Algiers, the Cacique from Bordeaux, the Savannah from Cape Town, the Chinese Prince from Victoria, B. C.; the Charlton Hall from Genoa, the Dochra from Gibraltar, the Elswick Tower from Cardiff, the Eurymachus from the Far East, the F. Luckenbach from Brisbane, the Hannington Court from Havre, the Howick Hall from Calcutta, the Idaho from Hull, the Iriquois from London, the Kansas City from Bristol, the Kumeric, the Kathlamba and the Kasama from Calcutta, La Drome from Bordeaux, Lassell and Michigan from London, Queen Mary from Bordeaux, Roma from Marseilles, Sijan from Cape Town, Sugrun from Copenhagen, St. Andrew from Victoria, Roepat from Port Natal, Suruga from Yokohama, Tuscan Prince from Singapore, Tekiwa Mura from Shanghai, Venezia from Bordeaux, Wakasa Mari from Singapore, Sydik from Rotterdam, Wieldbrecht from Lisbon, Unita from Barry, and Veendyk from Cape Town.

SMART Alecs *may* be all right but for a good, honest workin' partner give me a man that's got his learnin' slowly an' naturally.

VELVET gets its goodness that way—two years natural ageing.

Velvet Joe.

TRANSPORT IS SUNK; 700 MEN MAY BE LOST

French Auxiliary Gallia Was Carrying 2,000 French and Serbian Soldiers.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The steamship Gallia, an auxiliary cruiser carrying 2,000 Serbian and French soldiers, was torpedoed and sunk on Oct. 4 by a submarine. Thirteen hundred men, picked up by a French cruiser and landed in boats by the southern coast of Sardinia, have been accounted for thus far.

The torpedo caused the explosion of ammunition in the hold of the Gallia and also destroyed the wireless apparatus, making it impossible to send out calls for help. The crew and troops took to rafts and small boats, a number of which were picked up by the French cruiser. Others reached the Sardinian shore.

The Gallia was a 15,000-ton steamship, 574 feet long and 64 feet of beam. She was built in the 1913 and owned by the Compagnie de Navigation Sud Atlantique of Bordeaux. She was one of the largest vessels sunk by submarines during the war, having been only 700 tons smaller than the White Star liner Arabic.

The Gallia's recent movements have not been disclosed, as she was in Government service. Early this year troops were taken to Bizerta, Tunis, which is south of Sardinia. The Gallia may have been on her way from Tunis with troops for the Macedonian front.

U-BOATS ACTIVE IN ARCTIC.

Norwegian Steamer Roney Is Torpedoed—Her Crew Landed.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Norwegian steamer Roney has been torpedoed in the Arctic. Her crew was landed, according to a Reuter's dispatch from Christiania.

The dispatch says that it is feared that the Norwegian steamer Viking has met a similar fate in the Arctic as wreckage with her name on has been washed ashore.

The British steamship Jupiter of 2,824 tons gross, is believed to have been sunk, according to an announcement made today at Lloyd's Shipping Agency. The Jupiter was 285 feet long, built at Greenock in 1901, and owned by the Hessler Shipping Company of West Hartlepool.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

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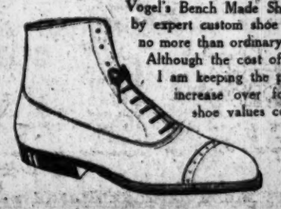

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TANK WINS REDOUBT, BUT IS DESTROYED

Monster, Caught Straddling Ditch Near Le Sars, Becomes an Artillery Target.

CRATERS VERITABLE LAKES

Artillery Fighting and Small German Attacks During the Day on the Somme.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Sunday, Oct. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The men who took Le Sars are still holding it, and only short facts of their case come back from them through the mist and across the waterpools.

Last night and this morning it rained again in a drizzling way, and all the shell craters are ponds. It would be possible to swim in some of them, those scooped out by the biggest shells and linked up with others. It is not easy to get runners back across country like that. The Germans find it harder and are drowned in many of those pits, because of the British artillery fire pouring "stuff" over them.

Yet curiously it is from the Germans one learns most of the frightful drama which went on yesterday evening in Le Sars Village. They are the prisoners, 300 of them, with five officers, who were sent back to safety while the British stayed and fought on. Those from the village belong to the 321st and 322d ersatz of reserve regiments. They had been reinforced, strengthening the garrison, and expecting an attack by some uncanny means at the exact minute. They are stout fellows and they had been ordered to fight to the last man rather than surrender this fortress, which is one of the gates barring the long road to Bapaume. They trained machine guns and trench mortars on the British front trenches, kept their rifles dry by wrapping them in rags, and sent out volunteers and victims to lie in the shell pits waist high in water to snipe the British as they came over. They knew they had a poor chance really to keep Le Sars, and their best hope of life or death was to put up a hard fight.

The British guns had already smashed the houses and barns to rubbish heaps, like those of Martinpuich and Courcelette, and the 9.2s, 8-inch, and other monster guns were making a worse hell of the place. The men of the German 361st and 362d Regiments of Reserves lay low in the dugouts and tucked their heads down in their new trenches, finely built in a hurry. What happened first was that the British barrage lifted and long waves of brown soldiers sprang over the parapets facing up from the ground close to the south of Le Sars and on the German left from the edge of Eaucourt l'Abbaye and the millhouse beyond. Their first goal on the right was one of those beastly quadrilateral redoubts called the Tangle, and after that the road from Martinpuich northeastward, and then followed the Butte de Warlencourt, that old high tumulus in which the bones of some prehistoric man lay until we flung them up to the surface of our modern civilization.

The Tangle was the first check and a bad one. Machine guns swept the field with bullets so that the men lay on their faces in the mud. They were just scarecrows and mudlarks wallowing in the slime, but finding an inch or two of luck in it. Another muddy thing came on its way to the Tangle, more like a primeval river hog than in the early days of its debut because of the mountain of slush it churned up by its flanks. The tank turned its snout toward the Tangle, struggled over the choppy ground—wave upon wave of craters with high rims—until it reached a bit of deep cutting which makes a hole in the side of Le Sars. This sunken road or old quarry track was filled with German soldiers, alive and dead. The living ones flung bombs at the tank, fired rifle volleys, tried to stab it from beneath as it straggled across the ditch and stayed across it, firing venomously from each flank. After that, something having happened to its internal organs, it committed harakiri, but seems to have been useful before going up in a blaze of glory.

The German prisoners who faced the British in the outskirts of Le Sars and then further back in the sunken road, and in hiding places below ground, say there was grim and bitter fighting there. The soldiers pay tribute to the men who captured them:

"They fought us fiercely and beat us. We could not stand up against them."

Two attempts have been made by the Germans to regain a footing in the trenches they recently lost in the Thiepval area. The first counterattack, delivered last night, failed before the German infantry reached the British line. The second, made at 5 o'clock this morning, enabled small parties to penetrate the British trenches, where they were taken prisoner.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Of the events that have happened in Transylvania we know a little. What creates the crux of public interest, however, is what we do not know. We know that since the successful German raid against the Rumanian line of communication passing through Red Tower Pass, von Falkenhayn has been continually on the offensive. We know that after a battle lasting some days the Rumanians began to give ground, at first slowly, then more rapidly until practically all of Transylvania which had been won as a result of the first rush over the border was again in Teuton hands. The process is easy to follow.

With Hermannstadt in German hands and the railroad from this town toward the east, a flanking drive against the Rumanian left along the line of the railroad was pushed along the Alt Valley, forcing the Rumanians out of Kronstadt and finally back to the border passes. These are the crude ungarnished facts. These we know from the official reports of both sides. The interesting things that we do not know have to do not with the mere facts of occupation of this town or that, but with the question of numbers. In other words, what has happened in this section of the war area which has made this victory possible? Have the Rumanians weakened their front in Transylvania in order to strengthen their front in Dobrudja? If not, have the Germans reinforced their front to any extent, and where were the troops drawn from?

When the Rumanian offensive first started Vienna announced that the Rumanian advance was negative in that it was upopposed. That is, that because of the additional length of line that it would be necessary to defend, Austria considered it the better policy to permit the Rumanians to draw a cord across the Transylvania arc rather than to attempt to defend the arc. Why, then, has come this change of policy?

It certainly seems that this situation has undergone a change in its general features during the last few days. There was an excellent reason for the belief that the main effort was to be in Dobrudja. This reason is simple. The German plan, whatever it may be, involves, as far as Rumania is concerned, but one thing, the neutralization of the forces which Rumania has brought into the war. What appears to be the best method by which this could be effected is by the capture or destruction of the bridge at Cernavoda. The southern border of Rumania is the Danube, a wide, deep stream, the northern banks of which are low, the southern banks high, so that the advantage would lie with the Bulgarians in any effort of the Rumanians designed to invade Bulgaria from the north. Only in Dobrudja does this fall. Here, as we know, the border is wide open, absolutely barren of any defensive feature. If, then, the plan to negative the effect of Rumania's entrance into the war has undergone such a radical change, was there any emergency created by a change in conditions since this plan was evolved?

There does not seem to have been such a change in conditions. Matters have remained very much as they were in this section. The only apparent change has been a slight modification of the Russian situation along the Carpathian crests in Bukowina and further north beyond the Dniester. But these modifications have, as far as we can judge from any reports which have reached this country, been almost irrelevant. The only other answer that suggests itself is that if these operations have an offensive character the decision to shorten the lines contemplates a shortening by cutting across Rumania from the Transylvania frontier to the Danube.

This operation would be a dangerous one if successful. It would of course cut Rumania in half; sever Wallachia and the western provinces from those in the east. If it could be done by a quick, sharp blow which came as a surprise, the effect might well be disastrous. Before the Rumanians were prepared to meet it, the two parts of the army could be destroyed in detail before there was any opportunity to render mutual assistance. But in this situation the element of surprise cannot exist. The advance of the Teutonic powers must by its very nature be slow, so that long before this dividing process crystallizes the Rumanians will be so fully cognizant of all that it means that they will have been able to discount it.

As to numbers, the reports from Bucharest indicate that the Transylvanian army has not been reduced in numbers. The fighting in Dobrudja, while it has been entirely undecisive in so far as one side or the other can claim any material advantage, has been of such a nature as not to cause any alarm. There was, therefore, no apparent reason why the forces there should have been increased. Moreover, if there had been a reason, it would seem much more logical that the increase should come from Russian sources rather than Rumanian. The route which would have to be gone over would, in the case of the Russians, be much shorter, the dangers of withdrawing forces while under pressure an element entirely absent. It is fairly safe, therefore, to negative the idea that the Rumanian retreat was in any way caused by the weakening of the Transylvanian front.

The next question which arises, is that of the size of the Teutonic forces by which the Rumanians are opposed. Here again we have the reports of Bucharest, if we accept them as written, to guide us. These reports have referred constantly to the numbers in Transylvania, and have stated that they were confronted with greatly superior forces, most of which were Germans. It would be interesting to know where these forces were drawn from.

Russia, just as the pressure on Rumania began to get severe, began another of her terrific efforts toward Lemberg, driving on all of three sections. It would seem reasonable to suppose that a withdrawal of troops from the Russian front under such circumstances would be madness. The Germans are not mad in this respect. Of that we may be quite sure. No men were sent either from Galicia or from Volhynia into Transylvania. The Austrians had no men to send from any quarter. The only place they could have come from is either from some of the German reserve bases or from the western front. The circumstances surrounding the case seems to indicate that the western front has been weakened at some point other than the Somme front.

It will be recalled that considerable time elapsed after Rumania entered the war before the strong German contingents reached the front. The passage of troops on Continental railways, which require an average of 110 trains to an army corps, involves time. If the western front has been weakened for this purpose we may see the effect in the next few thrusts of the western powers.

200 MORE GERMANS TAKEN ON SOMME

British Make Small Gain Near Thiepval, French Repulse Teuton Assaults.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Little of importance has happened on the Somme front in the last twenty-four hours, although General Sir Douglas Haig reports raids on the German trenches and the successful use of gas. A local operation north of Thiepval enabled the British to gain ground north of Stuff redoubt, capturing more than 200 prisoners.

The French War Office reports tonight the repulse of two small German attacks, one on the edge of St. Pierre Vaast wood and the other northeast of Bouchavesnes. In the last twenty-four hours there has been much more artillery activity than usual south of the Somme.

The official communication from British headquarters in France issued tonight, reads:

In the neighborhood of Le Transloy, a party of the enemy was caught in the open by our artillery, and dispersed.

As a result of a local operation we gained ground north of Stuff Redoubt, inflicting serious losses on the enemy and taking over 200 prisoners, including six officers.

Early this morning we successfully entered the enemy's trenches south of Arras. Southeast of Souchez a strong enemy party rushed a crater fronting our lines, but was immediately ejected with heavy casualties.

The British day report says:

Gas was discharged successfully at different points along our front north of the Ancre. The enemy's reply was feeble, and our patrols were able to enter his trenches and secure prisoners.

Several raids were carried out by us in the neighborhood of Neuville, St. Vaast and Loos. The enemy's trenches were entered in all cases, many casualties being inflicted and a number of prisoners taken. In addition three machine gun emplacements were destroyed and a considerable damage done to the enemy's trenches.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

On the Somme there has been sustained activity by our artillery. The enemy's reply was particularly brisk in the region southwest of Barleux and in the regions of Belloy and Déniécourt.

This morning an enemy attack, starting from the St. Pierre Vaast wood salient to the east of Rancourt, was repulsed by grenades. Shortly afterward a reconnoissance debouching from the small wood northwest of Bouchavesnes was dispersed by our machine gun fire.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report.

The official statement issued this afternoon by the French War Office says:

On the Somme the night was calm to the north of the river. To the south there were bombardments on each side.

In the Roye district the enemy carried out a very lively bombardment against our Canny-sur-Matz positions. Our artillery replied.

On the rest of the front there was nothing to report.

Great Battle Rages, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 9, (via London.)—No important changes on the Franco-Belgian front are reported by the War Office today. Heavy fighting continues on the Somme front, where the battle is described as being of tremendous violence. The statement says:

Front of Duke Albrecht of Württemberg: In the neighborhood of the coast and south of Ypres and on the Artois front of the army of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria lively artillery and patrol activity reigned.

The tremendous battle on the Somme front continues. Yesterday our allied enemies, if possible, increased their efforts. Heavy and costly defeats which the heroic infantry and powerful artillery of the army of General von Bülow has inflicted upon them grew proportionately greater. Not the smallest trench element on the twenty-kilometer battlefront was lost.

Between Gueudecourt and Bouchavesnes the English and French, regardless of their extraordinary losses, delivered assaults with special violence at very short intervals. The troops of General von Boehn and General von Garnier repulsed them completely every time. Near Le Sars we took ninety men prisoner and captured seven machine guns. Also, north of the Ancre and in a few sectors south of the Somme the artillery duels increased to the greatest violence.

Front of the Crown Prince: Extensive German explosions in the Argonne destroyed French trenches over a considerable front. East of the Meuse the artillery fire revived from time to time on both sides.

CAPTURE ANOTHER TOWN FROM THE RUMANIANS

Teutons Continue Advance Toward Transylvania Border, Also Take Danube Island.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Continuing their advance in Transylvania, the Teuton forces under General Falkenhayn have wrested from the Rumanians the town of Toerzvar, fifteen miles southwest of Kronstadt and only seven miles from the border. On the southern front Berlin reports the capture of an island in the Danube, northwest of Sistova, by Field Marshal Mackensen's forces. A Bucharest dispatch, forwarded from Rome to the Wireless Press, says the Rumanians evacuated Kronstadt to avoid its destruction by Austro-German batteries, which had begun to fire on the city.

Following is the text of the German Army Headquarters statement today:

In Eastern Transylvania we continue to march ahead. The Rumanians were beaten in the battle of Kronstadt. Reinforcements arrived from the north in vain and joined the combat northeast of Kronstadt. We conquered Toerzvar or Toerzburg. The enemy is rolling back on the whole line.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—German troops, assisted by Austro-Hungarian monitors, captured by a surprise attack an island in the Danube, northwest of Sistova. Two officers, 156 men, and six canon were taken.

What Bucharest Says.

The official communication from Bucharest given out this morning says:

The situation on our front is unchanged. We are still holding the heights dominating Petroseny and the Jiu Valley. We are in possession of the Caineni Defile. Yesterday German artillery bombarded the railway station at Caineni.

A squadron of eight German aeroplanes flew over Bucharest at 11 o'clock and dropped bombs in the neighborhood of the Gare du Nord and on the linen warehouses. The damage done was insignificant. The enemy aviators left a half hour later.

Another bulletin issued this evening says.

On the northern and northwestern fronts patrol engagements occurred between Caiman and Sepsiszentgyorgy. In the Kronstadt region we were obliged to fall back toward the northern ends of the Carpathian passes.

In the Caineni and Jiul passes minor infantry and artillery actions were fought, ending in our favor.

Southern Front.—There were fierce artillery actions east of Zimnitza (on the Danube.) In Dobrudja there were artillery and patrol engagements."

A Russian War Office bulletin reads:

Dobrudja—Yesterday our troops fortified themselves on their newly occupied position.

Following is the bulletin issued by the Bulgarian War Office yesterday and received here today:

Roumanian front—All is calm along the Danube. In Dobrudja it was comparatively quiet. The enemy has withdrawn to his former positions. By a successful counterattack northeast of the village of Beschaul we drove back an enemy detachment, inflicting great losses on it.

Bulgar Paul Revere's Exploit.

BERLIN, Oct. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Press dispatches from Sofia report that it was due to a daring exploit by a Bulgarian that the Rumanians who crossed the Danube at Rahovo, south of Bucharest, were expelled speedily by the Bulgarians.

According to this account, the Rumanians, on crossing the river, were confronted by a post of only about 200 Bulgarian soldiers, stationed there on watch. The Rumanians took the Bulgarians by surprise, overpowered them, and cut all the telegraph and telephone wires so that no alarms could be given. One Bulgarian, however, succeeded in making his escape. Mounting a horse, he made his way through the Rumanian lines and reached Rustchuk in time to enable the Bulgarian troops there to take the necessary measures.

Sofia newspapers say that about 500 dead Rumanian officers were found on the battlefield near Rahovo.

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White Manifold Copy Sheets, 8½x11; package of 500, 29c

Oak Filing Cabinet, as illustrated, size 3x5, complete with 100 index cards and set of alphabetical guides, 38c

Filing Cabinets, of golden oak. Two drawers holding 1,500 6x4 in cards. Each, $3.98

Filing Cabinets, of golden oak. Four drawers, each holding 1,500 3x5 in. cards. $5.54

Filing Cards, horizontally ruled, 3x5 in., per 1,000, 69c

Loose Leaf Ledger, as illustrated. Bound in cowhide, red cowhide back and corners. 200 ledger-ruled sheets, and lettered, tabulated index. Size 9¼x11¼ in. Complete, $4.89

Journals, Ledgers, Day Books and Records, bound in canvas, Russia backs and corners.

200 pages,	$1.44
400 pages,	$1.72
500 pages,	$2.12
600 pages,	$2.54

Roll Books, black cloth, suitable for teachers or club meetings; size 8x10½ in.:

100 pages,	72c
200 pages,	84c
300 pages,	$1.09

Sales Books, Cash and Day Books, Journals and Ledgers, with long and short accounts. Full buffed sheep; Russia ends and bands; size 9¼x14:

200 pages,	$2.98
400 pages,	$3.24
500 pages,	$3.89
600 pages,	$3.64

Desk Pads, leatherette corners, 19x24 in., 19c

Hand-Blotters, small size; assorted colors. Package of 72, 9c

Card Index Trays, (as illustrated); of strong fibre board, 11 in. long. Holds 1,200 4x6 in cards. Equipped with metal follower block, and combination numbers, labels, folders and handle. Complete, with 100 cards and guides from A to Z, 79c

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SERBS CONTINUE ADVANCE

Pour Across the Cerna River on Their Way to the Plain Before Monastir.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—After their heavy losses in fighting the British troops advancing east of the Struma River, where the cavalry is nearing the railroad that runs parallel with the coast to Seres, Draina, and Dedeagatch, the Bulgarians are offering little opposition, and three more villages have been occupied. On the west the Serbians continue their victorious progress toward the plain before Monastir, having crossed the Cerna at two places.

Following is the latest account of the operations as issued by the French War Office today:

East of the Struma engagements occurred between British and Bulgarian troops and Bulgarian rearguard detachments, who are retreating toward the railway. It has been confirmed that during the recent fighting in this region the Bulgarians suffered considerable losses. At one point alone 1,500 bodies of enemy dead were found on the ground.

Between the Vardar and Cerna Rivers the Serbian forces have advanced in the mountainous region of Dobroupolje and taken 100 prisoners. On the left bank of the Cerna River, after desperate fighting, the Serbians have again defeated the Bulgars, and the village of Skochivir has fallen into Serbian hands. Despite violent counter-attacks the enemy failed to recapture his lost ground, and has been driven a kilometer northward. Two hundred prisoners remained in the hands of our allies.

Further west the Serbians continue to cross the Cerna between Doboveni and the Brod. The Bulgarians have retired north of the Brod. On our left wing Franco-Russian forces have reached the new line of Bulgarian defense from Kenali to Lake Presba.

The British official report follows:

On the Struma front our mounted troops moved forward to the line Karaska Salmah-Homondos, meeting with little opposition. Further north the villages of Chavdar-Mah Ormanli and Haznatar were occupied by our troops.

On the Doiran front there were no developments.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Saloniki, dated Monday, says:

"The Serbians yesterday pierced the enemy's second line, strongly fortified, on the left bank of the Cerna and north of the villages of Silvitza and Dobroveni. The Serbs are continuing to advance northward, in spite of strong enemy resistance and great difficulties of ground. Yesterday's captures included 800 prisoners and 11 mitrailleuses and a large quantity of other material.

"The Bulgars now surrender more freely, indicating a weakening morale, which is not surprising considering their efforts to retain the Kalmakcalan ridge, where they suffered heavy losses."

BERLIN, Oct. 9, (via London.)—The official account of operations on the Macedonian front issued today concedes that the Serbian troops which have been attempting to force a passage of the Cerna River have obtained a foothold on the northern bank. The statement reads:

West of the Monastir-Florina Railway attacks by the enemy were repulsed. East of the railway the enemy succeeded in obtaining a foothold on the left bank of the Cerna.

SOFIA, Oct. 8, (via London, Oct. 9.)—On the section of the Macedonian front south of Monastir the Serbians have abandoned their attempt to advance on account of their defeat on Friday, the War Office announced today. On the Struma front the British are using armored motor cars. The announcement follows:

Macedonian Front—After the sanguinary defeat which twelve enemy battalions suffered on Friday on the front between Gradesnica and Kenali, the enemy abandoned attempts to advance. In this sector there was only weak artillery firing yesterday. Enemy infantry again attempted to cross the Cerna River near Skochivir, but was repulsed with considerable losses. In the Moglena Valley there was heavy firing along the entire line.

On both banks of the Vardar and in the foothills of the Belaschitza Mountains there was weak artillery firing.

On the Struma front the situation is unchanged. Our heavy artillery dispersed several enemy infantry and cavalry reconnoitring detachments and forced two armored motor cars to retire.

On the Aegean Coast quiet prevailed.

ITALIANS LOSE, THEN RETAKE A HIGH PEAK

Unusually Severe Fighting on the Slopes of Busa Alta, in the Trentino District.

ROME, Oct. 9.—Violent fighting has taken place in the Trentino region, northwest of Trent, according to the official statement issued by the War Office today. Austrian attacks on Saturday against Busa Alta resulted in the forcing back of the Italian right wing. On Sunday, however, Italian reinforcements arrived, and the Austrians were driven out again. The statement follows:

On the whole front the activity of the enemy artillery is reported to be increasing, particularly on the Asiago Plateau, along the Carnia front, from the Upper But to the head of the Pontebana Valley, in the Gorizia area and on the Carso Plateau.

In the mountain region between the Avisio and Vanoi Cismon Valleys there have been attacks and counterattacks, all preceded and supported by extremely violent bombardments. On Saturday evening the enemy successfully attacked our positions on Cardinal and Busa Alta. During the night they made a further violent attack on Peak 2,456, forcing our right wing to fall back a short distance. As soon, however, as reinforcements arrived Sunday morning our troops, with the support of accurate artillery fire, drove the enemy out once more and chased them down the precipices of Busa Alta, inflicting very heavy losses.

Further details on the success we gained on Monte Costabella in the Pellegrino Valley on Oct. 5 show that our Alpine troops captured one mountain gun, six machine guns, and a large quantity of ammunition. The guns were promptly turned against the enemy. In retiring the Austrians burned large stores of provisions and material.

On the Carso in the course of small skirmishes we took forty prisoners.

Hostile aeroplanes dropped bombs on Grigne, the Sugana Valley, on the upper Fella Valley, on the Grado lagoon, on Monfalcone, Cervignano, and Torre Zuino, doing a slight amount of damage to buildings.

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Elementary Latin Composition	76	
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Virgil and Sight Prose	84	(Studied 4½ months)
German, A	63	
Trigonometry	83	
Physics	84	(Studied 4½ months)

Comparison shows the value of Concentration

English and Composition	45	Virgil and Sight Reading	30
Literature	30	Elementary German	53
Latin Grammar	45	Algebra	25
Elementary Latin Composition	15	Plane Geometry	33
		Chemistry	39

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board June, 1915, to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for nine months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board June, 1916, in the following subjects:

English Grammar & Composition	80	Elementary Algebra, Complete	66
English Literature	74	Chemistry	68
Elementary German	82	*Cicero and Sight Reading	75
Intermediate German	69	*Virgil and Sight Reading	75
Elementary French	65	*Advanced Latin Composition	75
Plane Geometry	67	*For Harvard.	
American History	60		

Our records are not confined to one or two students. Two other students passed the following subjects in June. One boy of 16 received the marks shown below on the left. His brother's marks are shown on the right.

Elementary Algebra	90	Elementary Algebra	73
French (4 years)	75	French (4 years)	80
Spanish (3 years)	56	Spanish (3 years)	85
Plane Geometry	90	Plane Geometry	72

Boarding and day pupils. Daily outdoor exercise for boys under twelve. The principal welcomes interviews between 10 and 12 A. M. and between 2 and 4 P. M. daily.

The second lecture on **Applied Concentration** will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Thursday Evening, October 12th, at 8 P. M. This is the second of a series of ten lectures of interest to doctors, teachers, lawyers and business men.

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Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. Samples free, write to Dept. 42-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. *Remember! Get—*

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You are the goat It all comes back on you!

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You won't be interested in learning how to eliminate all the lost motions and lost time that go with having letters written *twice*—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter. How to make certain that your stenographer is going to be permitted to produce what you pay her for—finished typewriting.

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This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

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Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to October 25, at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Practical Test, 5; Experience, 3; Arithmetic, 2. Minimum age 16 years. For further particulars see
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WILSON'S MEDIATION MUENSTERBERG AIM

Professor Wrote Chancellor President Would Be "Intoxicated" by the Idea.

DIDN'T FEAR HIS BRITISH BIAS

Thought He Would "Remain Strictly Neutral"—British Publish the Intercepted Letter.

For months past the German Government has been "by proxy" conducting a peace propaganda in the United States, the end in view being to interest President Wilson in its peace plans to the point where he, the President, will officially try to bring the fighting in Europe to an end by mediation. That such a situation exists, and that the highest officials of the German Government are anxious for the President to intervene with the object of bringing the war to an early end, is indicated in a report made to Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Chancellor of the German Empire, by Dr. Hugo Münsterberg, head of the Department of Psychology in Harvard University.

Muensterberg's Authorship Disclosed.

The report, in the form of a letter to the Chancellor, was intercepted in the mails by the British authorities, and the letter was made public, in part, several weeks ago, but the fact that it was written by Dr. Münsterberg, and that it was addressed to the man who, next to the Kaiser, is the most powerful in the German Government, was not disclosed until yesterday.

Professor Münsterberg, referring to President Wilson, assured the Chancellor that once the President "works himself into the idea of being the arbitrator of the world, he will be so intoxicated by the joy of playing a historic part that he will give himself up to it with his whole soul and without rest."

The part of the letter made public by the British Government yesterday is as follows:

In the country at large, however, the conciliatory and yet sure German policy toward Washington, above all, worked excellently. How far the ultimate goal of this great movement, European peace, has thereby been immediately affected and brought nearer cannot yet be estimated even in the most intimate circle. On this point I have confidential information from the best informed circles, which is, however, partly contradictory. I have the impression that Wilson's desire to play the part of mediator was at first overestimated in German official circles here; he saw clearly how much he might harm himself with many of the most influential people by such efforts. He knew that he could only ignore these persons if he could be certain of success in Europe.

Yes, quite apart from mediation, his closest advisers were even continuously uncertain whether Wilson's position for the election would be stronger if he appeared before the country as preserver of peace or as indifferent to it; as, however, in the last fortnight, as a result of Mexico, Ireland, and the submarine settlement, the pacifists everywhere have come forward more strongly and even threatened the formation of a third and not altogether impossible new party around Bryan, Ford, and MacClellan, Wilson is certainly for the moment more favorably disposed toward the preservation of peace, and from this position he can be more easily pushed into the pose of mediator. It is a fortunate circumstance that Root in particular does not wish to concede him this fame; such opposition strengthens Wilson as soon as he sets before himself the ambitious goal.

"Joy of Playing a Historic Part."

The widespread fear that he would be too pro-British as mediator I consider to be unfounded, from my personal knowledge of the man. Hitherto he was wholly a party man; but if he once works himself into the idea of being the arbitrator of the world he will be so intoxicated by the joy of playing a historic part that he will give himself up to it with his whole soul and without rest. He will remain strictly neutral, less out of moral conscientiousness than from an aesthetic pleasure in his unique rôle.

Roosevelt once told me that he was brought up in hatred for England, but that on the day he entered the White House he made a vow to himself to overcome this feeling. Wilson will in the same way vow to himself to lay aside his anti-German feeling; only when he succeeds in rising above himself will he feel the full joy of the act.

For all these reasons I hold it now to be my chief task here to encourage the pacifist sentiment now abroad, and so my main work consists in continuously writing new essays and articles in favor of the preservation of peace and of Wilson's reputation as a mediator; all this peace material naturally appears without my name. Unfortunately, the peace call which Bryan, etc., are going to issue, with a thousand signatures, in reply to the provocation call of the pro-Allies, has found its way into the papers too soon, but it will be of powerful assistance; I am canvassing more especially intellectual circles in favor of this call.

Your Excellency's most obedient servant, HUGO MUENSTERBERG.

The original copy of the letter (dated "Cambridge, May 12, 1916.") as given to THE TIMES was a translation of the entire Munsterberg document. The translation given out yesterday omitted the first page of the letter. That page, when translated, reads:

I take the liberty of sending your Excellency some notes as to the conditions behind the scenes of American drama. Everything depends upon a just appreciation of the real factors at work, and it cannot be denied that during the last six weeks the German-American cause has suffered a most unexpected slump. I have made confidential inquiries in all the larger cities, and am astonished at the uniformity of the reports which show that German-Americans of all classes are suddenly endeavoring to accentuate their American tendencies while avoiding anything which might be construed as "unneutral" or favoring Germany. This is even the case in the cities of the Middle West. The patriotic wave has swept all the weaker elements along with it, and even the so-called leaders of the German-American party, as, e. g., the President of the National Union in New York, Koelble, and many others are beginning to draw away from the German in the land. They are against war with Germany, but in America's, not Germany's interest. Outwardly this attitude is not marked, as the German-speaking periodicals represent the small circles and factions only, and they have less support today than even two months ago.

On the other hand, the action of the British in Ireland has undoubtedly aided the German cause. Circles which a few weeks ago were enthusiastically pro-English are now against England. Only the New Englanders stand firm, and here in Boston the craze knows no limits. As far as the country is concerned, however, it is a fact that Germany's sure and yet tolerant policy has prevailed in spite of Washington. It is impossible to say how this affects the peace question, as opinion is so divided in the matter.

"MISERABLE AND MISLEADING"

Prof. Muensterberg Says British Have Distorted His Letter of May 12

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 9.—The translation of my letter of May 12 to the German Chancellor, intercepted in London, is miserable and misleading. Especially everything referring to President Wilson is unfriendly colored by the translator.

For instance, I did not say that he would be intoxicated by joy, but said that he would be inspired; nor did I speak of pushing him into a pose.

Anyhow, it is evident that the essential point of my confidential letter of last May is the same as the one brought out in my signed article in THE SUNDAY TIMES in July, namely, that President Wilson would be the ideal mediator between Germany and England, and that the Germans ought not to be afraid of his pro-British sympathies.

HUGO MUENSTERBERG.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the second day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register. The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

ADVERTISEMENT.

New York, October 5th, 1916

TO THE EMPLOYEES OF THE THIRD AVENUE SYSTEM:

Some of you are saying that you do not understand the relations of this Company to the Union, that is, to the Amalgamated Society of Street and Electrical Railway Employees of the United States of America, and you think that that organization should be recognized by me. I will try and make the situation plain to you.

When I came here I thought and said it was none of my business what societies the men belonged to, whether they were unions, political clubs or churches, and I supposed that the Union was, as some of you explained to me, a society which "succored the sick, buried the dead and carried God's comforts into the home," whatever that meant.

I found, however, that there was no way of finding out how many sick the Union succored, nor how many dead it buried or what the comforts carried into the home were. In addition, I found very soon that the one apparent purpose of the Union was to foment enmity toward the corporation and the belief that the relations of the men and the Company were necessarily hostile.

I had always supposed, as I do still, that the interests of the men and of the Company were identical so long as the latter did its duty, and I have rasied the wages five times since 1908. In pursuance of this hostile relation I found the Union doing everything in its power to prevent men from joining the Benefit Association, which, since it was founded by me, has distributed to 9,342 of the men $96,111.25 in sick benefits, and which founded an insurance scheme by which the families of fifty-eight men, who died, have received a Thousand Dollars each and a small number of old men are enjoying pensions.

I have also found that the Union is unincorporated, yet "to recognize" the Union means that I am expected to make a contract with it which would destroy discipline and transfer to it some of the Company's power, but the Union cannot be sued, does not know the nature of a contract and is not straight enough to be willing to keep a contract it has made. I also found that it has never published its accounts nor made any statement in respect to them. I say to you that no honest man can take such an attitude, and I have said to the faces of many of you "that any man who took his brother's money and was not at all times prepared to say where it was or what he had done with it was either a fool or a knave, and was probably both." At the same time I said to you that your attitude toward the Company was entirely perverted and that you allowed yourselves "to be misled by men who had no more brains than a canary."

These views have been strengthened by my recent experience.

You made a solemn contract with this Company which was underwritten by the Mayor and certain other persons, and at the first opportunity you broke it without even alleging any reason. You have had for the last week or ten days meetings every day at which your leaders have made misstatements of facts, so false that they can only be termed outrageous lies and so foolish in many cases that little children could hardly be deceived by them. Those precious leaders say you can stay out all winter; they do not say they get $3.00 a day and upwards from the Union while you are silly enough to stay out.

I found also that the Union is responsible for the most cruel intimidation. Many of you struck because you were compelled to strike. Some of you have said to me personally that you did not know why you struck and that you wished you had not, but were now afraid to come back, and within the week one man who had thought of coming back was so wrought up by what he feared that he cut his throat.

Under these circumstances I wrote to the Mayor on September 10th that—

"For the future no member of the Amalgamated Society of Street and Electrical Railway Employees of the United States of America will be employed on any of the lines over which I have jurisdiction. I say this with regret because it sounds arbitrary and unfeeling, but that society has proved itself in my judgment to be a humbug. Its contract is not good; it does not account for the moneys it collects; it is of no benefit to the men who belong to it except the few who are officers; it promotes disorder and disloyalty; and it is rapidly becoming a public nuisance. I will have no dealings with it or anybody representing it until after such time as it is incorporated under the laws of New York and the supervision of its accounts like those of the railways, is placed under the Public Service Commission. That will at least secure publicity."

What I have said in this letter to the Mayor is still true.

F. W. WHITRIDGE, President.

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And little expense if you will only use Cuticura Soap for everyday toilet uses assisted by little touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then as needed. Besides they are so pure, so fragrant, so delicate and creamy that you can't help using them after you once begin. They meet every want of the toilet and care for the skin, scalp, hair and hands when in trouble so that no others are needed. You can get them at your druggist's, but if you would like a sample each first with some very interesting reading on the skin, address post-card: "Cuticura," Dept. 5M, Boston.

You cannot buy gas mantles by their looks. Buy them by name:

"REFLEX" BRAND

Welsbach Gas Mantles

Best for Light-Durability-Economy

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All Dealers and the Gas Company

Come and Hear Anna Case Sing Charmant Oiseau

As Re-Created by the New Edison Phonograph

At 2:30 this Afternoon

Then Go and Hear Her at Carnegie Hall Tomorrow Evening

WE will welcome this crucial test of the perfect manner in which the New Edison ACTUALLY RE-CREATES the rich and emotional voice of this charming artist. Then you will also hear Emmy Destinn and Bonci. It will be a Re-Creation of some of the most delightful hours you have spent at Carnegie Hall or at the Opera.

The phonographs and talking machines of yesteryear have been antiquated since Thomas A. Edison perfected his wonderful new Diamond Disc Phonograph.

All kinds of mechanical appliances have been added to the old principle, to stop the scratching, to improve the tone and volume; but Mr. Edison knew their fatal short-coming and planned his new instrument on new principles—

After FOUR YEARS of incessant labor and $2,000,000 in experimental work the new machine was ready.

Your knowledge of other machines can give you no conception of the artistic perfection of the New Edison Phonograph. It will be a new experience to hear it. It does not imitate—it does not merely reproduce music; but

It Actually RE-CREATES the Singing of the Artist.

So perfect is this re-creation that when the artist is singing alternately with the playing of the instrument, the ear of the listener cannot tell which is performing, without the aid of the eye to see which is actually rendering the music.

In the near future we will give a "Tone-Test," at the Astor Gallery, where the artist will sing with the Edison, and we invite you to send us your name, so that we may send you tickets for the Recital.

DON'T MAKE THE MISTAKE OF BUYING ANY OTHER INSTRUMENT BEFORE YOU HAVE SEEN AND HEARD THE NEW EDISON PHONOGRAPH.

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Come in whenever you are in the neighborhood and enjoy a restful hour of delightful musical entertainment. There will be neither obligation nor solicitation to purchase, by reason of your visit.

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11:30 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

Tannhauser—March — *Edison Band*

For You — *Helen Clark and Vernon Archibald*

Universal Fox Trot — *Vess L. Ossman's Banjo Orchestra*

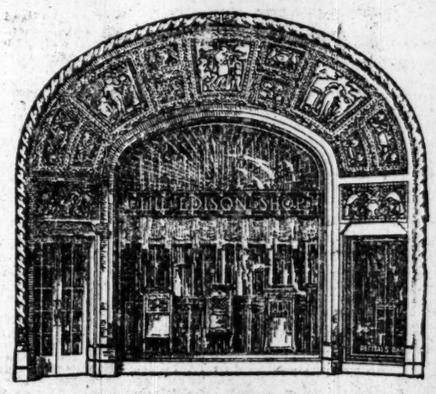
Suicidio La Gioconda — *Emmy Destinn*

Legende—Violin — *Richard Czerwonky*

Charmant Oiseau—David — *Anna Case*

(a) Prelude—Arabesque
(b) Butterfly—Piano — *Andre Benoist*

Celeste Aida — *Alessandro Bonci*



473 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

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BROOKLYN BATTLES FOURTEEN INNINGS, BUT BOSTON WINS SECOND WORLD'S SERIES GAME

RED SOX REPEAT IN SECOND GAME AFTER 14 INNINGS

Brooklyn Is Forced Down to Defeat After a Battle of Successive Thrills.

ROBINS SHOW NEW SPIRIT

Put Up a Brisker Brand of Ball Than on Saturday and Contest Is Bitterly Fought.

SMITH PITCHES SUPERBLY

Opposes Ruth, and Though Worsted Is Not Outclassed — Myers Hits a Homer in First.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—Under lowering, gray skies that finally yielded splashing tears of sympathy for a team mighty even in defeat, the Brooklyn Superbas went down today before the Boston Red Sox in the second encounter of the world's series. Fourteen innings were needed to establish a final score of 2 to 1, and they were fourteen innings of such baseball as shuttles the heart of a genuine fan back and forth between his mouth and his heels. Each and every inning was a gem, clear cut and flashing, its colors now blue, now rosy.

When the rays were ruddy to the onlookers boasting allegiance to the sacred codfish they were tinged with indigo for partisans of the rubber-plant jungle just forninst the eastern end of the Brooklyn Bridge. Likewise, vice versa.

Not for an instant from the very start of the game did the struggling gladiators in the arena at Braves Field allow the 44,000 spectators, whether paying guests or otherwise, any peace of mind. There was always something happening to keep the breath suspended, and crisis after crisis, upon the outcome of which the result of the game might hinge, caused hardened campaigners in boxes, grand-stand seats, bleachers, press box, and players' dugouts to dig fingernails into palms and let lighted cigars turn to chill ashes.

In complexion, the game of this afternoon was as much like that of Saturday as Lillian Russell resembles Sun Yat Sen. In result they are the same, and also in effect, save that today the grip of the Red Sox upon the bunting they are defending, and the retention of which means another world's title and the larger share of a great purse of money, became much stronger.

Two great strides toward their goal they have taken now, and two more will bring them to the haven. The world's champions are entirely conscious, however, that they have not reached the portals of this abode of bliss. The ninth inning finish of Robinson's Robins on Saturday was one warning against overconfidence, and the tooth and nail fight of today was even a more vigorous reminder.

Hard to Win, But Harder to Lose.

It was a hard game to win, but a yet harder one to lose. Since it must be recorded that the team from Greater New York lost, let us tell how it happened right away, and have the unpleasant details over with.

The score, entering the utterly obnoxious fourteenth, was 1 to 1, a tiny sum total of runs, which, however, represented tremendous efforts. Brooklyn sent the top of its batting order to the plate in this session, and Johnston, Daubert, and Myers each landed hard upon the offerings of Shore, only to retire, disconsolate, to the cave of the Superbas. Scott, with two fine stops and sharp throws to first, retired Johnston and Myers, and Daubert's long, low drive was neatly gathered by Walsh in centre field.

Nothing portended a calamity. To be sure, dusk was enveloping the field, and was mingling fraternally with the gloom of the low-hanging clouds. It looked as if the game would have to be called pretty soon, and that issue was not frowned upon, as it would have meant the escape of each team in safety from the clutch of a formidable adversary.

Then the bomb burst. Sherry Smith—who, incidentally, emerged from obscurity to pitch a noble game—passed Hoblitzel. Lewis, with evident malice prepense, effected a sacrifice bunt, which Smith nailed and shot to first for the out, but Hoblitzel, ably assisted by a quick start, reached second easily. McNally hurried to the midway station to run for Hobby, and Gainer, a right-handed batter, ambled to the plate in place of Gardner. He took a ball and a called strike, and then sent a drive crashing to short left field, upon which McNally scored easily from second, and the most thrilling world's series battle ever fought had become history.

Curiously enough, manifestations of exultation on the part of the Boston rooters at the end were relatively slight, especially after the excitement that had gone before. A fleeting wonder whether Maxim silencers were being worn by the adherents of the Red Sox arose. But that wasn't it. It was only a ball game, after all, and it was over, and it was nearly dinner time.

Therefore, waiting not to cheer or gloat, the 40,000 and more squeezed themselves one at a time, sideways, through the slits fondly imagined by the constructors of Braves Field to be doors, and surged away in the fast descending darkness.

It was a crowd today which fairly bent the walls of the field outward. Further spectators might have been accommodated, but only through the use of captive balloons anchored around the fences. Of the great assembly perhaps one-half was made up of the mystic brotherhood of fandom. The other half consisted of Mr. Casual Onlooker, who had brought his sisters, cousins, aunts, wife and daughters. The crowd was on hand early to watch the teams at practice, and genuine enjoyment of the game throughout suffused the features, even of the thousands of women and girls present.

Choice of Pitchers a Surprise.

The naming of the twirlers chosen by Messrs. Robinson and Carrigan was received with surprise. Babe Ruth's nomination to lead the assault for the Red Sox was within reasonable conjecture, but that Sherrod Smith would assume the chief burden on behalf of the Superbas was by no means anticipated. It was a battle of left handers, and Smith departed from Braves Field bearing his full share of the laurels. At no time did the noted Ruth have a perceptible margin of superiority over the Brooklyn pitcher. Foot to foot through fourteen grueling innings they struggled, each averting many times by calm, masterly work threatening downfall. Repeatedly when the tiniest kind of a safe blow would have wrought damage each man held the enemy in a grip of steel.

Both pitchers received the support they merited. Great running catches by outfielders dotted the contest, and the Boston infield held the diamond in an almost impenetrable ring. The Brooklyn infield too, which was about as substantial as a sieve on Saturday, tightened up and played an almost clean-cut game.

That little "almost" is quite important. In fact, save for the "almost" the score might well have been 1 to 0, with banners waving instead of shutters drawn in Brooklyn tonight.

This is the why of the "almost." In the third inning, Scott opened for the Red Sox with a ringing triple to the left-field fence. Thomas hit to Cutshaw, who ran in to meet the sharp grounder, held Scott at third, and got his man at first. A neat play. But, alas and alack! he had to go and spill the beans, and that, too, in a city where beans are not to be so lightly treated.

Ruth sent a bouncer to Cutshaw along the same track that Thomas's had followed. Cutshaw swooped for it and got it, but chose that solemn moment to exhibit his prowess as a juggler. He recovered the fumbled ball and got Ruth at first, thereby avoiding an error, but Scott scored easily on the play—or rather misplay.

Hooper also pelted the unfortunate Cutshaw, who parted his legs widely, so that the ball would not be discommoded in passing between them. Hooper was caught at second an instant later on Olson's threw from Janvrin's grounder. The side was out, but a run was in. What's a run between friends, you may ask. Yes, but this silly old run tied the score, and save for its advent the Red Sox would not have had that fourteenth inning opportunity.

The Brooklyn boosters did their celebrating early—very early—in the game and got it over with. Johnston, playing right field in Stengle's place because he is a right-handed batter, struck at the first two balls pitched by Ruth, but failing to connect and deciding that a deliberate effort was being made to delude him, he stood back and let three wide ones go by. The next was too tempting for him to resist. He whaled it into deep centre, where Walker was waiting to gather it in. Daubert fouled to Gardner down the third-base line, and it began to look like a very innocuous occasion.

Myers Hits His Homer.

Myers couldn't see any reason for loitering around on a job that had to be done—or, at least, attempted. He sought to bunt the first offering of Ruth and got a strike called in consequence. Deciding thereupon that bunting was only for weaklings, he slashed savagely at the next ball, caught it full on the tip of his cudgel, and it started on a long journey. Upward and outward it sailed, steering a course toward deep right centre. It was labeled home run and the label was correct.

When it descended near the fence, Hooper was hard upon it. He relayed to Janvrin, who dropped it. If he had held it, however, it would have made no difference, as Myers would still have made the round trip from home plate to home plate, although he might have had a reasonably close call. Wheat flied to Hooper, who took the ball on the run in right centre.

Now this was very encouraging. A nice little run reposing snugly in Brooklyn's basket and maybe plenty of brothers for it coming along presently. A pleasant picture. But it was not to be.

Boston was docile enough in its half of the first. Hooper grounded to Smith, Janvrin fled to Myers, who didn't have to move either foot from its fixed post to garner the ball, and Walker sent a high foul breezing down Daubert's way.

Cutshaw, Mowrey and Olson performed the one, two, three act so gracefully in honor of Ruth to start the second inning that the Red Sox were not so accommodating. Hoblitzel grounded to Olson and took his seat, but Lewis slashed a single between short and second. The ball frolicked out toward Myers, who resolved that it should go no farther. Gardner grounded to Olson, who had a bit of trouble with the sphere, but got it over to second in time to nip Lewis there. At least, that's what Umpire Quigley thought, although verbal disagreement in the stands was lost. Scott strove to bat next, but Miller thought Gardner was taking liberties off first, and after three unavailing efforts finally nailed his man there.

Miller began the third with a bounder to Scott, and died at first. Sherry Smith had the effrontery to send a fellow twirler a delivery for a great wallop down the right field line. It was a splendid two-bagger, but not, as Smith mistakenly believed, a three-bagger. He discovered his error only when tapped in the ribs by the ball, held firmly by Gardner, to whom it had been perfectly relayed by Hooper, Walker, and Scott. This little overestimate on Smith's part was decidedly unfortunate, for Johnston followed with a clean single to centre, on which the pitcher could have scored easily form second base. Johnston was caught stealing a moment later, Thomas to Janvrin.

Again did the Red Sox utter war cries and wave clubs savagely in their half of the third. As sadly related above, they converted in this inning a very fine Brooklyn ball game into a thing utterly neutral.

The fourth was uneventful, as far as any inning in this bitterly waged combat could be said to be uneventful. At least, it was brief, straight, became three straight putouts in this session.

In the fifth, Olson lined out a single after two were out, but Miller closed the inning with a fly to Hooper. Gardner and Scott were speedily retired in Boston's half, but Thomas hit to left field for three bases. Olson interfered with him on the way to third, and the ball reached the station before the runner. Umpire Quigley would not have it so, and allotted third base privileges to Thomas. Ruth struck out on three pitched balls.

Myers Makes Stunning Catch.

The leading episode of the sixth inning, in which both sides were retired in order, was a wonderful running catch by Myers of Hooper's line drive to centre. Myers took the ball on the dead run off the very tips of the grass blades, rolled over, but came up clutching the sphere.

The seventh was without special incident. In Brooklyn's eighth Mowrey and Miller got singles, with Olson's sacrifice sandwiched between them. Mowrey was run down between third and home on Smith's grounder to Scott and Ruth got Johnston's bounder.

Janvrin opened Boston's ninth with a two-base blow to centre. He was caught a moment later at the plate on a splendid throw by Myers after catching Hoblitzel's fly.

Brooklyn was easy in the first of the extra innings. Scott opened for Boston with a single to short right, but found it impossible to make the rest of the trip. Neither pitcher allowed a hit in the eleventh and twelfth. Hoblitzel, the beneficiary of a pass from Smith, was the only man to get a perch on the bases.

Mowrey opened the thirteenth with a sharp grounder which Gardner got, but threw wildly to first, and Mowrey was safe. Olson sacrificed him down and Brooklyn hopes arose and stretched. Miller sent a pop fly to Thomas, however, and Smith's fly to left centre was apprehended by Lewis on the gallop.

The Red Sox made a demonstration in their share of the thirteenth, passing out mildly as fast as they could be marshaled to the plate. Their mildness was assumed, however. Deep in their hearts they cherished a malicious scheme. This, which as later developed, was nothing less than to trim the Dodgers, which was carried into effect at the next opportunity, as narrated. Too late did the hosts of Robinson realize that all this time they had been dealing with thinly disguised foes.

BOSTON IS ENTHUSIASTIC.

5,000 More Persons Than on Saturday See Game—Much Cheering.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 9.—Boston had apparently assumed a blasé air over this world's series on Saturday and discussed it, if at all, with a sort of tired and languid air, with intimations that they were wearied of this sort of thing which might serve to arouse Brooklyniter, where it is a novelty, but would further fail to arouse any wild enthusiasm in their breasts. World's series had become rather monotonous to them, don't you know.

But the fact that the Superbas got after the Red Sox in such hot fashion in the ninth inning of that game of Saturday changed the aspect of things over night. In fact Boston was "all het up" this morning after the Sunday discussion of the possibility of Brooklyn's despised team making something more than a mere perfunctory affair of this series, and possibly copping off a game or two.

So yesterday Boston fans roused themselves and poured out to the Braves' Field in a stream that congested all the streets and alleys and avenues leading out to the grounds on the banks of the Charles River. The best proof of the aroused interest in the game is shown by the figures of the official paid attendance which were 41,373, about 5,000 in excess of the number which saw the opening game of the series.

Crowd Is Enthusiastic.

Either those added thousands were all rooters of the first class or else the whole crowd had suddenly found out that there was still something in a series of games for the world's championship at the national game that was worth getting excited about. There was as much difference in the way in which today's crowd took to the proceedings on the field and that of Saturday as between the mob at a rousing political gathering, and one in attendance on a lecture by a Harvard professor on "The Fauna of Interior New Guinea."

That it was a muggy, moist sort of dog day had something to do with the fact that the bleachers were filled to overflowing with a crowd of typical bleacherites, which gave vent to its approval or condemnation of what was going on on the field in front of them. But the cracking good game in progress and the fact that the players were right up on their toes every minute of it, under their skins and imparted them from a well-behaved crowd into a mob of shrieking, cheering, singing, whistling, noise-creating bedlamites.

The crowd's non-partisanship was again noticeable, and seems to have been due to the fact that more than half of it was from out of town and was there to enjoy the game, rather than as rooters for either team. Cheers for good plays were distributed without partiality, and there were "boos" of disapproval only in the fifth inning, when Olsen, one of the Brooklyn players, got in the way of Thomas of the Red Sox, who had batted a blistering three-baser into left field, and the Red Sox catcher fell to the base line with a resounding thud. This was supplemented with an equally violent outburst of cheers when Umpire Quigley ordered Thomas to take the base to which his hit entitled him.

Again the fairness of the crowd was shown in the seventh inning, when Hy Myers of the Superbas hit a hot shot at Janvrin, which that player fumbled just long enough to enable Myers to reach first base in safety. To those in the grand stand back of first base it seemed that he had done so, but to Umpire Quigley, who was where he could not see the play very clearly, it appeared that Myers was thrown out, and he so decided. But the crowd resented the decision, and did not hesitate to let Quigley become aware of the fact.

"Tessie" Is Annoying.

The one thing which appeared to excite and make nervous the members of the Superbas' team was the continuous blaring of that so-called war song of the Royal Rooters, "Tessie." Its monotonous chorus was played over and over again between each half of each inning until its strains got on the nerves of about every one. Finally Robinson emerged from the Brooklyn dugout, went over and whispered in Umpire Dineen's ear, and that arbiter of things happening at the plate stopped the game until the band ceased to make itself heard. Robby's protest was followed with a chorus of hard clapping.

Those who bet found things rather livelier than they did at the opening game. After Myers's home run in the first inning odds shifted until they were 100 to 75 and even 100 to 80 on the Red Sox. As the game progressed the odds shifted until at the end of the ninth it was only even money and take your pick.

Better Day for Speculators.

Ticket speculators had a rather better day than they did on Saturday and managed to get small premiums for choice seats. But there were seats on sale at the windows, which tended to check high prices, and only moderate premiums were asked at the ticket agencies in the hotels about town.

After the game was ended two things were noticeable. One was that the ticket speculators have made up their minds that the Red Sox are not going to have a walk-over when they get to Brooklyn, and they were all about the exits offering cash for the tickets provided for a fifth game of the series which is to be played in Boston, if played at all.

The bookmakers too were less chary about offering the long odds they have been laying on the Sox for the series and while willing to lay 2 to 1 on the outcome of the series would lay little better than even money on the outcome of tomorrow's game in which they are now certain that Jack Coombs will be in the box for the Brooklyns and they size it up that he will have a good chance to beat the Sox on strange grounds.

The Score of Yesterday's Game

BOSTON.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SB.	SH.	BB.	SO.
Hooper, rf	6	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Janvrin, 2b	6	0	1	4	5	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Walker, cf	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walsh, cf	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoblitzel, 1b	2	0	0	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
a-McNally	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis, lf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0
Gardner, 3b	5	0	0	3	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b-Gainer	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Scott, ss	4	1	2	1	8	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	0
Thomas, c	4	0	1	5	4	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0
Ruth, p	5	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	42	2	7	42	31	1	1	2	0	12	0	3	6	2

BROOKLYN.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SB.	SH.	BB.	SO.
Johnston, rf	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Daubert, 1b	5	0	0	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Myers, cf	6	1	1	5	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	1
Wheat, lf	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cutshaw, 2b	5	0	0	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mowrey, 3b	5	0	1	3	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Olson, ss	2	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
Miller, c	5	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, p	5	0	1	1	7	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	43	1	6	*40	25	2	1	0	1	9	2	0	3	3

*One out when winning run scored.
a-McNally ran for Hoblitzel in fourteenth.
b-Gainer batted for Gardner in fourteenth.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Double plays—Mowrey, Cutshaw, and Daubert; Myers and Miller; Scott, Janvrin, and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Boston, 8. Earned runs—Off Smith, 2; off Ruth, 1. Umpires—Mr. Dineen, A. L., plate; Mr. Quigley, N. L., bases; Mr. Connolly, A. L., right field; Mr. O'Day, N. L., left field. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-nine minutes.

FANS TO WELCOME RETURNING ROBINS

Belief in Brooklyn Borough That Team Will Win on Home Field Today.

Probable Line-up Today.

BROOKLYN.	BOSTON.
Johnston, rf.	Hooper, rf.
Daubert, 1b.	Janvrin, 2b.
Myers, cf.	Walker, cf.
Wheat, lf.	Hoblitzel, 1b.
Cutshaw, 2b.	Lewis, lf.
Mowrey, 3b.	Gainer, 3b.
Olsen, ss.	Scott, ss.
Miller, c.	Carrigan, c.
Coombs, p.	Leonard, p.

Metropolitan baseball enthusiasts will have their first opportunity to gaze upon Uncle Wilbert Robinson's National League Champions in world's series competition this afternoon at Ebbets field, where the Dodgers line up against the Rival Red Sox in the first of the two games to be played in Brooklyn. They are returning to their camping ground under different conditions than expected, it is true, but they are returning nevertheless, and that in itself is joyous news to the team's supporters, who will turn out en masse to welcome them in their first local world's series competition in many years. The two defeats the team has suffered at the hands of the fighting Carrigan clan naturally came as a severe setback, but they are regarded as an unwholesome nightmare, to be dismissed with but passing notice, lest it arouse a feeling of uneasiness in the breasts of the loyal Brooklyn rooters.

Despite these two reverses, the majority of the team's admirers are as one in their expressions of confidence that the worm will turn today, and it seems that everybody wants to be present when the worm does turn Arrangements have been made with the Police and Fire Departments in anticipation of a record crowd, and plans have been perfected for adequate protection to patrons both in getting into and out of the stadium. Mgr. E. W. McCarty, an ardent Brooklyn fan, will throw out the first ball.

The bulletin from the Weather Bureau last night contained the news that the conditions would be fair and cooler, a favorable forecast. Both teams arrived in town before midnight, the Robins going to their various homes, while the Red Sox went to the St. Andrew Hotel.

The Brooklyn management announced last night that the majority of the tickets for the Brooklyn games had already been disposed of. There still remain to be sold about 7,000 at $3, $5, and $1, and these are available now, included in this lot are a number which had been held on order. The general admission tickets They will be placed on sale at 11 o'clock this morning. McBride's Ticket Agency reports a big demand for the pasteboards, with a plentiful supply on hand to meet the situation. At Tyson's inquiry elicited the response that the sale was "fairly good," the biggest demand being for tickets for the first game.

Betting last night on the outcome of the series was not of a spirited nature, but there was considerable wagering on the result of this afternoon's game. The odds quoted generally were 5 to 4 against Brooklyn, and there were many willing takers at these figures. One bet was placed last night of $100 against $80 that the Robins would drop today's contest to the Red Sox. The latter team's two-game lead in the series had made them favorites to win the honors of the baseball season's climax, at odds of 5 to1. On this point, however, very few wagers were placed.

FANS CROWD TIMES SQUARE.

About 10,000 Follow Plays of Second Game on Scoreboard.

Thousands of persons filled every space of vantage in Times Square north of Forty-third Street yesterday to watch the scoreboard on the north end of the Times Building. On Forty-third Street, also, west of Seventh Avenue and east of Broadway, crowds followed every play on the miniature [illegible] during the two hours and thirty-two minutes it took the Dodgers and Red Sox to play the fourteen innings.

Every walk of life was represented in that crowd, which was conservatively estimated at 10,000, and the final result came as unwelcome news to the admirers of the Brooklyn nine. Office windows, hotel windows, nearby roofs and the entrance of a theatre all held their quota of baseball fans, but it was in the densely packed throng in the street that the most rabid enthusiasm was exhibited. It was a strictly partisan crowd that filled the streets, the Brooklyn fans predominating. Although Boston admirers were plentiful, their enthusiasm over the victory was not to be compared to the dejection caused by the Robins' defeat.

In the early afternoon lowering clouds which overhung the city, and a slight wind which carried the threat of accompanying rain, had the effect of keeping the "attendance" down, but as the threatened storm held off, the assemblage increased in proportion.

A squad of mounted police and another detail on foot had a busy time clearing paths for vehicular and pedestrian traffic, but when the ninth inning closed with the score still tied at one all, the police vigilance relaxed somewhat and the onlookers quickly proceeded to occupy any negotiable vantage point in the hitherto forbidden territory.

Boston Rooters Here in Force.

Broadway was disturbed from its usual quietude early this morning by the arrival of 600 baseball enthusiasts from Boston with the Fifth Massachusetts National Guard Band. The delegation of Royal Rooters, as they term themselves, landed at the Grand Central Station after 1 A. M., and to the strains of "Tessie" marched across Fifth Avenue to Broadway, their objective point being the St. Andrew's Hotel, at Seventy-fifth Street and Broadway, where the Boston team is located.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF GAME BY INNINGS

Brooklyn Surrenders Scoring Chances by Poor Base Running in Third and Eighth.

MYERS GETS FIRST HOMER

Is Real Hero by Nipping Janvrin at Plate in Ninth—Gainer's Pinch-Hit Wins in Fourteenth.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 9.—Details of the play by innings in today's game between Brooklyn and Boston follow:

First Inning.

BROOKLYN—Lowering clouds made it difficult for either batters or spectators to follow the ball. Babe Ruth, the powerful southpaw of the Red Sox, got away to a good start by shooting over two consecutive strikes on Jimmy Johnston, the speed boy from the coast, roaming in right field today instead of Stengel, who cannot find the range of port side shoots. Ruth and Johnston toyed with each other, Ruth trying to fool Johnston, and Johnston fouling off the good ones until the count became two and three. Then James flied deep to centre field and Walker camped under the effort after a short outward chase. Daubert, who did not get a solid hit in the first game, held no terrors for Ruth, who put the first one squarely across the plate. The second one bounced off Jake's bat to the grandstand and the next offering he spun weakly toward third base and was easily disposed of by Gardner and Hoblitzel. Hy. Myers looked a ball over, and the second one floated up so gently that its seams could figuratively be counted by those back of the plate. Myers swung at it with all his power. There was a resounding slap as the willow collided with the ball, which started on a dead course for the centre field fence. Walker gave chase, but slipped, and Hooper, who took up the running, also fell. Before either could get the ball Myers was tearing around third base. Past the bag he shot, and he was ten yards from the base before the scurrying Hooper started to relay the spheroid to the infield. Myers completed the first home run of the series with a headlong slide into the plate, which was entirely unnecessary, for he had Janvrin's throw beaten ten yards at least. The fairness of the Boston crowd became manifest here, for they arose and cheered Myers to a man. Wheat took one and one, and then flied out to Hooper.

BOSTON—Sherry Smith's left-handed slants and his great speed compelled Hooper to hit weakly to the infield. He handled the hit himself and threw to Daubert for the out. Janvrin swung wildly at two, and then after a ball was called by Umpire Dineen he lined straight at Hy. Myers in centre. Walker could not see the ball and popped up a mild foul to Daubert just outside first base.

Second Inning.

BROOKLYN—The Red Sox luck became manifest again here, and Cutshaw was beaten out of a hit by a freak break of the game. The Robins' second sacker drove a smashing hit down toward the pitcher's box which seemed destined to land in centre field, so swiftly was it speeding. But Ruth's left leg got in the way of the ball, deflected it to Gardner, who made a fast pick-up and shot it to Hoblitzel just a step ahead of Cutshaw. Mowrey passed up a wide one and then drove a stinging liner directly into Janvrin's hands. Olson could not locate Ruth's first two slants, and after two balls were called he took a swipe at the next but never got near the ball. He was the game's first strikeout victim.

BOSTON—The atmosphere at this stage cleared a bit, but it did not assist Hoblitzel any in his assault on Smith, for he only succeeded in bouncing one to Olson, who threw him out at first. Duffy Lewis batted with one and one against him, hit cleanly to centre for a single. Boston's initial hit. Ivy Olson was on the job when Mike Mowrey fumbled Gardner's hard hit, and picked up the ball in time to force out Lewis at second, with Cutshaw's assistance. Then Scott, at bat, Gainer took liberties on the bases, but after missing being caught on three occasion, he at last strolled too far away from the bag and was picked up by Miller on a splendid throw to Daubert.

Third Inning.

BROOKLYN—After Miller had bounced out, Scott to Hoblitzel, poor coaching or poor judgment by Pitcher Smith threw away a chance for Brooklyn to score at least one run, a tally that would have given them victory without going to extra innings, to be defeated. Smith let one ball go by, and then slammed a terrific drive to the right field fence. He made two bases easily, but Jack Coombs, who was coaching at third, either urged him to take another base or else the pitcher ran blindly on without using the slightest judgment. At any rate he was thrown out at third by at least ten feet when Hooper relayed the ball to Walker, who came in and shot it to Gardner. This act proved very costly for Boston, as Johnston followed Smith's double with a single to centre, which might have brought Smith home. On the hit and run, Daubert missed the first strike and Johnston was caught flatfooted going into second.

BOSTON—Scott threw Boston's Royal Rooters and other supporters into a whirl of joy when, with the count two balls and one strike, he drove a three-base hit between Wheat and Myers. It was a solid smash, and only perfect fielding and fast chasing prevented it from being turned into a home run. Boston's belief in the first ball with fierceness toward Cutshaw, and the little infielder made a wonderful stop and peg, throwing out Thomas to Daubert and holding Scott at third. But, an instant later, it was Cutshaw who let in Boston's first run and overshadowed his great stop on the previous play. Ruth hit Smith's first offering on the ground to Cutshaw, and, with Scott heading into an almost sure death at the plate, George fumbled. He juggled the ball just long enough to let Scott in, but not long enough to get an error, for he threw out Ruth to Daubert. Cutshaw must have been suffering from a severe case of "rattles," for he let Hooper's hit go right through him, giving the Sox star a life on the error. Nothing came of the misplay, however, for Janvrin immediately hit to Olso, who forced Hooper at second.

Fourth Inning.

BROOKLYN—Daubert received three straight balls, and strolled to first on a pass after Ruth had put one strike over. This slip by Ruth amounted to nothing, however, for the Boston infield came to his rescue with a double play when Myers hit to Scott, whose throw to Janvrin eliminated Daubert, and Myers was thrown out at first by Barry's substitute, Wheat was thrown out by Ruth and Hobby.

BOSTON—The tally went up to two and two on Walker before he tapped to Smith and was thrown out to Daubert. Hoby drew four balls for the second time, but his stay on first was short lived, for Lewis hit into the first double play made by Brooklyn, a combination of fast work engineered by Mowrey and completed by Cutshaw and Daubert.

Fifth Inning.

BROOKLYN—Ruth served only three balls while striking out Cutshaw. Mowrey, with one strike called, tapped gently into Janvrin's hands and was thrown out to Hoblitzel. Olson picked out the first ball sent plateward, and planted a single in left, but he was stranded when Mooney Miller flied out to Hooper.

BOSTON—Cutshaw and Daubert had to work fast to do away with Gardner, who shot the first ball pitched toward right field. Scott went out on way of Mowrey and Daubert. With two strikes and one ball on him, Thomas doubled deep into left field, and received another base by Umpire Quigley when Olson tripped him as he was runing toward the bag. This act by Olson almost precipitated a battle between the Swede and Heinie Wagner, who was coaching at third, but the two were kept apart by Umpire Dineen. Thomas remained glued on third while Ruth's bat swiped three times through the air.

Sixth Inning.

BROOKLYN—Smith hit to Scott, who threw the Dodger pitcher out at first. Ruth sent four sraight balls to Johnston, but the "speed marvel" died at second when, with Daubert on the batting end, the hit and run play again failed and Johnston was caught at second on Thomas's straight-as-a-die peg to Janvrin. Daubert almost got a hit after he had two strikes and a ball called, but Gardner snuffed out his prospects by hustling across the field, picking up his blow in front of Scott, and tossing him out to Hobby.

BOSTON—Hy Myers added to his laurels one of the greatest plays of the series when he came in for a shoe-string catch of a hard drive by Hooper, and robbed the fleet Hub star of a sure hit. Myers took the ball, which travelled at a low altitude right over second base, off the grass in centre field, turned a complete somersault, but came up with the horsehide safely tucked away in his gloved mitt. Had the ball got away from Myers it would have gone for at least two bases and probably three. Janvrin drove the first ball to Myers for the second out, and Walker fell for a slow in-curve and rolled out, Cutshaw to Daubert.

Seventh Inning.

BROOKLYN—Umpire Quigley relieved Hy Myers of a base by calling him out when it appeared that he had beaten Janvrin's throw to Hoblitzel by fully a stride. Janvrin had fumbled Myers's grounder and made a delayed recovery. The verdict raised a storm of disapproval from thousands of fans and from the entire Brooklyn team. With Myers out of the way, Wheat and Cutshaw were easy victims, Janvrin throwing out Zach and Hoblitzel getting under Cutshaw's infield pop.

BOSTON—For the third time Hoblitzel hypnotized Smith for a pass, and he was advanced immediately to second on Lewis's sacrifice, which Smith and Daubert handled. Olson came all the way across the infield to get Gardner's pop, and the inning ended when Scott hit to Mowrey, who caught Hoblitzel on his way to third.

Eighth Inning.

BROOKLYN—Bad base running again lost for Brooklyn an opportunity to take the game from Boston. Mowrey, with a strike and two balls called, hit the next one to left for a single. Olson batted a bunt three yards in front of the plate, and Mowrey went to second on the sacrifice, which Thomas and Hoblitzel took care of. Ruth wavered in this pinch, and Miller drove a long single into centre field. Mowrey moved up to third, but there he stuck, although Lewis's throw to the plate was yards wide and it appeared as if Mowrey could have reached home with little trouble. His failure to take the chance ended disastrously for Brooklyn, for Smith rolled to Scott, who started the play on which Mowrey was run down. Scott pegged to Thomas, but Mowrey dodged back to third, where Gardner waited to tag him. Mike hotfooted it for home again, but Ruth was in his way this time and took Gardner's throw for the put-out. Miller came up to third and Smith to second, but they never advanced a step more, for Ruth picked up Johnston's bounder and threw him out to Hobby.

BOSTON—Thomas hit to Daubert and was just beaten in the race with the ball, which Smith took from Daubert at first. Ruth fouled off three good ones before he gave Wheat his first put out on a long fly. Hooper hit to deep right, but Johnston was there waiting.

Ninth Inning.

BROOKLYN—It began to get darker again, and it seemed that the game might have to be called if it went into extra innings. Daubert again was an easy victim for the Sox, this time going out by the Gardner and Hobby route. Myers lined to centre and Walker did not have to move an inch for the out. Wheat was thrown out by Hoblitzel to Ruth, who ran over to cover the bag.

BOSTON—Wheat raced madly in to get Janvrin's hard hit liner in left, but after getting his hands on the ball he dropped it, letting the brilliant young Sox player get to second. The official scorer thought Janvrin was entitled to a two-base hit, and he so decreed. Smith remained as steady and cool as he had been throughout the game, and made Walker pop a foul when trying to bunt. Bill Carrigan lost his faith in Walker at this time and pulled him out, substituting Walsh. Smith curved his first offering to Walsh right over the plate and "Runt" hit directly at the Brooklyn pitcher. Smith pulled down the drive and hurled to Mowrey at third to catch Janvrin. Mike put the ball on Janvrin and Umpire Quigley called him out, but in the mixup the sphere dropped from Mowrey's hands and Quigley reversed the decision. Here was a situation that would have unnerved almost any pitcher. There was no one out and a man on first and third. A long fly meant probable defeat and a single sure defeat. Yet Smith never flinched.

Hoblitzel took a swipe at the second ball tossed. It flew toward centre field. The game seemed ended; the crowd started to move toward the exits; but, ho! Myers, the hero of the game—the lifebelt of Brooklyn in the early innings—again came to the rescue. He ran in, and in a moment Hoblitzel's wallop was clutched in his hands. He could not throw to home in time to get Janvrin, it seemed. But Myers made a perfect heave. The ball bounced in front of the plate and then right into the outstretched glove of Mooney Miller, who put it on Janvrin just as his spikes were about to grip the home-plate rubber. Myers had saved the day, and, although he was an alien, the Boston crowd cheered him vociferously. Smith deliberately walked Lewis to get Gardner, and his judgment was rewarded, for Gardner popped a foul to Miller, and Walsh and Lewis were left stranded.

Tenth Inning.

BROOKLYN—Cutshaw hit the first ball to Janvrin, but his weak effort resulted in a put-out to Hobby. Mowrey hit down toward Short, and Gardner let it go on to Scott, who made another of his remarkably accurate throws from the deep short field and caught Mike out at first. Olson walked, but was left on when Gardner drew down Miller's high bouncer and threw him out to Hoblitzel.

BOSTON—Scott led off with a single, and was sacrificed by Thomas. Ruth struck viciously at three balls to no avail. With one and one the count, Hooper slashed a hit off Mowrey's glove and then one of the smartest plays of the series made Mike stand out as a great strategist. He bluffed a throw to first on Hooper's blow, which was accounted a single, and Scott made a dash for the plate. But before he could scoot back to the bag Olson had come up behind him, and Mowrey, hurriedly sizing up the situation, hurled the ball to Olson and Scott was caught a foot away from the base.

Eleventh Inning.

BROOKLYN—The Robins did not put up much

ITHACANS EXHIBIT POWER IN SEASON'S DEBUT ON THE GRIDIRON

CORNELL VICTORS OVER GETTYSBURG

Husky Line Too Strong for Lighter Eleven and Ithacans Win by 26 to 0.

FORWARD PASSES FIGURE

Cornell's First Game of Season Played on Wet Field, but Men Follow Ball Closely.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Oct. 9.—Cornell opened its football season this afternoon by defeating Gettysburg by the score of 26 to 0 on a wet field, and amid a drizzle. The husky Cornell line overpowered its lighter opponents, and the Cornell backs seldom failed to gain except in the third period, although they did not get under way very fast. The ends were slow in getting down under punts, permitting Rote and Stretton to make big runs after receiving kicks.

Cornell handled the ball cleanly, and also followed it closely, the recovery of fumbles by Gillies and Galbraith giving the team an opportunity to make two touchdowns. The Ithacans also executed several clever forward passes. They lost more than seventy-five yards by penalties, one twenty-yard setback depriving them of a touchdown in the third period. Altogether, the showing made by the team under the conditions was satisfactory. Gettysburg was no match for the Ithacans, but played a snappy game all through.

After four minutes of play Gillies recovered a fumble on the Gettysburg five-yard line, and Shiverick went around tackle for the first touchdown. The second touchdown was made possible when Eitenberger recovered a fumble on Gettysburg's thirty-seven-yard line. Benedict got sixteen yards in two runs and the ball was on the three-yard line when time was called for the first period. On the first play of the second period Shiverick scored. Benedict hurled a forward pass to Eitenberger, the new right end making a fine catch for a gain of thirty-five yards.

Penalties after this cost Cornell a good chance to score in the third period, but early in the fourth Mueller plunged over after a series of rushes from midfield. After this Dr. Sharpe sent in a large number of substitutes, Haucke at right half backs showing up particularly well. Gettysburg essayed a number of forward passes in this period, but only one worked. The line-up:

Cornell, (26.)	Position.	Gettysburg, (0.)
Ryerson	L. E.	Gilliaud
Gillies	L. T.	Craig
Miller	L. G.	Fisher
Brown	C.	Deffenbaugh
Anderson	R. G.	Dulebohm
Jewett	R. T.	Markle
Eitenberger	R. E.	Emanuel
Shiverick	Q. B.	Rote
Benedict	L. H. B.	Moyer
Hoffman	R. H. B.	Stratten
Mueller	F. B.	Houtz

Touchdowns — Hoffman, Shiverick, (2,) Mueller. Goals from touchdown—Shiverick, (2.) Substitutions—Cornell: Ensworth for Ryerson, Dixon for Jewett, Fisher for Anderson, Carry for Brown, Taylor for Miller, Sutton for Gillies, Speed for Shiverick, Shiverick for Benedict, Haucke for Hoffman; Gettysburg: Stoney for Houtz, Froelich for Stratton, Brabaugh for Fisher, Loudenslager for Brabaugh, Fisher for Markle. Referee—J. A. Evans of Williams. Umpire—R. M. Maxwell, Swarthmore. Linesman—Captain C. F. Thompson, West Point. Time of periods —Twelve Minutes.

BERRY RETURNS TO PENN.

Members of Football Team Welcome Him to Franklin Field.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 9.—When the University of Pennsylvania football players reported at Franklin Field this afternoon Coach Folwell made the announcement that the regulars will not engage in any more scrimmages with Harold Gaston's scrubs. Howard Berry, back from the Mexican border today, made his appearance on Franklin Field this afternoon and was greeted with open arms by his team mates. Berry was the picture of health. Practice was limited to a signal drill.

CONKLIN FORDHAM LEADER.

Football Squad Elects Captain to Succeed Jim Butler.

Immediately before Fordham's football practice yesterday all the men who remain on the team from a year ago were called together to select a Captain to take the place of Jim Butler. They were unanimous in their choice of Jack Conklin as the new Captain. Conklin, who hails from Ansonia, Conn., has played on the team for the last three years, spending his first year at guard, while for the last two seasons he has held down Maroon left flank.

The squad was kept busy yesterday correcting the faults disclosed against Western Maryland. New signals were adopted, with both Calland and McNamara taking a hand at choosing the plays. All the men were in good shape with the exception of Corcoran and Erwig, who were slightly bruised on Saturday.

Columbia Likely to Play Soccer.

It is probable that the soccer team at Columbia will not be dropped this year, and that an eleven will be retained in the intercollegiate league. The matter was held in abeyance following a meeting yesterday, called by Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager, and to show that there was a demand for a retention of the game, twenty men reported at noon to Captain H. A. Schwartz on South Field for the first practice.

TIGERS TO TACKLE TUFTS.

Plans Upset by Victory of Small College Over Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 9.—The plans of Head Coach Speedy Rush to have his Tiger football eleven meet smaller teams at the beginning of the season, so that his charges might come to the climax of their development gradually, have been somewhat upset by Tufts, which is scheduled to play Princeton next Saturday, with a record of a victory over Harvard last Saturday.

The coming week promises to be a stiff one for the Princeton players, for it will be necessary to work up a stronger offense and improve their defense within the next four days. The Tiger play against North Carolina was not without flaws, and Rush will undoubtedly strive to perfect his teamwork within the next week as much as possible. He will probably have his hand forced a little in the development of his team, because of the unexpected strength of Tufts.

The dropping of Rutgers and Syracuse from this year's schedule was partly caused by the fact that the Tiger coach believe such heavy teams were too strong for so early in the season. Now that the conquerors of the Harvard eleven are coming to Tigertown, he will have to turn back to some of last year's tactics.

ELI STARS TAKE IT EASY.

Players in Virginia Game Content with Signal Drill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 9.—Yale's opening practice in preparation for the Lehigh game of next Saturday was extremely light, the players who took part in the Virginia match going through signal drill only in the scrimmage between the makeshift 'Varsity eleven and the scrubs. There was no scoring, although Half Back Carey of the so-called 'Varsity attempted and missed two rather difficult field goals. Jack Gates, the former Annapolis coach and Yale end, joined the visiting coaches. Waite, half back, turned his ankle, but Trainer Mack believes that he will resume practice in two or three days. The lineup:

Left end, Nichols; left tackle, Taft; left guard, Graham; centre, Ross; right guard, Zenner, right tackle, Coxe; right end, K. Smith; quarter back, Larocher; left half back; Waite; right half back, Carey; full back, Braden.

COLUMBIA ELEVEN RESTS.

Only Subs Practice—Hamilton Outplayed New Yorkers.

Columbia's football eleven was rested yesterday and only the substitutes who didn't participate in the Hamilton game Saturday reported in togs. Head Coach Metcalf took the 'Varsity regulars indoors for the first blackboard drill in a week. Columbia coaches have no apologies to make for the team, which met defeat from Hamilton Saturday, and one of the staff yesterday made the statement that the Light Blues and White was fairly outplayed.

The first of the interclass games was played at South Field yesterday, the Freshman defeating the Sophomores, 9 to 0.

A series of hard scrimmages will be the program this week to put the 'Varsity in preparation for the Vermont game Saturday.

HARVARD PLAYERS HURT.

Bond and Taylor Suffered in Hard Game with Tufts.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 9.—The Harvard football regulars did nothing this afternoon after their Tufts defeat, except to put in an hour's signal drill. Bond, one of the half backs, dislocated his shoulder Saturday and will be out for some time, and Mosely Taylor, besides smashing his wrist, also had a bag leg which will keep him out for more than a week. There was a red hot scrimmage, however, between the second and third 'Varsity teams. Westmore Willcox played in the backfield with Hitchcock and Burnham, and made two pretty thirty-yard end runs.

GREEN NEEDS A PUNTER.

Gerrish Has Not Been Averaging More Than Forty Yards.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 9.—Because Saturday's game with Lebanon Valley College was played under a hot sun and with the thermometer well up in the seventies the Dartmouth squad was given a very light workout today. Many of the Green linesmen lost from four to six pounds, and Trainer Hillman is afraid of getting the men down too fine so early in the season.

Part of the afternoon was devoted to punting practice with Gerrish, Theilscher, Burns, and Scully doing the work in this department. Dartmouth has no exceptionally well-qualified punters this year, and Gerrish, who has been doing the kicking thus far, has not averaged over forty yards in any of the games. Burns is sending the ball further than any of the other punters, but he is extremely slow in getting his kicks under way. In the signal drill today Cannel was at quarter back with the 'Varsity, and it appears now that he has clinched the position by his competent all-around play Saturday.

Cross-Country Dates Set.

It was announced at the A. A. U. headquarters yesterday afternoon that the junior metropolitan and national cross-country events will be staged this year by the Steinway Civic and Athletic Club, Long Island. The junior metropolitan event will be held on Nov. 11, and the junior national run on Thanksgiving Day. The association will stage the senior metropolitan event over the Van Cortlandt Park course on Nov. 18, and the national run at the same place on Dec. 9.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the second day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register. The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

BARNES SETS MARK ON SIWANOY LINKS

Whitemarsh Pro. and H. K. Kerr Victors in Mixed Event Which Draws Fine Field.

In the best field of its kind of the present golf season, Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich, and Long Jim Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley yesterday won the amateur-professional event at Siwanoy, which was a preliminary to the tournament for the championship of the Professional Golfers' Association which starts this morning. The competition consisted of four-ball best-ball matches in the morning, with the old-fashioned two-ball foursomes in the afternoon, the same pair playing through each event, and the thirty-six-hole score to count for the prizes.

Kerr and Barnes scored a 67 in the best-ball event in the morning, mainly through the great round of Jim Barnes, leading professional of the season, who turned in an individual round of 69, setting a new record for the course. Even such an adept golfer as Kerr could help out the Whitemarsh Valley professional on only two holes when he was going at that rate. Kerr's aid came at the first hole, a par 4, where he took a 3, and at the seventh, where he had a 4, to a 5 for Barnes. Beginning with the ninth hole, Barnes had a row of five 3s in succession, three strokes under par for the distance. His record-breaking card was as follows:

Out .....4 5 3 4 4 2 5 4 3—34
In .....3 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 6—35—69

In the afternoon this same pair turned in a score of 77 for their foursome effort, and won the competition with a thirty-six-hole total of 144. The second pair was Henry J. Topping and Tom Kerrigan, the home professional. A 73 in the best-ball event and a fine 75 in the foursome contest gave them a total of 148. The match play rounds of thirty-six holes each for the professional championship and the Rodman Wanamaker prizes will start at 9 o'clock this morning. The scores:

Hamilton K. Kerr and James M. Barnes, 67, 77—144; Henry J. Topping and "Tom" Kerrigan, 73, 75—148; Frank H. Hoyt and Walter Wagen, 71, 82—153; Thomas Harmon and Willie Macfarlane, 75, 80—155; H. M. Cone and Jack Hobens, 70, 85—155; John G. Anderson and M. J. Brady, 73, 83—156; J. S. Worthington and "Jack" Dowling, 73, 83—156; Maxwell R. Marston and Louis Teller, 76, 80—156; Roy D. Webb and Joe Mitchell, 74, 84—158; W. Roy Barnhill and "Tom" Boyd, 75, 84—159; L. A. Wilson and David Honeyman, 80, 79—159; S. R. Hollander and Thomas McNamara, 70, 90—160; T. R. Brown and G. O. Simpson, 76, 84—161; T. C. Gales and James Ferguson, 75, 86—169; A. V. Lucas and Emmet French, 75, 87—162; D. Shay and Wilfrid Reid, 72, 90—162; Alex. Gird and J. J. O'Brien, 77, 85—162; Frank W. Dyer and Charles G. Adams, 77, 86—163; R. M. Lewis and Alexander Smith, 72, 92—164; F. K. Flaugh and James R. Thompson, 81, 85—166; J. D. Casey and Walter Fovargue, 77, 91—168; A. T. Haight and Cyril Walker, 78, 91—169; Albert Hedley and J. R. McNulty, 85, 84—169; O. E. Carlson and Carl Anderson, 80, 90—170; Herbert Howard and W. M. Goebel, 79, 91—170; R. H. Boyd and Bert Battell, 78, 92—170; J. W. Daly and Edward Towns, 84, 87—171; H. M. Wolfe and William Renertson, 83, 88—171.

The following withdrew: S. J. Graham and Joe Doebert, S. A. Layland and Frank McNamara, C. O. Van Clief and John Pirie, the Rev. M. Pritchard and Walter Stoddard, H. M. Alexander and James West, and G. A. Lackey and Isaac Mackie.

LEHIGH WORKS FOR YALE.

Eleven Preparing for Saturday's Clash—Veterans Are Scarce.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., Oct. 9.—Lehigh started work today for the Yale game next Saturday. The task to whip a reliable team into shape will be herculean, as nearly three-fourths of the places will have to be filled with new men who are inexperienced, save for their prep school playing. Then, too, the work for this week that the coaches had planned could not be carried out because the hard game with Albright on Saturday left its mark on many of the team. Chenoweth, the little quarter back, who played such a dashing game at Yale last year, was not out. He will probably be in shape to play Saturday.

Quist, on whom much had been banked for one of the end positions, made vacant by the loss of Sawtelle and Green, is not yet eligible, nor can it be stated that he will be before Saturday. Another position that troubles the coaches is centre. None of the candidates so far shows the form displayed by Scruggs last year.

The work today was given over to signal work, and there will be no scrimmages until the men recover their proper physical condition.

MISS LOUNSBURY VICTOR.

Bedford Player Has Low Card on Knollwood C. C. Links.

With a score of 88 on the difficult Knollwood course, Miss Beatrice Lounsbury of Bedford won the qualifying round in the women's three-day invitation tournament of the Knollwood Country Club yesterday. Miss Gertrude Pickhardt of Englewood was second with a 90, and Mrs. J. S. Irving, another Englewood player, was in third place at 91.

Miss Lounsbury had varied fortunes in seeking the low-score medal. She got away to a particularly bad start, taking 24 strokes on the first four holes, but a fine string of fours in the middle part of the journey brought down the average considerably. Her card was as follows:

Out .....6 6 5 7 4 4 6 5 3—46
In .....4 4 5 5 5 4 3 5 7—42—88

About half a hundred women participated in the tournament, and four eights qualified for the match-play rounds.

The summaries:

FIRST EIGHT.—Miss Beatrice Lounsbery, Bedford, 46, 42—88; Miss Gertrude Pickhardt, Englewood, 45, 45—90; Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood, 47, 44—91; Mrs. Myra D. Paterson, Knollwood, 47, 46—93; Mrs. T. C. Forrest, Knollwood, 48, 45—93; Mrs. L. C. Stockton, Somerville, 49, 44—93; Mrs. J. A. Moore, Sleepy Hollow, 47, 46—93; Miss Elsa Pickhardt, Englewood, 43, 51—94.

SECOND EIGHT.—Mrs. Harold Minott, Bedford, 47, 47—94; Mrs. Sidney Weil, Fairview, 47, 47—94; Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, 48, 47—95; Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, 49, 47—96; Mrs. George W. Levy, Century, 47, 50—97; Mrs. A. Shaeaf, Englewood, 48, 49—97; Miss Lina Grant, Greenwich, 53, 48—101; Mrs. Eugene Benjamin, Century, 50, 51—101.

THIRD EIGHT.—Mrs. W. S. Bird, Sleepy Hollow, 49, 53—102; Mrs. Reginald Fincke, Bedford, 53, 50—103; Mrs. William Chilvers, Dunwoodie, 55, 48—103; Mrs. L. D. Ketcham, Fox Hills, 57, 47—104; Mrs. E. H. Peters, Greenwich, 57, 49—106; Miss Erma Waterhouse, Ardsley, 53, 51—106; Mrs. M. J. Bartholomae, Ardsley, 54, 55—109; Miss Ada Alain, Fox Hills, 58, 56—109.

FOURTH EIGHT.—Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Ardsley, 54, 56—110; Mrs. E. N. Potter, Bedford, 62, 48—110; Mrs. F. X. Sadtler, Knollwood, 56, 54—110; Mrs. E. S. Bayer, Century, 54, 57—111; Miss Ethel Somers, Knollwood, 57, 55—112; Mrs. J. S. Todd, Knollwood, 56, 56—112; Mrs. G. Mager, Essex County, 59, 53—112; Mrs. B. E. Silverneck, Forest Hills, 58, 56—114.

Other scores.—Mrs. C. M. Dickenson, Apawamis, 61, 57—118; Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Plainfield, 63, 58—121; Mrs. A. Eschweg, Century, 64, 57—121; Mrs. R. B. Moriarity, Knollwood, 67, 59—126; Mrs. T. F. Wilcox, Knollwood, 67, 66—133.

MISS F. BALLIN IN FINAL.

Will Meet Mrs. Wood for Women's Net Title of West Side T. C.

Progress was made yesterday in the tennis tournament at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, o decide the women's club championship. Miss F. Ballin gained the right to meet Mrs. Wood in the final of the Class A division by defeating Miss M. Taylor in straight sets. One match was played in the semi-final round of the Class B division. The summaries:

Class A, Singles, Semi-final Round.—Miss F. Ballin defeated Miss M. Taylor, 6—1, 6—2.
Class B, Singles, Semi-final Round.—Mrs. Jenkins defeated Miss Adele Cragin, 6—4, 6—1.
Ladies' Doubles, First Round.—Mrs. G. De Gersdorff and Miss Edith White defeated Miss M. Taylor and Miss Barbara Hooker, 6—3, 7—5; Miss F. Ballin and Miss M. Ballin defeated Mrs. G. B. Rossman and Mrs. E. Mecabe, 6—1, 6—2.

TO REBUILD VIRGINIA.

Eleven Overwhelmed by Yale Likely to Have Big Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Oct. 9.—Virginia's football team, which encountered the Tad Jones steam roller Saturday, reported for practice today showing little effects of the struggle. All the regulars were in place and there was every evidence that the players are not in the least downcast over the outcome of the Yale game. The talk of rebuilding the team has already begun and indications are that the eleven which faces Harvard on Nov. 4 will show marked improvement.

Taylor, a clever half back, who starred on the freshman team last Fall, joined the squad today. Only one change was made in the lineup of the 'Varsity today, White returning to quarter and Carrington taking his place at left half.

Cubs and Sox Divide $19,581.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Members of the Chicago American and National League ball clubs will divide a purse of $19,581 as their share of the city series receipts, it was announced today. The purse exceeds the amount divided last fall by $4,000. Members of the American League Club, the winners of the series, will receive 60 per cent. of the total amount.

VETERAN ED GEERS RETURNS TO SULKY

Drives St. Frisco in Castleton Cup Trot, Won Easily by Mabel Trask.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 9.—Mabel Trask had an easy time winning the Castleton Cup for 2:07 trotters, and scoring her seventh victory of the season over St. Frisco at the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association meeting here today. Mabel Trask took the race in straight heats.

Geers, who was injured at Columbus, drove St. Frisco and was applauded when he made his first appearance on the track. Entries of Walter W. Cox won the first three races and one heat of the fourth. The summaries:

2:14 TROT.
Purse $1,000.

Three in five heats.

Trusada, b. m., by Moko, (Cox)..2 1 2 1 1
Winnie Lockhard, b. m., (Taylor).5 2 1 2 2
Onward Allerton, b. g., (H. Fleming) 1 3 3 5 3
Alice L. Woodford, b. m., (Renne)6 5 4 3 4
Belgian, ch. g., (Dodge).....7 4 5 4 ro
Vanko, b. g., (Murphy).....3 dis
Gum Drop, blk. g., (Whitehead)..4 dis
Aegan Girl, br. m., (Hart).....dis
Time—2:09¼; 2:09¼; 2:13¼; 2:12¾; 2:12.

CHAMPION FUTURITY.
Four-year-old trot; value $5,000.

Mary Putney, b. m., by San Francisco, (Cox) 2 2 1 1 1
Allie Watts, ch. m., (Edman).....1 1 2 2 2
Humfast, b. m., (Murphy).....4 3 4 3 3
Binland, br. h., (McDonald).....3 4 3 4 4
Bacilli, b. h., (White).....5 5 6 ro
Daisy Todd, b. m., (Chandler)....6 6 5 ro
De Roche, ch. h., (Geers).....7 dr
Time—2:07¾; 2:07½; 2:07¾; 2:10¾; 2:10¾.

CASTLETON CUP—2:07 TROT.
Two in three heats; value $3,000.

Mabel Trask, ch. m., by Peter the Great, (Cox) 1 1
St. Frisco, ch. h., (Geers).....3 2
Donna Clay, b. m., (Valentine).....2 3
Virginia Barnette, b. m., (Durfee).....4 4
Time—2:07½; 2:13¼.

2:07 PACE.
Three in five heats. Purse $1,000. (Unfinished.)

Colleen, br. m., (Thomas).....1 2 4
Beth Clark, blk. m., (Hedrick).....2 4 1
Camella, br. m., (Cox).....9 1 3
Aitawood, gr. m., (Murphy).....8 3 2
Solomon Boy, b. g., (Meyers).....3 7 5
Birdonna, b. m., (Stout).....5 5 6
Canute, b. h., (Fleming).....5 8 8
Strathtell, ch. g., (Barnes).....7 6 7
Comsewogue Hal, br. g., (Crossman)..4 dr
Time—2:05¾; 2:04¾; 2:08¾.

To Beat 2:05¾, Trotting.—Zomrect, blk. h., by Zomrect, (McDonald,) won. Time—2:03¾.

To Beat 2:13¼, Trotting.—Miss Bertha Dillon, ch. f., by Dillon Axworthy, (Serill,) won. Time—2:10.

TODAY'S LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs. Burbank, 113 pounds; Moonlighter, (imp.,) 108; Peionium, (imp.,) 108; Lobella, 106; Sweeter Than Sugar, 105; Melting Moments, (imp.,) 105; Spectre, 103; Queen Bashti, 100; Hasty Cora, 110; Tootsie, 110; Stalwart Van, 108; Crocea, 111; Supernal, 105; Velour, 105, and Precise, 109.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; six furlongs. Nanshon, 113 pounds; Lohengrin, 113; Pierrot, 113; Blue Cap, 110; Linda Payne, 110; Lady Edwina, (imp.,) 110; Wizard, 106; Sinai, 105; Howitzer, 113; Tinkle Bell, 113; Presumption, 113; Celore, 110; Bob Redfield, 106; Broom Corn, 105; Piquette, 100.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, handicap; six furlongs. Crank, 119 pounds; Golden Rod, 112; Reprobate, 110; Storm Nymph, (imp.,) 108; Wankeag, 106; Tragedy, 118; Golden Bantam, 111; Pickwick, 108, and Bondage, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, Carrollton Handicap, with $1,000 added; six furlongs. Crimper, (imp.,) 125 pounds; Prince of Como, 120; Port Light, (imp.,) 111; Daddy's Choice, 107; Regina, 102; Miss Puzzle, 102; Prohibition, 97; Ormsdale, 120; Marse Henry, 116; Startling, 110; Anita, 107; Polroma, (imp.,) 102, and Whimsy, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Runes, 110 pounds; Fenmouse, 106; Eagle, 100; Klimer, 97; King Neptune, 103; Trial by Jury, 103, and Ninety Simplex, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Fairly, 114 pounds; Disturber, 108; Scorpio, 107; Friar Nought, 104; Captain Parr, 112; Prime Mover, 107; Ford Mal, 107, and Greetings, 98.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Harry Lauder, 114 pounds; Fesrock, 108; Politician, 108; Woodfair, 108; Navigator, 109; Song of Valley, 109; Repton, 108; Ed Weiss, 110, and Nigel, 106.

TOP O' TH' MORNING WINS.

Takes All-Age Handicap in Fine Contest at Laurel Course.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 9.—Top o' Th' Morning, cleverly ridden by Tommy McTaggart, won the event for all ages, which was the more important of the two handicaps on the card this afternoon. The race for 2-year-old fillies was an impressive victory for Kathryn Gray, this youngster showing a fine turn of speed.

The summaries, with straight, place and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens, selling, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13 4-5.

Battle Abbey, A. Miller's b. c., 114 pounds, by Hastings-Busy Lass, $6, $4.20, $3.20, (C. Fairbrother) 1
Flare, D. S. Dryer's b. g., 114, $4.80, $3.60, (E. Taplin) 2
Cherry Ripe, J. O. Talbott's ch. g., 114, $3.60 third, (R. Troxler) 3

Ed Garrison, Sargon II., Moon Lighter, Tolly, Charmingly, Long Distance, Chelsea, Bright Star, and Queen Bashti also ran. Marblehead, Cinco Colorado, and Right scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, selling; about two miles. Time—3:48 1-5.

New Haven, W. Smith's b. g., 7 years, 153 pounds, by Iltigrane-Ethel Thomas, $4.10, $2.60, out, (H. Crawford).....1
Otto Picto, E. B. Ackerman's b. g., 5, 147, $3.10, out, (M. O'Connor).....2
Lady Butterfly, W. Stormont's b. f., 4, 136, no show betting, (W. Allen).....3

Gloucester also ran. Pay Streak scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; selling; purse $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 2-5.

Kathryn Gray, H. G. Bedwell's ch. f., 116 pounds, by Ballot-Old Squaw, $5.60, $3.50, $3.10 (E. Taplin).....1
Great Dolly, B. Woodcock's b. f., 109, $6.30, $4.10, (C. Dishmon).....2
Teetotal, G. D. Widener, Jr.'s, b. f., 106, $8.10, (F. Robinson).....3

Mother Machree, Glorine, Scylla, Stalwart Van, Spinster, Hasty Cora, and Sky also ran. Glory Belle, Spectre, Lobella, Tootsie, and Kilts scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; handicap, with $500 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13.

Top o' the Morning, P. Powers's ch. g., 4 years, 132 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Lady Balgowan, $4.60, $3.40, $2.70, (T. McTaggart).....1
Squeeler, F. J. Pons's br. g., 5, 111, $9.20, $4.90, (G. Byrne).....2
Kewessa, W. L. Oliver's b. g., 6, 106, $4.30 third, (F. Robinson).....3

Berrildon, Surprising, Gnat, The Masquerader, Water Lady, Back Bay, Sprint, Murphy, and Plaudito also ran. Yankee Notions, Hanson, and Xylon scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $700; one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:39 1-5.

Celto, J. S. Tyree's blk. f., 4 years 108 pounds, by Celt-Toots, $16.10, $5.70, $3.10, (G. Byrne) 1
J. J. Lillis, Marrone Stable's br. g., 5, 108, $2.40, $2.20, (A. Schuttinger).....2
Venelta, P. Sheridan's b. f., 4, 108, $3.80, third (W. Collins).....3

Dovedale, Oratorium, Videts, and Brothe also ran. Holiday, Skeer Face, Sandmarsh, Benevoient, and Ting-a-Ling scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; nonwinners of a race of more than $450 value in 1916; purse, $700; one mile. Time—1:42.

Maxim's Choice, H. G. Bedwell's b. g., 5 years, 112 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Leonalla, $5, $2.70, $2.60, (E. Toplin).....1
Star Gaze, J. E. Davis's b. h., 6, 102, $4.20, $3.20, (R. Ball).....2
Handfull, J. Johnson's ch. g., 3, 104, $6.40, (F. Robinson).....3

High Tide, Mr. Mack, Juliet, Keziah, Ambrose, Grizzelle, and Fairweather also ran. Royal Interest, Song of Valley, Repton, Scorpii, and Nigel scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners twice since Sept. 1, 1916; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:45 3-5.

Little Nearer, E. H. Robins's b. g., 7 years, 107 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Leonalla, $12.90, $4.90, $3.70, (J. Kleeger).....1
Vermont, J. O. Talbott's b. g., 5, 106, $3.30, $2.90, (F. Robinson).....2
Success, Quincy Stable's br. c., 3, 104, $7.50 third, (R. Ball).....3

Republican, Ray o' Light, Sam McKeekin Stalwart Helen, Sepoct, and Buzz Around also ran. Peep Light, Benjamin, Dryad and Kings Oak scratched.

PITT TRAINS FOR MIDDIES.

Squad Is in Good Shape for Saturday's Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 9.—The University of Pittsburgh's squad started today to prepare for the engagement with Uncle Sam's Middies next Saturday. Today's drill was light, but tomorrow will see some strenuous work. Werner will put his men through several new formations and the usual scrimmage session will be held. All the players came through Saturday's game uninjured, and the entire squad is in first-class shape.

LEONARD HAS EASY BOUT.

New York Lightweight Outclasses Nelson for Six Rounds.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Benny Leonard, the New York lightweight, met Johnny Nelson in a six-round bout at the Olympia A. A. tonight and beat him decisively. After the second round the local lad was simply outclassed by Leonard, the New Yorker swamping him with blows of every description and clouting him unmercifully. Leonard floored Nelson in the third round with a vicious left hook on the jaw.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Jack Dillon vs. Sailor Grande. Ten rounds.

Pioneer S. C.—Johnny Ertle vs. Joe Lynch; Benny Volgar vs. Young Marino. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four-round exhibitions also.

Hunts Point S. C.—Al Thomas vs. Eddie Clifford; Bobby Sanders vs. Willie Smith. Both ten-round bouts.

Crescent A. C.—Amateur boxing. Preliminary trials.

Richmond Dog Show Saturday.

A matinée open match dog show will be held under the auspices of the Richmond County Kennel Club at Midland Park, Grant City, Staten Island, next Saturday. The proceeds of the exhibition will go to aid the Staten Island Diet Kitchen Association. Entries for the show will close on Wednesday. There are classes for thirty-five different breeds, over which some of the prominent judges of the country will give decisions.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE COUNTRY'S ANXIETY.

In the statement issued by him yesterday President WILSON said that "the country may rest assured that "the German Government will be "held to the complete fulfillment of "its promises to the Government of "the United States." The German promise to conduct its operations of submarine warfare in accordance with law and in compliance with our demands was accepted by our Government in good faith. It is believed that the promise will be kept in good faith. That Government knows the consequences of any violation of its pledge. "Unless the Imperial Gov- "ernment should now immediately "declare and effect an abandonment "of its present methods of sub- "marine warfare against passenger "and freight carrying vessels," we said in our note of April 18, "the "Government of the United States "can have no choice but to sever "diplomatic relations with the Ger- "man Empire altogether." The President declares that he has no right to question the willingness of the German Government to fulfill those promises.

The country is safer and more comfortable in its mind with such a President as Mr. WILSON in the White House at this moment than it would be with a President of a rash temper. Mr. WILSON will inform himself fully and faithfully of the doings of the submarine now waging war upon merchant ships in neighboring waters to the end that "there may be no mistake or doubt." If crimes are committed against the laws of nations and of humanity he will be prompt to act. The American people cherish the hope that we shall not be compelled to act and that way probability lies. The commander of the German submarine has been careful thus far to keep within the lines of the law and of his Government's promise. The destruction of merchant ships in war is a detestable business, but it has not yet been expressly forbidden. If Captain ROSE is careful in every case to observe the requirement that the passengers and crew of ships he attacks are made safe and if he does not blunder into an attack upon some American ship, or upon any ship without warning, it is not likely that we shall have to call his Government to account for his lawless acts. It is probable, too, that his power of offense will be exhausted in a very short time unless provision has been made for its renewal from some secret source of supply. There is a good deal of reason to suppose that the highly disagreeable incident will in a few days at most become a matter of the past. There is also the possibility that the U-53 may herself be sunk.

The anxiety of our people is nevertheless very great and it will be relieved only by the destruction or departure of the German submarine that has brought the war altogether too near our coasts for our comfort. We have to consider not only the grave peril of such infractions of the laws of war or of our rights as would lead to a severance of our relations with Germany, but we are compelled also to take measures for sufficiently safeguarding our neutrality. Acts of war committed in our territorial waters would give reason for demanding instant reparation and a disposition to persist in disregarding the prohibitions of the three-mile limit would give us full warrant for the use of force. We cannot, of course, indefinitely supply a rescue fleet of destroyers to pick up the passengers and crews of vessels sunk by the U-53. Humanity has been the justification of what we have done thus far, but should the U-boat continue its operations we might be compelled to give its commander warning that in future he and his Government would be held responsible for any loss of life occurring through his operations. We have been moved purely by considerations of humanity to rescue the human beings he has set adrift upon the sea, but obviously we cannot indefinitely continue to relieve him of any part of his responsibility.

THE EARTH STABILIZER.

Colonel ROOSEVELT is not going to El Paso, it seems, to denounce the Commander in Chief in the vicinity or presence of members of the federalized militia. His proposed journey to the border for such a purpose would have been an obvious and a grave impropriety. He will blaze in New Mexico and Arizona. We see the igneous rocks rekindled, the Spanish bayonets charging with the Colonel, the cactus and mesquite and sagebrush, old, congenial friends of his, pulling themselves up with delight. The sheep punchers swear by him. The Colonel is thoroughly at home in New Mexico. If he had lived 350 years ago he would have been a Conquistador, an explorer with CABEZA DE VACA.

Colonel ROOSEVELT does well not to preach his relentless wrath against the President to American soldiers on the border. Why has he gratified his enemies and saddened his friends—and he has a multitude of them in all party camps—by making the German submarine performance in waters uncomfortably near the American coast an opportunity for a tirade against the Administration and a glorification of himself? With what incandescent contempt he would denounce a Democrat who, in the face of an international complication, forgot the doctrine that "politics ends at the water's edge."

The Colonel points with pride to his message of April 14, 1908, when he advocated "the program which at last" the Democrats "have begun to put into effect." The ungodly will be apt to ask why his prophetic program wasn't put into effect in the remainder of his Administration or the succeeding four years of Republican power. But the Colonel's creed is simple. Everything good was done by him, every manifestation of iniquity is due to Mr. WILSON.

After the great Italian earthquake of January, 1915, the Colonel must have roared till Oyster Bay trembled at the replication of his sounds:

> I believe that the shock of yesterday will rouse the people to the instability of Mr. WILSON'S foreign policy, the sole cause of these subterraqueous disorders. No vibration of the earth's crust was permitted when I was in the White House. Without bluster on the one hand or mushy mollycoddlism on the other, I kept the earth firm. Because it knew that any internal insurrections would be punished, it never insurrected. I wish you would turn back and read my message to Congress on April 1, 1908.

THE TRUTH ABOUT TAMPICO.

The verity of Admiral MAYO'S account of the Tampico incident, which was coincident with our occupation of Vera Cruz in April, 1914, will scarcely be questioned. The Admiral is not inclined to "talk for publication." He has borne in silence, for two years and a half, the accusation that he deserted the American citizens who were in Tampico after the situation developed by the arrest of American sailors by order of the Mexican commander had become intolerable, that his withdrawal of his ships from the harbor compelled his compatriots to seek refuge on vessels of other nations. It has been assumed by the enemies of the Administration that the Tampico incident was a sad bungle. It now appears that there was no bungling at all. Under instructions from the Government at Washington Admiral MAYO was ordered by Admiral FLETCHER to join the American fleet at Vera Cruz, and when, in obedience to that order, he sailed out of the harbor it seemed that quiet had been restored on land, and the foreigners in Tampico were in no more danger than for some months. Still Admiral MAYO felt that his departure from Tampico was imprudent, and he so informed Admiral FLETCHER. Defective radio communication delayed Admiral FLETCHER'S reply until late in the morning of April 21. The order to proceed to Vera Cruz was rescinded, and Admiral MAYO remained within six miles of Tampico.

During the following night he received alarming reports from the city and prepared to return to the inner harbor to bring out the Americans. But Captain DOUGHTY of the British cruiser Hermione urgently requested him to leave the work of rescue to the British ships on the ground that the return of the Americans might cause needless trouble. Three thousand Americans were removed, however, without confusion or loss of life. Admiral MAYO takes all responsibility for his action, which was prudent and entirely justifiable. All the yarns about the interference of our Government, all the accusations of cowardice and betrayal fall to the ground. There were no complaints, there were no protests, except as a political afterthought.

The explanation is perfectly satisfactory, but why was it withheld from the public so long? The firmest supporters of the Administration have been permitted to regard the Tampico incident as a shameful error. Until now they have never had a truthful account of what happened. It is quite understandable that Admiral MAYO would have nothing to say publicly until Secretary DANIELS intimated that the Navy Department would not object to any statement on the subject he might make. But it is not easy to understand why the department permitted the falsehoods to be circulated so long. Its purpose in directing the co-operation of MAYO with FLETCHER at Vera Cruz was good. There were light-draught vessels in the Tampico fleet, while FLETCHER'S huge dreadnoughts could not enter the inner harbor at Vera Cruz. Those of MAYO'S ships which he sent to FLETCHER, after the first order was canceled, proved serviceable. A false chapter of American naval history has been concocted by the political foes of President WILSON out of the lies and misunderstandings touching the movements of our naval vessels at Tampico after the Mexican insult to the flag. The truth deprives the enemy of a weapon, but it was not good policy to keep the truth away from the American people. The incident should have been clearly explained more than two years ago.

HYPHEN BOOKKEEPING.

Why Wisconsin should be on the Republican National Committee's list of danger spots, along with Ohio and Indiana, is a perplexing question. The hyphen press there is all for HUGHES, the hyphen politicians are for him, and if hyphenism can't carry Wisconsin, what is the good of its vote anywhere? He has done his own best, too; it was at Milwaukee that he broke his silence to coax, and there that his knees, which hitherto had been so adjusted that you couldn't tell whether he was going or coming, crooked their pregnant hinges to the German vote.

And yet Senator LA FOLLETTE, who knows Wisconsin better than any other politician alive, is running for the Senate as an advocate of Wilson measures, the Underwood tariff, the eight-hour law, and the Wilson Mexican policy, and has not a word to say for HUGHES or against WILSON. He openly slighted HUGHES when the Presidential candidate was in Wisconsin. If LA FOLLETTE is doing this it is because he thinks it is the way to get re-elected. The Evening Post's staff correspondent finds three men running for election to the State Legislature on the regular Republican ticket who are giving outspoken support to WILSON. The Republican State Central Committee is informed by its Milwaukee members that WILSON will carry that city.

Wisconsin, Ohio, and Indiana are the only States about which the Republican leaders confess tribulation. Wisconsin, the hyphen stronghold; Ohio, the State wherein Cincinnati is situated. Furthermore, the most dangerous spot in the danger-spot State of Wisconsin is Milwaukee, the hyphen capital. What is the explanation? Is truckling to hyphenism a bad investment, and, if so, why? Is it because the Germans vote like other men and can't be delivered by their "leaders"? Or is it because for every hyphen vote gained by truckling a dozen American votes are driven away? Is the hyphen vote clear profit, or must your bookkeeping always show it wiped out by a loss?

THE RAILWAY "BOOM."

THE ANNALIST has calculated the proportion of business in railway shares during the recent activity on the Stock Exchange. It finds that on one day last week it reached 42 per cent. of the total business. That is surprising. For many months industrials have taken four-fifths of the business on the Stock Exchange. It is necessary to go as far back as 1914 to find a representative week with as large a proportion of business in railway shares as last week's. In 1914 the proportion of railway business reached 70 per cent. For the full year 1913 it was 46 per cent. This is a year so much better than 1913 that the railways cannot be said to have regained their full share of popularity, but the comparison of last week's 42 per cent. with the 20 per cent. more or less of earlier weeks this year shows both how great the progress is and how recent.

Yesterday's unreasoning market shows nothing in particular regarding either rails or industrials. Whether peace or war is good or bad for the market, it is in much the same boat either way. A market may be foolish on any one day's business, or any one security, but its tendency over a term of weeks or months is seldom mistaken. The sustained activity in rails shows that Wall Street perceives something ahead of other financial markets. For example, the rise in rails on the Exchange cannot reflect that October disbursements included an increase of dividends for rails of about a half a million dollars against eleven millions for industrials. October's financial issues included an increase of $39,613,000 for industrials, and a decrease of $15,781,000 for rails. These and similar considerations explain why industrials have risen four times as much as rails. The present question is why the Exchange is doubling its partiality for railways.

Wall Street sees that there is no way of permanently separating the prosperity of the industrials and the railways. Either the industrials must fall back or the railways must go ahead. If there is to be prosperity for the country the railways must share it, for there can be no considerable degree of prosperity without the movement of traffic in the assembling of materials and the distribution of products. Railway reports are open to manipulation in the making and to ingenuity in interpretation, so that little dependence is to be placed upon them. But it is hard to misunderstand such reports as this yesterday:

> There is more traffic than the roads have ever handled at this time in previous years, taking the aggregate of all freight, and unless more speed is shown by shippers in loading and unloading cars, great difficulty will be experienced throughout the country later in the season. The country is growing so fast, and the volume of tonnage is so heavy, that it seems impossible for the railroads to handle the business.

That is better for the railways than for the country. We are back again to the conditions when a single railway dumped 4,000 carloads, twenty shiploads, upon the ground in this neighborhood in order to provide itself with empty cars to carry waiting business. Thus it was reported yesterday that "the trouble is the inability to get "their cars unloaded at the Eastern "seaboard." It is inconvenient to have such conditions recur when there is a demand for an increase of railway wages. The increase would be given readily enough if there were any guarantee of continuance of the business. But that is apart from the point of the relation of the prosperity of the railways to the country, and of the country to the railways. They are interconvertible terms. The new hope for the railways is that the country will see it when it sees that its business cannot grow unless the railways can accommodate it. There is little sense in advancing twoscore of millions to industrials, and withholding nearly a score of millions from the "rails," as was done this month, if the industrials find embargoes put on their traffic. It would be better to let the railways have the money to buy the cars they need.

A BASEBALL INVASION.

Right in the midst of the world's series comes the dreadful news that Japan is selling baseballs in this country. Having first gained the Canadian market, her manufacturers are invading our own, although there is a tariff duty which they must overcome.

Why has this assault upon an American industry escaped the attention of Mr. HUGHES and others who are predicting that our manufacturing interests will suffer great loss unless the Republican Party, successful in the approaching election, enacts a new high tariff? They might make a moving appeal to voters, urging them to preserve the strictly American character of the national game. They would suggest, of course, a tariff duty high enough to keep out the foreign baseballs, with, possibly, a boycott of all who play with them. We can see their word-pictures of our country "swamped" with these foreign things if they are not excluded by law. Probably they would not mention the fact that our exports of manufactures of rubber are much larger now than ever before.

Incidentally, it may be pointed out that reports from Washington say complaint has been made by American manufacturers because the Japanese are selling five-cent baseballs here at thirty cents a dozen. But why should grade and quality be taken into account by those who deplore the menacing invasion? The five-cent baseball must be protected.

OBSCURE AMERICANISM.

Mr. HUGHES is on the road again. "On this trip," we are told, "he will "explain the kind of Americanism he "advocates." On the trip after this, doubtless, he will explain the explanation. Mr. WILSON doesn't have to explain his Americanism. It is only a "kind of Americanism," vague, nebulous, ambiguous, evasive, pussy-pawed, that needs to be explained.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They're Not Docile Over Here.

An American who has been studying the Germans for the informing of a London paper as to their real state of mind characterizes them as "this docile people." The description seems hardly to fit the Germans as they are known in this country, for here, certainly, they all have minds of their own, and a strong inclination to speak and act on the same, quite regardless of the opinions held by their neighbors.

But there are several kinds of docility, and the one discovered by the American observer in question is merely a willingness to allow attention to be directed, and any desired emotion to be excited by what is recognized as competent authority. He says, for instance, that the eyes of the entire German people have been fixed on the not very attractive figure of General von HINDENBURG, and, though he is as yet a man with but a single victory over an unprepared and almost unarmed enemy on his record, he passes for an unconquerable hero, and in acclaiming him hardships and sacrifices are forgotten or ignored.

That this amenability of the Germans to direction is what separates the Germans from other peoples seems a little doubtful. All races have more or less of it, and probably in Germany as elsewhere leaders are followed chiefly because they lead with a judicious sense of the destination where their followers want to go.

More Lessons Than One Were Taught.

It was not necessary, yesterday, to wait for news from Berlin in order to ascertain the sort of impression that has been produced in Germany by the exploits of Lieut. Capt. HANS ROSE off Nantucket. All one had to do was to read the dispatches from Milwaukee, a city which, though geographically in Wisconsin, and, therefore, in the United States, can claim with justice to be posited, so far, at least, as concerns its more articulate and demonstrative inhabitants, within the sphere of the Kaiser's influence.

Enthusiasm flamed high in Milwaukee as soon as the arrival of the U-53 at Newport was reported, and the temperature rose to incandescence when it became known that the far-wandering submarine had succeeded in sinking in quick succession ship after ship engaged in the legal carrying of passengers and freight to and from the ports of this country. Milwaukee cheered and sang exultingly at that, just as any city in Germany would have been expected to do, and promptly it proceeded to adorn the glorious tale of foundering steamers and scores upon scores of hapless humans drifting about on the open sea in crowded little boats. This it did by pointing the moral that the episode would serve as a warning for the United States—known in Milwaukee doubtless as "die Vereinigten Staaten"—to keep neutral.

One feels some compunction about saying anything likely to pain these happy folk—the world not having too many such in it just now—but really there is a possibility that Milwaukee drew a wrong conclusion from the Nantucket episode. At any rate, it did not draw the only one warranted by the facts, for the episode was not less well calculated to serve as a warning to Germany never to send any submarines across the ocean to ravage a nonneutral United States than it was to teach the lesson which Milwaukee saw. Its dear people evidently did not notice the promptness with which the scene of the submarine's achievements was reached by a large number of American warships, small, indeed, but of just the sort most effective against vessels like the one commanded by the Captain whose name is so harmonious with the sort of work in which he is engaged. Had our destroyers had another purpose than that of rescuing his victims from the death by drowning to which he had exposed them, his raid would have come to a very sudden ending, in either his destruction or his flight far and fast.

A Remedy That Did Not Relieve.

And still Westchester County is not happy! During all the weeks since its street car service stopped, its inhabitants have been told, on seemingly the best of authority, that the reason why the trolley company did not even attempt to resume operations was because of the existence in the county of certain local ordinances forbidding the use as motormen and conductors of men without at least fifteen days' experience in the particular town where they were to be employed. Those ordinances, the Westchesterians were informed—and in most reproachful tones, too—made illegal the bringing in of strikebreakers, no matter how competent, and of course no cars would run until the ordinances were repealed.

This argument seemed more than plausible; it was unanswerable, and, after thinking the situation over and over several times, two of the three towns that had thus legislated in the interests of strikers, and against those of everybody else, mustered up courage to repeal the fifteen-day prohibition. And to do that did take not a little courage, for the repeal was bitterly opposed by the strikers and their sympathizers, and they threatened dreadful things in the way of punishment if outsiders were brought in to fill the abandoned places. Nevertheless, the necessary votes in the Common Councils of both Mount Vernon and New Rochelle were at last secured, and that part of Westchester thought that after a few possibly exciting days the strike would be beaten and its troubles—except for local statesmen dependent on "labor" for election to office—would be over.

But the troubles continue! The eagerness of the company for a test of strength with its late employés suffered a surprising change as soon as the opportunity to make it was provided. A sort of service, of use to nobody was, indeed, started in Mount Vernon, but obviously the company had no heart for real war, even there, and in New Rochelle, as yet, the cutting of a single feed wire has served as reason, or perhaps as excuse, for doing nothing at all.

So Westchester walks, unless it has an automobile. Well, the walking has been good, as yet, and exercise is healthy. But, just the same, Westchester County is beginning to suspect that it has been made, somehow, the victim of a rather sorry joke.

PROGRESSIVE QUESTIONINGS

A Search for a Reason to Vote for Mr. Hughes.

Albany, Oct. 7, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an ardent Progressive I have been trying to figure out a good reason for voting for Charles E. Hughes rather than for President Wilson. Hughes is a splendid man, capable, reliable, and sincere. He was the best Governor New York has had in a long time. He belonged to the same college society as myself and there are many personal reasons why I would like to vote for him and I am sure he would make a good President.

But, and here's the rub, why vote against President Wilson, who also possesses the sterling qualities of a great public servant? Why reward a faithful and efficient President by voting him out? Should a good President not be rewarded rather than discredited by the people?

Moreover, what will Progressives gain by the election of Hughes and the defeat of Wilson? It will mean the defeat of the Progressive movement and put back into power the organization that Progressives, under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, set out to destroy. Why cast a vote for a man at the cost of the defeat of a great movement? Hughes as President will be as sturdy and uncompromising as he was while Governor. But what will it avail against the invisible and eternal forces of public plunder? He may hold them in check for four years, but must leave them in the saddle in 1920 with renewed life that he has given them.

In view of all the facts, why should a Progressive vote for Hughes rather than Wilson? This query is in many minds and if there is an answer it should be given. JULIUS AMICUS.

THE LAST TOLL.

On its way to the hereafter
Once a human ego sped,
Leaving earth's glad vales of laughter—
Leaving halls with bounty spread;
Leaving living men and dead.

Through the realms of other flying
Like a shadow on the light;
Softly sighing, keenly spying,
Through the day and through the night;
Far from blissful its strange flight.

Ever onward, ever, ever,
Speeding toward a land unknown,
How it strove earth bonds to sever
On that trackless waste alone,
Where no vagrant soul made moan!

Weary, weary, heavy-hearted,
Burdened with a human soul,
Hopelessly at last it parted
With what long obscured its goal—
Paid its last sweet, earthly toll.

"Farewell, love!" The sigh was lifted
High in air, to fade away.
Soon the ether's pall was rifted,
Showing the eternal day—
Day where shadows hold no sway!

LURANA SHELDON.

FOR A SUBMARINE LAW.

Conference of Neutrals at Washington Suggested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whether or not the German submarines have kept the Lusitania pledge in their operations off Nantucket, their activities at our very gates must not presage for American coasts the terrors which Holland and the Scandinavian States have long been forced to endure.

Reserving our right to take whatever action the case may demand, the United States has now, I believe, an opportunity to lead the nations in establishing a new rule of maritime warfare. Let the President invite by cable every maritime power to accredit delegates to a conference to be held at Washington within a week, there to consider the adoption of a rule of this general purport:

Submarines shall not be employed against merchant vessels; submarines of a nation adopting this rule shall not be attacked by merchantmen.

There is no need for delay. Each Government may, if necessary, designate its delegates from resident diplomatists.

I shall not argue for a rule commended by the supreme argument of events. England should be eager to impose upon her enemies that regard for noncombatants at sea she has been wont to show. Her allies and the neutral States should be quick to follow suit. Should Germany balk she would for the first time face the formal opposition of the world, led by the great republic.

CARMAN F. RANDOLPH.

New York, Oct. 9, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that there has been "submarining" near our coasts, I predict with confidence that many of our hundred-per cent., undiluted Republican friends will act as if the President were in personal command of the U-53. Moreover, if a "vigorous" policy is adopted successfully, the implication will be that the Republicans would have adopted it long ago; if unsuccessfully, still more hundred-per cent. remarks will be hurled at the Administration. But let not the Republicans be too severe with Germany at this time. P. W.

New York, Oct. 9, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The European war has now crossed the Atlantic and is raging just outside our doors. In a few weeks more the Germans will be raiding our coast towns and commandeering supplies under the plea of military necessity; at any rate, in view of what they have done in Europe this course is highly probable. Is it not time for us to raise the slogan, "No War on This Side of the Atlantic"? Is not our "peace and safety" endangered by German submarines preying along the track of our coastwise trade? H. B. NIVER.

Brooklyn, Oct. 9, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The next pirate vessel that comes to an American port should be held there until the end of the war. Make them play their game on the European side. We want none of their war in our front yard. Put them out immediately, before it is too late. Over one hundred years ago we tried to get out of European policies and politics. To keep out we must act at once. S. L.

New York, Oct. 9, 1916.

O'Leary's Services.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with the deepest feelings of indignation that I read the account of the meeting of the so-called "Truth Society," at which 5,000 Germans and Irish-Americans assailed President Wilson for his alleged "pro-British" attitude in the war. As a Republican and a Hughes man I wish to protest against such a cowardly and unjust assault. There is not a loyal American who does not stand squarely back of the President on the issue which they have raised. Whatever fault may be found with Wilson, it cannot be fairly said that his attitude, or the attitude of this nation, has at any time or in any way been unneutral. To say that he is the tool of England or any other nation is willfully to falsify, and will carry no weight with any intelligent person who has any regard for the truth. O'Leary and his crowd could find no better way to win votes for President Wilson than to persist in such outrageous attacks.

STANLEY M. MILLER

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We, the undersigned, being three American citizens of German birth, wish to voice our emphatic disapproval of, and strenuous objections to, the insulting remarks, the absolutely uncalled for, disloyal allegations and insinuating references which we read in the press this morning, as having been made by Mr. Jeremiah O'Leary. We wish it distinctly understood that all the German-Americans do not look with favor on aforesaid propaganda, and the result of the election on Nov. 7 next will undoubtedly confirm our convictions.

WILLIAM SCHULTZ.
HENRY KREKE.
ALBERT ETZEL.

Hoboken, Oct. 7, 1916.

Mrs. Atherton's Proof.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Atherton, in her letter of last week to THE TIMES, has announced that the Germans are inoculating their prisoners in their prison camps with tuberculosis germs. In support of this statement she offered the following proofs: (1) Three ladies in France told her so; (2) a doctor (nameless, because he does not want the French people excited) said it was so; (3) a Frenchman (also nameless) said to her the other day, "Of course it is true." In Saturday's paper Mrs. Atherton has offered us two more stories about the Germans, told her by two more "nameless friends."

While we have no doubt that Mrs. Atherton herself has the firmest belief in these tales, we feel it right to offer a protest. We consider that she is asking a good deal of the American public when she wants them to condemn a whole nation on the word of these friends of hers without names. Unfortunately we do not know them, and we find ourselves unable to place the same confidence in their remarks as Mrs. Atherton apparently does. AN AMERICAN.

Seal Harbor, Me., Oct. 1, 1916.

Pirenne and Fredericq at Jena.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Friends in this country of Henri Pirenne and Paul Frédéricq, the Belgian professors deported to Germany last April because of their patriotic activities, will be glad to learn that, according to information reaching New York, via London, they have been released from the officers' prison camp where they were being detained and allowed to resume their scientific work at the University of Jena if they so desire. H. T. S.

New York, Oct. 9, 1916.

Ambulance Drivers for Serbia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Three ambulance drivers are needed immediately by the Franco-Serbian Field Hospital of America for work in the Balkans. Only men of wide experience and undoubted qualifications who can refer to New York residents can be considered. Expenses, but no salary, will be paid. Please apply by letter only to the Franco-Serbian Field Hospital, 17 West Thirtieth Street, New York.

MARY T. S. SABINE,
Executive Secretary.

New York, Oct. 6, 1916.

IF THE PRESIDENT IS DEFEATED.

A Repudiation of His Policies Would Be a Blow to the Principles of True Americanism.

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

Yonkers, Oct. 7, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I venture to submit to you certain reasons why true Americanism requires the re-election of President Wilson:

1. The defeat of the President would indicate to the Germans and their friends a repudiation of the policies for which he has contended, which are, chiefly, (a) the right of this country to sell arms and munitions to any purchaser, and (b) the right of Americans to travel on neutral ships without being subject to underwater assassination.

2. The defeat of the President would give unbounded joy to every traitorous and disloyal hyphenate in the country. To show the estimate these place upon Hughes's feeble protestations it is only necessary to point out that these hyphenates, who undoubtedly reflect the prevalent opinion in Germany and in some sections of Ireland, are supporting Hughes even though his principal American advocate is Theodore Roosevelt, who includes the hyphenate first in his bitter denunciations of everything except Roosevelt. These hyphenates argue that no matter what Roosevelt says or does Hughes is a safe man to vote for from their point of view. Why?

3. The defeat of the President would be a triumph for the man who to gratify his personal dislike for one President (Taft) called a great party into being, and to gratify his personal dislike for another President (Wilson) did his best to destroy that party. In both instances the Progressive Party was made to revolve about Roosevelt and Roosevelt alone. Thus does the apostle of the square deal, and the indomitable ego, live up to his disinterested preaching.

4. The defeat of the President would mean the substitution of different methods for the solving of questions which with patient care and wise determination have been, or are being, brought to a satisfactory settlement by diplomacy. There is but one other method of settlement—war. Do we want that?

5. The defeat of the President would put into office a man who, as a lawyer, has followed this time-worn maxim: "When you have no case resort to abuse!" Neither Hughes nor Roosevelt nor any of the Republicans have said what they would have done or what they will do. Glittering generalities in which they deal mean nothing. They can only negotiate or fight. This country should not resort to fighting until everything else in reason has been tried. What would the Republicans have tried before fighting? What will they try?

It is easy for a man to say what he would have done after the crisis is over. He has had the benefit of the success or failure of the other man then. It is easy for Mr. Roosevelt to declare, two years after, what this country should have done when Belgium was invaded, but his present declaration differs widely from his contemporary deliverance upon the subject. Why?

Shall we give aid and comfort to the disloyal hyphenate, to the Germans and their associates, by substituting a man who does not put forth a single constructive idea for one who has done more to uphold American honor and dignity, to protect American citizens, to promote the welfare and prosperity of the country, and to cause it to stand high in the opinion of all the world, than any President since Lincoln's day, not even excepting that megalomaniac party wrecker and fire eater?

There are many reasons which every one knows connected with the internal administration of our affairs which might be added to these why Americans should vote for Wilson. But the Republicans have not the magnanimity to refer to these. Their campaign is one of personal abuse and detraction—"the knocking birds!"

The President is not perfect. He would be quick to repudiate any contention to that end. He has made mistakes, and a part of his greatness is his willingness to acknowledge them; but on the whole he is the biggest American and—more than that—one of the biggest men in the world in generations. He stands for America first, but also and equally bravely and nobly for all mankind.

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

MacNEILL'S SENTENCE.

The Irish Scholar's Part in Preventing a General Insurrection.

New York, Oct. 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A professor of the National University of Ireland is at present undergoing a life sentence in a convict prison. He is in solitary confinement, has to live on the non-sustaining food given to convicts, and is not permitted to have books for study. His convict's work is to sew sacks. The professor is Eoin MacNeill, Professor of Early Irish History in the National University, Dublin, and one of the world's great Celtic scholars. The charge against him is of sedition and interference with recruiting. But Professor MacNeill in all his actions and utterances kept well within the limits of Sir Edward Carson and Sir Frederick Smith. Both these gentlemen are at large and retain their great political influence. So much for the charge of sedition. As for interfering with recruiting, the same charge was made against a Cambridge professor, the Hon. Bertrand Russell, but that scholar has been let off with a fine of $2,500, and is now free to take up lectures in this country.

Professor MacNeill has a claim on the sympathy of the learned in all neutral countries. He is one of the constructive Celtic scholars, and his work not only shows us early society in Ireland and Scotland, not only makes accessible a great body of beautiful poetry, but it helps to elucidate the origins of European culture. The most famous body of Celtic poetry—the Ossianic—has been made accessible to us through his scholarship. Ten years ago he published through the Irish Texts Society his edition of "Dunaire Finn," (the Book of the Lays of Finn,) which may be described as the canon of MacPherson's apocrypha.

In his introduction to "Dunaire Finn" he stated a revolutionary but credible theory of early Irish history. On the formation of the National University he was given the Chair of Early Irish History, and since then he has delivered lectures that have put the study of the Celtic history of Ireland on a new basis.

Professor MacNeill has been in Irish public life for many years—he has been Vice President of the Gaelic League, and in politics he has been a Constitutionalist and a supporter of Mr. Redmond's policy. As an Ulster Nationalist he became very concerned about the arming of the anti-home rule forces in the north, and toward the end of 1913 he wrote a series of articles advocating the formation of a body of Nationalist volunteers to prevent the destruction of the home rule measure. Professor MacNeill had the confidence of all sections of Nationalist opinion, and thousands crowded into the ranks he headed. In the Summer of 1914 Mr. Redmond demanded equal representation on the executive of the volunteers, and Professor MacNeill and his colleagues granted that demand.

During the first year of the war Professor MacNeill came to open disagreement with the Irish Parliamentary Party. Mr. Redmond declared it was the duty of the Irish Volunteers to fight the Germans in Flanders. Professor MacNeill reminded him that the force was founded to see that the home rule measure was put into operation. There was a split in the volunteer ranks. The part of the volunteers that adhered to Professor MacNeill was comparatively small at first, but, as the country became alarmed about the intentions of the Government, it increased in recruits and prestige.

The policy of Professor MacNeill was put on record almost every week in the journal that he made himself responsible for, The Irish Volunteer. In his view the Irish Volunteers existed as a factor canceling the Ulster Volunteers. He would keep the ranks intact, secure the arms the volunteers possessed already and provide more arms. In his journal he warned the Government that the volunteers would resist disarmament with their lives.

On the day before the insurrection of Easter, he, as President of the Irish Volunteers, issued this order:

> Owing to the very critical position, all orders given to Irish Volunteers are hereby rescinded, and no parades, marches, or other movements of Irish Volunteers will take place. Each individual volunteer will obey this order strictly in every particular.

The publication of this order prevented a general insurrection in Ireland in the last days of April.

The authorities have admitted that Professor MacNeill had no connection with the insurrection by putting him on trial, not for treason, but for sedition and interference with recruiting. But the penalty given has been vindictive. He has now been undergoing a convict's sentence for five months. A middle-aged man and a scholar of sedentary habits, his imprisonment and the terrible crisis he has been through must be a serious menace to his health and his mind. On his arrest he was threatened with summary execution by the militarists who had already shot Francis Sheehy-Skeffington. This has been shown by a statement read in the British House of Commons. The distinguished scholar, by being given, not a political, but a penal sentence, has already been bitterly punished for the charges brought against him. This, I am happy to say, is now the opinion of several scholars in England.

PADRAIC COLUM.

O'BRIEN AND REDMOND.

Patrick Egan Replies to Some of the Former's Charges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday there appears, under the caption "Irish Leaders Fall Out Over Home Rule Fiasco," an interview with William O'Brien, M. P., which, from my intimate knowledge of Mr. O'Brien's style, I at once recognize as being from his own pen.

I ask your permission to show that Mr. O'Brien takes advantage of this medium to misrepresent the present situation in Ireland and to vilify his former associates in order to mislead American opinion, which I shall do in brief terms.

Mr. O'Brien conveys that he has just "definitely broken with John Redmond," while the fact is that it is more than ten years ago since his relations with Mr. Redmond and the entire National Party were definitely broken. His assertion that "the home rule breakdown [as he is pleased to call it] was caused by John Redmond having accepted bribes from the Premier" is simply billingsgate, the bribes to which he refers being the payment of £400 (less than $2,000) per annum to members of the House of Commons for their services which the Irish in common with all of the English, Scotch, and Welsh members accept without hesitation and without incurring any obligation to anybody in return. As well might one charge here during the present Administration that Republican members of Congress, in accepting the regular Congressional stipend, are accepting bribes from President Wilson. Why, the charge is absurd on the face of it.

Mr. O'Brien, speaking of the Irish National Party, says: "They still stand by their agreement to surrender six Irish counties as a separate Orange State, and the Irish nation, now thoroughly aroused to the facts, would fight to their last gasp rather than submit." Twice, in other words, he repeats this same charge, which he must know, as all intelligent men who have kept up with the facts know, to be untrue in substance and in fact.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, 7th inst., will be found your accurate report of a public address delivered by Mr. Redmond in Waterford on Friday last, from which I quote. Mr. Redmond said "it was absolutely false that he or his colleagues ever favored a scheme providing for a permanent division of the ancient nation. The Lloyd George plan, which was favored, was for the limited period of the war," and added: "The moment an attempt was made to give this arrangement a complexion of permanency it was rejected."

At one time, many years ago, Mr. O'Brien ranked as an earnest Nationalist, but under the malign influence of too much prosperity and an overweening ambition for leadership, for which neither God nor nature had fitted him, he has come down to the role of a disturbing, carping critic, always trying to pull down but never to build up.

PATRICK EGAN.

New York, Oct. 9, 1916.

For the Enlisted Men:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the last Summer a great many men have come into close contact with the enlisted man, at Plattsburg and other military training camps with the soldier, and during the naval training cruise with the sailor, and they have found him, on the whole, self-respectful and likable, and much misunderstood by the general public, which knows next to nothing about him.

Perhaps some of these military amateurs would be glad to do their bit toward furnishing the $7,000 necessary

CARLSTROM'S TRIALS HALTED BY WEATHER

Alterations on Times Aeroplane, However, Continue Despite the Rain.

MAXIM PRAISES FLIGHT

Inventor Says Chicago-New York Trip Will Presage Longer Journeys in Future.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The streak of bad weather that Glenn H. Curtiss and his assistants have been expecting to interfere with the preparations for Victor Carlstrom's Chicago-New York flight for THE NEW YORK TIMES, arrived today. A heavy rain, beginning shortly after midnight, fell most of the morning, and after it ceased the temperature fell rapidly, with a steadily rising wind.

There was no flying at the Curtiss field today, but the alterations on THE TIMES aeroplane continued despite the weather. The new gasoline tank, which had to be installed when Curtiss engineers decided that the original one was too light for the strains to which it would be subjected, was brought out to the field and set in the machine late this afternoon, after the morning had been spent in careful testing for leaks. If there are no further unforeseen complications the machine should be ready for the first tests some time tomorrow afternoon, and Carlstrom will be able to make a flight with it before evening.

The weather forecast for tomorrow indicates continuing cloudy weather and a much lower temperature, but does not threaten rain. So there is ground for hope, in the opinion of the aviators here, that at last the obstacles which have delayed the first trial of the machine will have been cleared away.

One thing for which the weather has been responsible is the postponement of a "christening" ceremony which it had been planned to hold early in the week. Buffalo aviation enthusiasts have been deeply interested in the projected flight in which Carlstrom expects to outdo all long-distance aeroplane records for continuous flight, and there will undoubtedly be a crowd of witnesses about when Carlstrom begins the trials.

Among the alterations which will probably be made in THE TIMES machine, which was originally an ordinary Curtiss Model R, and which has already been changed by the insertion of a much larger and stronger gasoline tank, and by the addition of another panel in the wings, will be the entire elimination of the furniture of the forward cockpit in which the observer sits in the ordinary type of this type as a two-passenger machine. The weight of gasoline required for the Chicago-New York flight makes it impossible to carry a passenger, and the removal of the accommodations forward will effect a slight saving in weight. This cockpit will probably be covered with a temporary hood so as to save as much as possible of the heat of the engine for the flier.

Carlstrom today wired to V. B. Taintor of 780 West End Avenue, New York, Rear Admiral Peary's representative, accepting the Admiral's offer of a special coat combining the minimum weight with the maximum of protection. The problem of cold at the altitude at which Carlstrom will fly is likely to prove uncomfortable if not serious, especially if the present weather endures.

MAXIM IS ENTHUSIASTIC.

Inventor Says Times Flight Will Do Much for Aviation Here.

Hudson Maxim, a member of the Naval Consulting Board and a former President of the Aeronautical Society of America, expressed great enthusiasm yesterday over the Chicago-New York flight, and said that THE TIMES deserved great credit for its patriotism in promoting such an event.

"I want to say one thing about the flight," he said. "THE TIMES is doing a magnificent thing. If there is one thing that this country needs more than anything else for both defense and offense it is aviators and aeronautical equipment. This is the greatest need in the way of preparedness. We must be ready when the European war ends for the war that is to follow. Our greatest protection in the crisis that is impending will be squadrons of aeroplanes manned by competent aviators.

"The Chicago-New York flight will do more to arouse interest in long-distance flying than any of the events of the European war. It will show the military value from the military side of aviation, for military aviators who cannot make successful long-distance flights are worthless.

"The brilliant fighting pilots who go out to, a few minutes or for an hour and combat the enemy machines are of a different type from the men who make the long flights and do the bomb-dropping and reconnoissance work. These men are the eyes of the Intelligence Department and must be prepared to range over the territory back of the enemy's lines or cover the ocean for several hundred miles along the coast. Only distance fliers can do this.

"Victor Carlstrom is one of the best distance fliers yet developed. He has the strength to stand the cold in the long stretches of the upper air and the unemotional character that makes record breaking a business with him. I certainly expect to see him win through and land here on time.

"The flight will again demonstrate the necessity of aeroplane mail routes such as have been recently authorized for the inaccessible routes of Alaska. Of course, this flight of more than 900 miles will be the longest distance that mail has ever been carried in this country, at least. THE TIMES, which has always supported this use of aeroplanes, deserves great credit for again calling its practicability to the attention of the American people. The flight will give the greatest impetus to aviation and will bring nearer with one great stride the day when aeroplane mail, express, and passenger traffic is as common as that now used.

"As far back as June 12, 1910, more than six years ago, I wrote an article for THE TIMES, in which I predicted a revolution in warfare due to the use of aircraft. I little dreamed that what I wrote would come to pass so soon. I said then:

"'In the next great war, over the roar of battle below, there will speed to the conflict a tornado of flying machines, aircraft against aircraft, in a strange demoniacal encounter, while the combatants below will be assailed by the falling wreckage of friend and foe alike. In future wars we must count on pitting flying machine against flying machine, aviator against aviator, and lines of battle will sweep the sky in every direction, over the contending host engaged below, while the sky of the whole country will require aerial policing. Aerial scouts will constantly cruise the heavens in all directions.

"Just as surely as this has happened THE TIMES flight will blaze the way for the aerial route between Chicago and New York and back again. This means between New York and the Far West, for it will be a short step to Omaha, Denver, and the Pacific Coast cities.

"There is a technical problem of interest to the army that will be solved in the flight. The machine Carlstrom will fly is the same as those now in use by the First Aero Squadron on the border. He will show what this machine can really do, and every one will know about it, and the Aviation Division of the army will greatly benefit by his experience.

"Considering the flight from all angles, I think that THE TIMES is greatly to be commended for its enterprise, patriotism, and progressiveness."

Lawrence B. Sperry, one of the younger aviators, whose recent night flights have attracted attention, said yesterday that Carlstrom's flight is "of paramount importance to us at this time when we feel the need of national defense, and because it will prove what can be accomplished with machines made in this country. In other words, what we can do with what we have."

ASK STATE TO BAR CHURCH HEALING

County Medical Society Would Have Public Health Law Amended.

At a meeting of the governing body of the County Medical Society last night it was decided to ask the next Legislature to amend the public health law by striking out Section 173, which reads: "This article shall not be construed to effect the practice of the religious tenets of any church."

The action was the result of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals that reversed the conviction of Willis Vernon Cole, the Christian Science healer, and granted him a new trial. In the opinion of George W. Whiteside, counsel of the society, who was present at the meeting, it would be useless to re-try Cole because of the exception in the statute which prevents interference with any acts constituting part of the religious practices of any church. Mr. Whiteside said that under the existing law any persons desiring to practice medicine without having passed the necessary examination or undergoing the usual period of study would only have to organize some kind of a religious sect and meet in some building that might be designated as a church.

All county medical societies in the State, which constitute the State Medical Society, will be asked to co-operate with the local body in obtaining the passage of the amendment to the law. A bitter fight will surely follow the introduction of the necessary bill, for Mr. Whiteside said that the attempt to amend the law would naturally excite the antagonism of all those who have reaped benefits under the law as it stands.

Mr. Whiteside also said that the Court of Appeals could not have decided differently in the Cole case, but that the Court had indicated that an appeal to the Legislature would be necessary if the society desired to put a stop to the practice of medicine by members of any religious body.

"To obtain a conviction under the decision of the court," Mr. Whiteside said, "it would be necessary to prove that any statement made by Cole that he was acting in good faith was not true and this would be practically impossible because it cannot, in the evidence during his trial that he was a member of the Christian Science Church and was in good standing. The law puts on the people the burden of proving that anything testified to by Cole was false."

If the Legislature amends the law by striking out Section 173, Mr. Whiteside said, those who practice medicine in the future will have to be fitted for the work by the proper education, skill, and knowledge. Something more than good faith will then be needed, he said, to enable a person to cure those suffering from an illness.

$1,000,000 FOR VASSAR.

Pledges Received for the Full Endowment Fund Sought.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Pledges have been received for the full amount of the Vassar College million dollar endowment fund, it was announced at the chapel services tonight by President Henry Noble MacCracken. The fund was raised by the students, alumnae and friends of the college, the effort being begun at the time of the centennial celebration, in October, 1915, and being completed six months before the time set.

The amount to be raised really amounted to $800,000, as $200,000 had been pledged by the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, upon the condition that the balance be raised.

DR. ROBERT A. COOKE WEDS.

New York Physician Marries Mrs. Florence R. Turner in Vermont.

Dr. Robert Anderson Cooke of 375 Park Avenue, this city, and Mrs. Florence Rogers Turner of 320 Riverside Drive, and a daughter of G. Tracy Rogers of Binghamton, N. Y., and Rutland, Vt., were married yesterday at Interlaken, Vt., by the Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Bradford. This is the bride's second marriage, her first husband having been J. W. Turner. The father was a member of the stock brokerage firm of Ellingwood & Cunningham.

Dr. Cooke was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1904 and is a member of the Academy of Medicine. He has been Assistant Attending Physician at the City Hospital.

Swan-Hamilton Wedding on Oct. 17

The marriage of Miss Helen Hamilton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Cook Hamilton of 87 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, and Edward Lester Swan, a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Swan, of 458 Putnam Avenue, will take place at the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church in that city at 8:30 in the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 17.

Their Golden Wedding Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Bandler of 321 West Ninty-second Street will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary this evening at Sherry's with a dinner. About seventy guests are to be present, including nine grandchildren.

Second Daughter in Drexel Home.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 9.—Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., who was Miss Marjorie Gould, and to whom a third child, the second daughter, was born yesterday at Georgian Court, is doing well. The first child born to the Drexels, a girl, was named Edith Dixel, and the boy, was named after his father and grandfather, Anthony J. Drexel. The newcomer's name has not yet been decided upon.

No Dinner Party at Mrs. Sloane's.

The statement in a dispatch from Lenox printed on Sunday that Mrs. William Douglas Sloane gave a dinner party with twenty-eight guests on Saturday night was in error. Mrs. Sloane informs THE TIMES that she is giving no entertainments, as she is in deep mourning, and that on Saturday she had no guests at dinner except the members of her house party.

Moses Dinkelspiel Left $33,612.

Moses Dinkelspiel, for many years an influential east side politician, who was appointed paymaster in the United States Army by President Cleveland, and who later became a well known figure at the local race tracks, left an estate of $33,612 when he died May 31 last. His net estate of $27,602 went to his widow, Mrs. Carrie Dinkelspiel. He held securities in many racing organizations, but the only ones found of value were $5,000 bonds of the Metropolitan Jockey Club, worth $750, and fifty shares of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, valued at $4,750.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the second day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register. The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

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A Christmas Card designed for you—but it must be ordered early

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WOMEN ORATORS DISCOVER A PLOT

Democrats Are Wiring Data on Backers' Wealth Ahead of Hughes Special.

KATHARINE DAVIS REPLIES

Points Out Wilson Has Rich Women Supporters Also—Two North Dakota Cities Visited.

Special to The New York Times.

WITH WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN, JAMESTOWN, N. D., Oct. 9.—The Republican women orators visited Fargo, N. D., today, and then came here. Fargo, "the biggest little city in the big baked potato belt," as North Dakotans call it, furnished a jolt to the fair campaigners. There was unearthed what was accepted as the source of the hostile attitude of labor and press met with thus far. It appears that it is the Democratic National Committee, through a branch, that is advance pressagenting the train as the Mercury of wicked Wall Street.

The discovery that the Democratic Committee thought enough of the influence of the train to try to combat it, as Dr. Davis put it, was made shortly before the train left Fargo. It was learned that the plan of opposition consisted of wiring ahead of the train the following telegram, addressed to the leader of the local Wilson forces:

The Democratic Charges.

"On committee in charge of train are Mrs. Stotesbury, whose husband is Philadelphia partner of Morgan & Co.; Mrs. Havemeyer, whose husband is connected with the Sugar Trust and the Standard Oil; Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, whose son, William Randolph Hearst, owns millions in mines and Mexican plantations, and Mrs. John Jacob Hammond, wife of multi-millionaire mining man.

"Many of the women who are actually making trip to do speaking are professional women who could not afford the luxury of a special train and campaigning without pay. Those who are financing the junket, however, represent the largest fortunes in the country.

"Suggest giving publicity to names of women financing Hughes's Women's Attaches. Mrs. Harriman the money heiress to Harriman millions, is Treasurer. On Finance Committee are Mrs. Robert Bacon, whose husband left the house of Morgan to be Roosevelt's Assistant Secretary of State; Mrs. Bernard Ridder, wife of the editor of the New York Staats Zeitung, leader of the German propaganda against the President, and Mrs. William Crocker, wife of the California mining and railroad multimillionaire.

"On billionaire train committee are Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim of the Smelter Trust; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, representing inherited millions of railroad capital; Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, daughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt; Miss Maude Wetmore, of a wealthy Rhode Island family, and Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, whose husband inherited a large fortune.

"Miss FRANCES B. ALEXANDER, Working Women's Wilson Independent League."

When Dr. Davis, since Miss Keller's departure at St. Paul the leader of the band of orators, was shown the telegram, she issued this statement:

The Women's Reply.

"The Democratic National Committee is evidently laboring under a delusion both as to the backing of the women's Hughes campaign train and of the personnel of the speakers. It is true that women of wealth and social position were on the Train Committee, as well as on the many other organizations of the Hughes National Alliance, but the amounts which they, as well as thousands of others, contributed ranged from $1 up. There were, of course, donations given in proportion to the means of the giver, but these were never for large amounts.

"No committee could be more democratic than the committee in charge of this train. It is true we have several organizers with us, and they receive pay, but only for the work for which they were employed, organizing, not speaking. The speakers as a class are not only giving up their time without remuneration, but in many instances they have contributed to the expense of the train. The speakers have only one motive in making this trip: patriotism, which, I believe, is the same motive that impels men to go out on countrywide tours.

"It seems to us most unjust that our friends the enemy should try to make capital out of the fact that New York women of wealth should attempt to support their convictions. You know, it is equally possible to make out a list of wealthy women who are supporting the Democratic Party. For example, there's Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, and Mrs. August Belmont, to mention those who occur to me at this moment."

A Rose by Another Name.

Although Republican leaders say North Dakota will go for Hughes by about 200,000, Fargo and Jamestown were not over-enthusiastic in their greeting today to the women campaigners for the Republican candidate. At Fargo the reception threatened to fall through because the women chosen to act as a reception committee, nearly all suffragists, balked at the idea of welcoming the visitors as Republicans. They were willing to welcome the visitors as women, but that was all. Some genius suggested that the train be renamed "The Women's Political Special," and this, coupled with the realization that it would be a crushing thing to miss the latest in Paris styles, reunited the riven ranks.

Arriving at Fargo in the early morning, the party awoke to wintry conditions. Everything out of doors was covered with a heavy frost. A blue-nosed band played happy airs. Mrs. Alexander Stern, Chairman of the local committee, conducted the party to the Gardner Hotel, where a breakfast was given, at which the speakers included J. Frazier, Republican nominee for Governor and an ardent advocate of suffrage; E. F. Lemke, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of the Judge B. F. Spalding and R. M. Pollock, and the regular speakers from the train. H. F. Emery, President of the City Commission, presided, and the toastmaster was Professor C. B. Waldron.

While the breakfast was in progress Mrs. Raymond Robins and Miss Mary Antin journeyed out to the State Agricultural College and addressed the students. All through both speeches there was not a single reference to the Republican candidate, the speakers contenting themselves with an academic discussion of labor in its sociological aspect.

At Jamestown, where there is a high percentage of foreign-born among the 6,000 population, the campaigners were escorted to the Elks Hall, where about 400 people heard speeches by Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, Dr. Katharine B. Davis and Miss Mary Antin. Between speeches there was singing by a community chorus, and the audience was served with light refreshments. The visitors were welcomed and introduced by Mayor R. G. Flint.

Tomorrow's stops are to be Miles City and Billings in Montana.

Mlle. Legat Makes American Debut.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 9.—At the Court Square Theatre tonight the Boston National Grand Opera Company gave its opening performance. The opera was Verdi's "Rigoletto," which was followed by the "Prince Igor" ballet, in which the forty members of the Ballet Russe took part. There was interest in the American début of the Russian coloratura soprano, Nadina Legat, who sang the rôle of Gilda, and the Italian basso, Virgilio Lazzari. Mlle. Legat sang with a pure tone.

OIL STRIKERS FACE RIFLE-ARMED POLICE

Whole Bayonne Force Called to Prevent Recurrence of 1915 Killings.

TROLLEY LINE IS BLOCKED

Strikers Say Majority of Standard Oil's 5,600 Employes Are Out for Higher Wages.

The whole police force of Bayonne, N. J., 110 men, some of them armed with repeating rifles, stood in East Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, near the entrance of the Standard Oil Works, at 11 o'clock last night, striving by an initial display of force to prevent a recurrence of the big oil strike of last year, in which six men were killed. Around them were groups of Standard Oil employes who had voted a few minutes before to start an immediate strike, and who had signalized it by piling paving flags on the trolley tracks.

Some 1,500 men, cheering enthusiastically, had voted unanimously to strike. They said they represented 3,000 of the Standard Oil Company's 5,600 employes, and when the night shift went on duty at 11 o'clock they thronged the streets leading up to the works and stopped each man, pleading and arguing with him not to enter the plant. Many yielded and joined the ranks of the strikers. Others continued and were not molested in the presence of the big force of policemen.

The latter contented themselves with maintaining order and made no effort to clear the trolley tracks. These constitute a spur of the regular system, operated practically for the sole convenience of the oil works, and at night only a single car is run.

Inspector Cady and Director of Public Safety Henry Wilson did not try to conceal the apprehension they felt of what today might bring forth. They had known for several days that there was unrest among the oil workers and that a strike might come at any moment. They had prepared for it by ordering every policeman on special strike duty, leaving the task of guarding the rest of the city to the Hudson Boulevard motor cycle policemen. Inspector Cady had procured half a dozen magazine rifles yesterday afternoon, and he had said that he would order them used at the first attempt at violence. Last night both he and Director Wilson were hopeful the need might not arise.

But they dreaded the coming of morning. Last night the strikers were hilarious and excited, but they were not disorderly. Their success in drawing men from work was complete, that Officials feared the result of this success should not continue today.

The decision to strike was made at 10 o'clock last night, when about 1,500 of the men met in Mydosh's Hall, Avenue F and East Twenty-first Street. There they received the report of a committee that had called on George B. Hennessy, Superintendent of the Standard Oil plant, and had presented to him the demands of the men for an increase of 30 per cent. in wages for men receiving less than $3 a day, and of 20 per cent. for those receiving more than $3. The committee reported that Mr. Hennessy had declined to grant the demands and had said he didn't care what the men did.

The throng was greatly excited, but calmer ones among them persuaded the meeting to send the committee back for the last time, authorizing the members to tell Mr. Hennessy that an immediate strike would follow another refusal of the demands. Mr. Hennessy explained that the company was already paying higher than union wages, and that it had not made money because of the war in Europe, as the men seemed to believe, but, on the contrary, had lost it. He told them that strikebreakers would not be employed, but the works would simply be closed if the men struck. His reply was received with yells, and the meeting voted unanimously to strike.

Late last night the men declared enthusiastically that they had a big majority of the employes with them. The company asserted that the strikers constituted only a minority. The declaration that strikebreakers would not be employed was reiterated, but the men asserted that 200 outside men had been brought in yesterday and that all told there was 900 strikebreakers housed within the plant.

City officials said they hoped violence might be avoided, but in no event would they call for aid on Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead, who made a reputation by his quick settlement of the last strike, but only after he had been at loggerheads with Bayonne's officials.

ICE SKATING AT ICELAND.

Monday Afternoon Club to Have Its Meetings There.

Iceland, perhaps the largest and most luxurious ice skating rink in the world, which is to be under the direction of Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth and Mrs. A. A. Cater, had its private opening yesterday afternoon. This newest skating rink for New York is at Broadway, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street, formerly the Broadway Rose Gardens, and at one time the Metropolitan Roller Skating Ring.

The Monday Afternoon Skating Club has engaged Iceland for every Monday afternoon during the season beginning Nov. 6. The 'Varsity ice contests will also be held at Iceland, and the seminary and prep schools in the metropolitan district are preparing a long schedule of ice sports for the season. Today the rink will be opened to the public. There will be three sessions daily with the exception of Monday afternoons.

LOYALL FARRAGUT'S WILL.

Admiral's Son Left Estate to Aunts and Cousins.

The will of Loyall Farragut, only son of Admiral Farragut, was filed for probate yesterday. The bulk of the estate, the value of which is not disclosed, goes to aunts and cousins of the decedent. His executors are empowered to sell his property at 113 East Thirty-sixth Street and divide the proceeds. Half goes to Virginia Farragut Hall, a cousin, of Louisville, Ky., and the other half to five friends and relatives.

The real estate at Norfolk, Va., decedent's birthplace, and property at Vallejo, Cal., are to be divided among cousins. Mr. Farragut died at Asnfield, Mass., on Oct. 1.

Dr. Frankenberg's Estate $341,398.

The estate of Dr. Jacob H. Frankenberg, who died July 27, 1915, was appraised yesterday at $341,398 gross and $324,072 net.. He gave $1,000 each to the Society for Ethical Culture, Mt. Sinai Hospital, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Educational Alliance, United Hebrew Charities, and Hebrew Technical Institute. He gave a life estate in $139,036 to his wife, Mrs. Carrie Frankenberg, and left her half the residue outright. The remainder of the estate goes to two daughters, Ruth and G. ... Frankenberg. Dr. Frankenberg had $15,432 in claims against ... which $6,807 was collected, and had $25,000 life insurance. His securities were appraised at $181,361.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 7th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.63 cents per pound.—Advt.

MANY BIERSTADT BEQUESTS.

Artist's Widow's Will Disposes of $1,200,000 Estate.

The will of Mrs. Mary Stewart Bierstadt, disposing of an estate estimated at more than $1,200,000, was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. Mrs. Bierstadt, widow of Albert Bierstadt, a landscape painter, died at the Hotel Plaza at the age of 79. She distributed $35,000 among charitable and religious organizations as follows:

First Presbyterian Church, Henry Street, Brooklyn, $15,000; St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church, $10,000, of which $5,000 is for the fresh air fund and $5,000 for its home for crippled children; Brooklyn Home for Aged Men and Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn, $10,000 each; Brooklyn Home for Consumptives and Brooklyn Society for the Relief of Respectable and Indigent Females, $5,000 each.

The chief heirs are Theodore F. Hicks, Hotel Savoy, brother of the dedecent, who gets $400,000 outright and half the residuary estate, and Mrs. Adelia H. Bennet Benson and Mrs. Mary Bennet Perine, nieces, who receive $50,000 each right each and the remainder of the residue. Martha Allen Hicks and John Mott Hicks, children of Theodore F. Hicks, receive $100,000 each in trust, and their mother, Mrs. Martha A. Hicks, gets $10,000.

The following bequests go to employes: Charles D. Ross, $10,000; Clara Obsfelder, maid, $5,000; John Wilson, coachman, $7,500, and Mrs. James Wilson and Gertrude Wilson, wife and daughter of a deceased coachman, $1,000 each. Various acquaintances get bequests aggregating $125,000.

LOW RECORD FOR PARALYSIS

Only 8 Cases Reported in City on Sunday and 13 Yesterday.

New cases of infantile paralysis reported for last Sunday made the lowest record in point of number of any day since the epidemic started, in the latter part of June. Eight cases were reported in the greater city, as follows: Manhattan, 1; the Bronx, 1; Brooklyn, 2, and Queens, 4. Yesterday there were thirteen cases reported, as follows: Manhattan, 4; the Bronx, 5; Brooklyn, 3, and Queens, 1. Richmond had no new cases either day. There were twelve deaths, six for each day.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES contributed $43 for the fund for toys and braces for the victims of poliomyelitis. The contributors were: Mrs. T. S. Catto, $25; Mrs. Milton S. Newman, $10; Elinor and Donald Robinson, $6, and Baby Sylvia and Lucielle, $2.

The report of the disease in New Jersey showed another low record in the number of new cases reported for the last two days. There were eleven during that period, distributed as follows: Trenton, 1; Hackensack, 1; Camden, 1; Vineland, 1; Irvington, Newark, Bethlehem Township, and Prospect Park Borough, 1 each.

WOMAN SINGER MURDERED.

Mother-in-Law Finds Mrs. Schupp's Body in Home—Husband Missing.

Mrs. Philmina Schupp, returning last evening to her home, at 116 Niagara Street, Newark, N. J., found her daughter-in-law, Mary Schupp, murdered in her bedroom, on the second floor. The body was on a bed. A carving knife projected from a wound in the woman's throat and a baseball bat, with which her forehead had been crushed, was on the floor. Neighbors said they had seen the woman's husband, Louis, leaving the house at 11 o'clock.

On a mirror near the bed of the murdered woman some one had written with a piece of soap, "Justice, No. 1."

WM. C. BEER, LAWYER, DIES.

He Had Represented Great Financial Interests in Washington.

William C. Beer, a New York lawyer with offices at 71 Broadway, who is said to have had great influence at Washington under several previous Administrations, died on Sunday at his Summer home in Stasconset, Mass. He made his home in Yonkers and was in his fifty-fifth year.

Mr. Beer was born in Canton, Ohio, and was an intimate friend of President McKinley. He first became prominent when he appeared in Washington as the representative of great financial interests. Mr. Beer's activities cover a wide range. He was said to have induced Representative Oscar W. Underwood to write into the Tariff bill a schedule satisfactory to the fruit importers. It is said that this cost the importers $140,000, and the King of Italy bestowed on him the cross of a Chevalier of Italy for his services.

He was also said to be responsible for the appointment of James C. Sullivan, lawyer, as Minister to Santo Domingo.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD CONNORS, a retired farmer, died on Sunday at his home in Flushing, L. I.

SAMUEL WEBB, a retired contractor and one of the oldest residents of Greenport, L. I., is dead at his home at the age of 76 years. Mr. Webb was born in Sag Harbor and moved to Greenport fifty years ago. He was a veteran of the civil war and a member of the Royal Arcanum. His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

Miss VIDA HELEN SULLIVAN, a teacher in Public School 64, Brooklyn, and a prominent member of St. George's Church, died from heart disease on Saturday at her home, 1,002 Park Place, Brooklyn. She was born in Brooklyn forty-two years ago and was a graduate of the Girls' High School and the Brooklyn Teachers' Association.

JOSEPH O'DONNELL, one of the oldest residents of the old Seventh Ward, and for more than fifty years a ship chandler on the East River front, died on Sunday at his home, 1,965 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year.

Mrs. SOPHIE VORDEMIER, widow of Frederick Vordemier, died on Sunday at her home in North Plainfield, N. J., where she had made her home for twenty-five years.

Miss CECILIA SINDLE, a life-long resident of Caldwell, N. J., died on Monday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Robert Sanderson, in that place, in her fifty-first year.

Mrs. EMMA R. GILLILAND, wife of Frank E. Gilliland, formerly a resident of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles T. Higgins, in Caldwell, N. J.

Mrs. MATILDA COLTRO, widow of E. B. Coltro, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wesley Totten, in Summit, N. J.

Mrs. CAROLINE IMGRUND, wife of John Imgrund, for fifty years a resident of Orange, N. J., died suddenly yesterday from a stroke of apoplexy at her home there. She was 77 years old.

Mrs. LIZA MARSH, a negro minstrel singer many years ago, died on Sunday at her home in Orange, N. J., in her seventy-first year.

LYMAN E. KANE, former Alderman and Police Commissioner of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his seventy-ninth year. He was formerly in the butcher business and was a veteran of the civil war. Mr. Kane left six children.

GEORGE BARNES, a retired merchant living at 200 West Fourteenth Street, died suddenly last night in a motion picture theatre at 115 Eighth Avenue. His wife, who is out of the city, was sent for.

FERDINAND V. MORRISON, a coal merchant in the Bronx for more than forty years and a member of the Masons for more than sixty, died yesterday at his home, 426 East 143d Street, in his eighty-third year. He was born in Ulster County and assisted in the defense of Washington during the civil war. Mr. Morrison is survived by his wife and two sons.

SAMUEL HIRSH, a retired real estate dealer and formerly an importer of laces and embroideries here, died late Sunday night at the Hotel Belnord, in his sixty-fifth year. He was active for years in the affairs of the Hebrew Technical Institute and gave much of his time to charities.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE L. WIGGINS, wife of Frank E. Wiggins, a real estate dealer of Hastings-on-Hudson and sister of Benjamin Odell, Jr., former Governor of New York, died on Sunday at the home of her sister in Hastings.

Sister MARY PRESENTITO, an instructor in St. Joseph's Orphanage at Flushing, L. I., died on Sunday in St. Anthony's Hospital, Woodhaven, L. I., in her twenty-third year.

MATTHEW COSTELLO, formerly a contractor for twenty years in Flushing, L. I., died on Sunday at his home in Queensboro Hill, L. I., in his seventy-first year. He left a widow and eight children.

FULL BENCH GREETS HUGHES'S SUCCESSOR

John H. Clarke Takes the Judicial Oath in the Supreme Court.

A YEAR BEHIND ITS WORK

Among the 700 Cases on the Calendar Are Several Affecting Trusts and Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—When the United States Supreme Court assembled at noon today the event was enlivened by the general interest in the appearance of the Associate Justice John H. Clarke of Cleveland, formerly United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, who was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice Charles E. Hughes. Long before the nine black-robed Justices strode in single file across the corridor from the robing chamber to take their seats on the bench, the small courtroom and the adjacent corridors were crowded with spectators. The seats reserved at the left of the room for the families of Justices were well filled, and the entire space allowed for members of the bar was crowded, many of those present being candidates for admission to practice.

This was the first meeting of the court since the retirement of Justice Hughes, a fact generally commented on in connection with the presence in the courtroom of a former candidate for President. Judge Alton B. Parker of New York, who retired from the New York Court of Appeals twelve years ago to accept the Presidential nomination of the Democratic Party. Judge Parker was before the court to make a motion for a writ of certiorari, which hardly required a dozen words of explanation before Chief Justice White nodded to indicate that the motion was granted.

For the first time in not quite a year there was a full bench. This was due to the presence of Justice Day, who, when Justice Brandeis ascended the bench last term, while Justice Hughes was still a member of the court, was detained from Washington by severe illness. Justice Day appeared to be enjoying much better health, and his brethren of the bench all looked ruddy and hearty after the Summer interval of recuperation.

The arrival of a new member of the court made necessary a rearrangement of seats on the bench, the seating being in accordance with seniority. At the extreme right of the bench sat Justice Brandeis and on the extreme left Justice Clarke.

Every official of the court was in his appointed place when the Court entered, the tall Chief Justice leading. Near James D. Maher, the Clerk of the Court, sat Attorney General Gregory. As Justice Clarke came about the Clerk's desk he took a seat beside him. The cry of the Marshal opening the court had hardly died away when the Chief Justice announced the presence of the new Associate Justice, explaining that on Aug. 1 he had administered to him the official oath which all Federal appointees are required to take and said that the judicial oath would now be administered. This ceremony was performed by Mr. Maher, who first read Justice Clarke's commission of appointment and then read the statutory judicial oath, the new Justice standing in his newly donned robe with uplifted hand and nodding his assent at the conclusion of the reading. He then ascended the dais and took his seat.

Decisions are expected soon affecting the workmen's compensation laws of a number of States, the Missouri short haul case, the Massachusetts and Texas excise cases, laws involving foreign corporations, the power of United States Judges to suspend sentences in certain criminal cases, and the Pennsylvania case in regard to failure of carriers to furnish cars to shippers without discrimination.

GEN. JOHN H. PAGE DEAD.

Veteran of Three Wars Succumbs at West Point in His 75th Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Brig. Gen. John H. Page, U. S. A., retired, a veteran of the civil, Spanish-American, and Indian wars, who received the brevet of Captain for "gallant and meritorious services" at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., died here today at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George S. Simonds, wife of Captain Simonds, U. S. A., in his seventy-fifth year.

He was born in New Castle, Del., and was a son of Captain John Page, who was killed at the battle of Palo Alto, in the Mexican war. General Page was educated abroad and at Northwestern University, from which he enlisted in the Chicago Light Artillery when the civil war began. He rose through the various grades until he was a Captain when the war ended. General Page served with the Army of the Potomac during the civil war, and took part in the battles of Yorktown, Richmond, Gaines's Mill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Ant etam, Gettysburg, and a number of others.

During the Spanish-American war General Page commanded a regiment at the battles of El Caney and Santiago. He was retired at his own request, after forty years' service, on July 27, 1908. General Page was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Army and Navy Union, and the Society of Santiago. His wife, four sons, and two daughters survive him.

ADMIRAL SIR W. R. KENNEDY.

English Naval Veteran and Author Dies in His Seventy-ninth Year.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 10.—Admiral Sir William Robert Kennedy, who served in the navy for more than fifty years and was an author and holder of the medal of the Royal Humane Society, died yesterday at Falconers' Hill, Coventry, in his seventy-ninth year. He was appointed a cadet in the navy in 1851 and reached the grade of Admiral in 1901.

Admiral Kennedy served in the Crimea, where he received two medals, and in China, where he received the medal and clasp. He was a former commander in chief of the east indies and at the Nore. Among his books were "Sporting in South America" and "Hurrah for the Life of a Sailor." Admiral Kennedy belonged to the United Service Club.

Justice Harlan's Widow Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Mrs. John Harlan, widow of the Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at midnight tonight at her residence, 1833 M Street. Mrs. Harlan met with an accident in July at her Summer home at Murray Bay, Canada. Her hip was broken and she never recovered from the injury. She was brought to Washington from Murray Bay a week ago.

Mrs. Harlan was Miss Malvina Shanklin of Evansville, Ind. She was married to Justice Harlan in 1856. Justice Harlan's death occurred on Oct. 14, 1911. Mrs. Harlan was in her seventy-eighth year. The Rev. Richard Davenport Harlan of this city, a well-known educator, and James S. Harlan, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, are her sons.

The Rev. Dr. Franklin Johnson.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—The Rev. Dr. Franklin Johnson, former President of the Kansas University and later a member of the Faculty of the University of Chicago, died today at his home in Brookline, Mass., in his eighty-first year. He was born in Frankfort, Ohio. Dr. Johnson was the author of several volumes on religious subjects, the last of which was "The New Psychic Studies in Their Relation to Christian Thought."

MRS. JAMES R. KEENE DEAD.

Noted Financier's Widow Dies at Her Home in Cedarhurst at 75.

Mrs. Sara Daingerfield Keene, widow of James R. Keene, noted financier and sportsman, died early last night at her home in Cedarhurst, L. I., from senile heart and Bright's disease, in her seventy-sixth year. She had been in ill-health for some time, and with her at the time of her death were her son, Foxhall Parker Keene, her daughter, Mrs. Jessica Keene Frost, and several grandchildren.

Mrs. Keene was born at Rich Hill, near Winchester, Frederick County, Va., and was the daughter of the late Leroy Parker Daingerfield and Mrs. Julia Parker Daingerfield. The grant of land to Rich Hill was issued in 1690, and Mrs. Keene was a direct descendant of Colonel William Daingerfield of Greenfield, Essex County, Va. She was named for her aunt, Mrs. Sara Joy Bogardus, wife of Commodore Foxhall Parker.

At the age of 20, Mrs. Keene went to California, and in 1863 was married to James Robert Keene at the home of her brother, Judge William Parker Daingerfield, in San Francisco, Cal. In 1876 Mr. and Mrs.

'LE POILU' RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM

Stirring War-Time Operetta Trails Off Into Cheap American Vaudeville

AT THE REOPENED GARRICK

Where the "Marseillaise" Is Sung and the Crown Prince Derided to Your Heart's Content.

LE POILU, a French operetta in two acts, by Pierre Veber and Maurice Hennequin; music by H. Maurice Jacquet. At the Garrick.

Suzanne Le Tilloy.....Madeleine D'Espinoy
Madame Le Tilloy.....Jeanne Maubourg
Madame Magniole.....Anna Guichard
Madame De Lussan.....Marthe Beaulieu
Miss Jenkins.....Marguerite Deschamps
American Dancer.....Lucille Kent
Françoise.....Alice Marin
Robert Valdier.....Andre Bellon
Col. De Montblasac.....Pierre Mindaist
Justin.....Emile Detramont
Fedusel.....Gerard Viterbo
Lieutenant Andrew Black.....Andrew Geary

OTHER PLAYERS—Belle Ashlyn, Zelda Johnstone, Pearl Glover, Raymond Davenport, Bud Davidson, Henry Lisor, Hedley Hall, Jack Hoppe, Tom Doolan, and William Luydston.

One of the precious few thrills of the present theatrical season came at the end of the first act of "Le Poilu" last evening when that wartime French musical comedy was sung—and much of it well sung—for the first time in New York. It happened at the Garrick Theatre, which, by virtue of having been refurbished and reopened, is now called the New Garrick but is still to be found down toward the Battery—or, to be exact, in Thirty-fifth Street, between Sixth Avenue and Fifth. Thereafter this gay, stirring, and melodious entertainment gradually deteriorated and ended in a cheap outburst of American vaudeville, but even the final experience of hearing two of our own music hall talent singing, with the aid of a curious chorus, a thing called "In Honolulu Bay" did not quite efface the memory and the afterglow of that triumphant first-act finale.

Not even the uninterpolated numbers by M. Jacquet had much to do with it. That fine artist, Jeanne Maubourg, and a certain composer named Rouget De Lisle each contributed something, but it was France and the army on the western front that starred last evening. The curtain had come down on a Sidney Romberg war song when it rose to the strains of the "Marseillaise" with Mme. Maubourg holding the French colors and singing the French anthem. Up struggled the audience to its feet, and, being largely French, joined in with a will. The regular first-nighters helped as best they could. Even the dramatic critics knew a few of the words and roared the rest. It was a great occasion. Thereafter the sympathies kept looking for an outlook, and found great relief when Belle Ashlyn, after announcing an imitation of the Crown Prince, assumed a vacuous "personne à la maison" expression, which was greeted with yells of approval.

"Le Poilu" tells the story of a gallant young soldier who obtains leave to visit and behold for the first time his little marraine whose letters have charmed her filleul. His heart sinks when her grandmother introduces herself as Suzanne, but later he learns the truth and wins his bride, and the second act deals with Suzanne's efforts to visit her husband at the front. All this is well done, particularly by Mme. Maubourg, who quite robs the comedy of its point by making grand'mère the most engaging person in the play.

It seems that even in the original Paris production, the book of Hennequin and Veber left roo n for some interpolations by way of a theatrical entertainment provided for the soldiers at the front. As it stands, half the numbers are by Mr. Romberg. One particularly paltry song of his is well sung by the personable Marguerite Deschamps, an American member of the cast. One rather clever one is sung by Belle Ashlyn, who is quite amusing in her imitations.

But why, when "Le Poilu" will depend on the war sympathies for its success here, this appeal is finally thrown into the scrap-basket and the entertainment allowed to end flatly with one of these now threadbare Hawaiian ditties, indifferently sung and sleazily staged, is one of the dark mysteries of the season. The final curtain falls with a dull thud; the first act curtain comes down to tumultuous applause.

Elsie Ferguson in a New Comedy.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 9.—Elsie Ferguson made her first appearance in Hulbert Footner's new comedy, "Shirley Kaye," in the Apollo Theatre here tonight. The play is in four scenes laid in a fashionable Long Island community, and Miss Ferguson's rôle is that of a spirited American young woman. Her supporting company included Lee Baker, William Holden, Mrs. Jacques Martin, George Backus, Kitty Brown, Eleanor Gordon, Ronald Byram, Corinne Baker, Victor Benoit, and Douglas Paterson. After a short tour Miss Ferguson will be seen in New York in her first modern comedy rôle in several years.

Pavlowa Denies Owing $5,000.

Anna Pavlowa, the Russian dancer, who has been sued for $5,000 on a promissory note by the estate of Charles Dickinson Stickney, a lawyer, filed an answer in the Supreme Court yesterday, in which she alleged that Mr. Stickney gave her the money voluntarily in September, 1915, with the understanding that if a vaudeville venture in which she was engaged showed a profit in December of that year she would return the money, but if there was a loss it was not to be repaid. The defendant said the enture lost at least $25,000, and that before his death Mr. Stickney promised to return the note but failed to do so.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The curtain for the revival of "The Music Master," with David Warfield in his famous rôle, will rise at 8:15 o'clock tonight at the Knickerbocker. The engagement will be for eight weeks only.

By the terms of a contract made yesterday Ed Wynn will play under the Winter Garden management for a number of years. He will go on tour with the current revue and return for the Spring production.

The players who will appear in support of Robert Edeson in "His Brother's Keeper" are Stella Archer, Ann MacDonald, Ada C. Nevil, Mabel Carruthers, Alice Fleming, Mary de Wolf Newcomb, Clara Greenwood, F. Jerome Lawler, Wilfred Lytell, Arthur S. Byron, and Hallet Bosworth. The play will be produced Saturday night in Long Branch and will be presented here shortly.

William Harris, Jr., has planned to have the play reviewers of all adjacent States see his production of "Arms and the Girl" at the Fulton. Last night 119 New Jersey critics attended the performance.

Fifty-two seats have been reserved at the Hippodrome tonight for the championship ball teams, and other large blocks of seats have been taken by visiting Boston fans.

Yvette Guilbert will leave tomorrow for Toronto, where she will begin a brief tour before returning to give a series of matinee recitals at the Maxine Elliott. Emily Gresser, violinist, and Gustave Ferrari, pianist, are in her company.

Oliver Morosco expects to produce the Hatton's comedy, "Upstairs and Down," in London early in the new year.

Hobart Bosworth and Tully Marshall have joined the forces of the Lasky Feature Play Company at Hollywood, Cal. The two had parts in Geraldine Farrar's "Joan of Arc" picture.

WOMEN VIEW FRIARS' CLUB.

Members Give a Reception and Recital—Albert Spalding Among Artists.

For the first time since they took possession of their fine new clubhouse in West Forty-eighth Street the Friars were at home to their women friends and relatives yesterday afternoon. The Friars are naturally proud of the Gothic structure and have only been waiting until everything was in running order before entertaining the sex that on every day of the year but one dare not pass the monastery portals.

The visitors began arriving early in the afternoon and were met by a reception committee composed of Charles Thorley, who was its Chairman; John Mears, Raymond Hitchcock, arrayed in his best Savile Row morning coat; Harry Mestayer, William Collier, George Parsons, Marcus Loew, Joseph Haan, Daniel Frohman, E. G. Bruns, Dion Titheradge, Frank Monroe, Cyril Keightley, M. J. Grammont, and Clinton M. Moffatt. The entire plant, from the immaculate kitchens in the basement to the gymnasium up under the glass roof, was open for inspection, and the members of the reception committee kept the elevator in perpetual motion.

Later in the afternoon light refreshments were served in the grill room, and then there was a recital in the theatre of the clubhouse. Albert Spalding played several violin solos and the Trio de Leutece, composed of George Barrere, flutist; Paul Kefer, 'cellist, and Carlos Salzedo, harpist, played. Rudolf Ganz and Andre Benoist were Mr. Spalding's accompanists. All of these artists, excepting Mr. Kefer and Mr. Salzedo, are members of the Friars. Preceding the concert there was a brief address of welcome by Louis Mann who, when he had finished speaking, sneaked downstairs to the ticker in time to catch the last inning. About 800 women attended the party.

Film "War Bride's Secret" Enjoined

Justice Pendleton in Special Term, Part 1, of the Supreme Court yesterday, issued a temporary injunction restraining the William Fox Corporation from exhibiting publicly a film entitled "The War Bride's Secret." The injunction was issued on the petition of Herbert Brenon, who alleged that the picture was an infringement of his production of a picturization of "War Brides."

Louis Shenk's Song Recital.

Mr. Louis Shenk secured an early place among the hitherto unknown applicants for the favor of the New York musical public by giving a song recital in Aeolian Hall last evening. He is a baritone, with a voice of prepossessing natural quality though limited power, which he has not yet learned to use to the best advantage, and, indeed, his qualifications for interpreting such a program as he offered last evening are not large. His style tends toward monotony and toward lugubrious expression, and this tendency was accentuated by the prevailing mood of his songs, especially in the first groups of the program. A large portion of it was given to songs in English, in which Mr. Shenk's enunciation was commendable in its clearness. One of them was by himself, A Song of the Cruise." There was also Ciampi's "Tre giorni son che Nina," which still masquerades as a composition of Pergolesi's.

Maurice and Walton for Century.

The engagement of Maurice and Florence Walton, the dancers, for the revue with which Charles Dillingham and Florenz Ziegfeld will begin their tenancy of the Century, was announced yesterday. In addition to the dancers the list of principals now includes Elsie Janis, Frank Tinney, Eddie Foy and his children, Marie Dressler, Leon Errol, and Hazel Dawn. The first performance will take place within the next two weeks.

Wants Church Bell Enjoined.

Vice Chancellor Foster heard in Newark yesterday testimony in an action brought by John Terhune of Matawan to enjoin the ringing hourly of a bell of the Methodist Episcopal Church of that town. The church adjoins the Terhune home and the bell peals forth the hour between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M. daily. The case was continued to Oct. 27. The bell was in court as an exhibit.

CORRIGAN AT THE PALACE.

Appearing There in an Ingenious Playlet, "The Van Lowe Diamond."

A ruse leading to checkmate in that fertile form of blackmail called the "badger game" provides the climax in "The Van Lowe Diamond," an ingenious playlet by Oliver White presented yesterday at the Palace, with Emmett Corrigan in the leading rôle. As the shrewd old valet of the intended victim, he tricks the blackmailers into springing their trap too soon. It is an interesting piece, well done.

Corrigan shares the honors with Jack Norworth, appearing at the Palace for the first time since his two years in the sun of London's favor. Norworth seems to have gained in suavity during his seasons on the other side, and his new program is so good that yesterday afternoon, when the audience had the alternative of hearing the breathless eighth inning tidings from Boston or more Norworth, the choice was unanimously and noisily for Norworth.

Others in a good bill are the Morgan dancers, by all odds the best ballet in vaudeville; Natalie Alt, making her two-a-day début; the vulgar but amusing Al Herman, and the Avon Comedy Four. Just when the Palace audiences had reached the point of feeling that they could not bear to see the old "New Teacher" again, this quartet created a vaudeville sensation by presenting an entirely new and hilarious sketch that was received yesterday with much surprise and howls of laughter.

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IT IS SOMETHING YOU COME IN CONTACT WITH EVERY DAY!

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THE Dramatic Critics of New York have endorsed Griffith's sun play "INTOLERANCE" as the most magnificent art work that has been produced in the history of man.

It is the story of the Great Human Struggle against Intolerance. To be abreast of the times you must see this play. You will see how LOVE HAS BATTLED FOR EXISTENCE THROUGHOUT THE AGES—you will see the HISTORY OF THE HUMAN HEART AS A GOD—you sit in your seat and placidly watch, as from a hilltop, FOUR GREAT STORIES, LIKE FOUR RIVERS GATHERING FORCE AS THEY FLOW, UNTIL THEY MEET IN ONE MIGHTY CURRENT.

You will not be bored—it is not an old-fashioned plot, but new, sparkling and EVER CHANGEFUL AS LIFE ITSELF.

Before you are tired of one character or story, like a flash of lightning you go to something different, yet more thrilling and interesting—there IS something new under the sun. COME—GO AND SEE IT!

See the Court of Charles IX—the streets of old Paris—the massacre on St. Bartholomew Eve. See a human story running through all this, as appealing as "Romeo and Juliet," and in which the lovers die happy in each other's arms.

SEE MIGHTY BABYLON REBUILT, its walls, its towers before you. See the FEAST OF BELSHAZZAR, THE FAMOUS BANQUET OF ALL HISTORY—alive in its nude abandon, its luxury and its wickedness—the happy life of the revellers. THIS ONE SCENE COST MORE THAN ANY PLAY BEFORE PRODUCED IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY.

See the hordes of Cyrus battle against and upon the towering walls of Babylon.

Through it all follow the drama of a human heart—the heart of a sweet young girl of our times, that you may know and love her trials, her temptations. See the grim underworld scenes that gather threateningly about her—her escape—HOW LOVE SAVES HER IN THE END.

IT SWELLS WITH THE BEAT OF THE HUMAN HEART,—ever beautiful—ever thrilling with the old impulses—whether in Babylon, in Paris, in the Slums of your City—or by the side of Our Saviour walking through the streets of Jerusalem.

THESE THINGS AND A THOUSAND ADDITIONAL SCENES OF THRILLING INTEREST YOU CAN SEE IN

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KLAW & ERLANGER'S MUSICAL COMEDY GEM,
MISS SPRINGTIME
Music by Kalman. Book by Bolton.
IT MUST BE ACTUALLY EXPERIENCED ! !
After the Play See (Atop This Theatre)
Ziegfeld MIDNIGHT Frolic

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
EXTRA MATINEE COLUMBUS DAY.
POLLYANNA
"If you liked 'Daddy Long Legs' and 'Peg o' My Heart' you will like 'Pollyanna' better."—Globe.

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GAIETY Theatre, B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20

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DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS
Seven Chances

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Thurs. & Sat.
3 Mats. This Week, Tomorrow, Thurs. & Sat.
"SPARKLING COMEDY."—Times.
MARGARET ANGLIN
in Wm. Somerset Maugham's Comedy.
"Caroline"

LYCEUM 45th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
"A Great Actor in a Great Play."—American.
OTIS SKINNER
in Booth Tarkington's Comedy Success.
"MISTER ANTONIO"

CRITERION Broadway & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
GEORGE ARLISS
in PAGANINI

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way, 38th St.
TONIGHT 8:15 SHARP.
FOR 8 WEEKS ONLY
Mats. This Week—Tomorrow, Thurs. & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents
DAVID WARFIELD
—IN—
The Music Master
Seats Now for all performances.

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG

Cohan & Harris (Formerly Candler) Theatre
W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat.
THE INTRUDER
Most Intense Drama of Year.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Thurs. & Sat.
Special Matinee Columbus Day.
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"Another 'Lion and the Mouse.'"—Globe.

ELTINGE EAST 42D ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat.
CHEATING CHEATERS
SPECIAL MATINEE COLUMBUS DAY.

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HIS BRIDAL NIGHT

GLOBE Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Thurs. & Sat.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
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PIANO RECITAL FRANCES NASH
Tickets 50 cts to $2.00. Steinway Piano. Management Evelyn Hopper.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 14, at 2:30.
Tickets, 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, $15 & $18. Now at Box Office.
Kreisler
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Carnegie Hall, Tomorrow Eve., OCT. 11, 8:30.
First New York Song Recital by
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50c. to $2. Boxes, $12, $15. Seats at Box Office

V R Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Oct. 15, at 3
I E
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EDDY BROWN
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Baldwin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow (Wed.) Aft. at 3,
Violin Recital
SAMUEL GARDNER
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc. Baldwin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Friday Aft., Oct. 13, at 3.
Piano Recital by BeRYL RUBINSTEIN
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Kranich & Bach Piano.

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WM. HODGE in a new comedy.
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Violet Pearn's Uncommon Comedy
TONIGHT AT 8:45.
HUSH!
Matinee Tomorrow at 2:30, $1.50.

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TYPICAL SHUBERT MUSICAL SHOW—THEREFORE A1.

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NO MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
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Very Good Eddie
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

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"Pierrot the Prodigal remains unchallenged as the great event of the season."—Alexander Woollcott in The Times.

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Col. Day & Sat. 2:30.

39th St. Theatre, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
Special Mat. Col. Day, Oct. 12
BACKFIRE
With Mary Boland, Frederick Truesdell and the Most Notable Cast on Broadway.

COMEDY, W. 41. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
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TWICE DAILY Mat. Today $1 Best Seats
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Nights at 8:15.

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Holbrook Blinn in "The Prima Donna's Husband"

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Oliver Morosco's Great New Comedy Hit.
UPSTAIRS AND DOWN
"Brightly written; admirably played."—Times.

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WILFRED LUCAS in "THE RIMMY"
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RESERVED SEATS AT $2 EACH.

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PIANO RECITAL RUDOLPH GANZ
Tickets at Box Office. STEINWAY PIANO.

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World's Series Returns Read from the Stage.

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SAYS THE EVE. TELEGRAM ABOUT
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FULTON 46 St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Regular Mats. Wed. & Sat. Special Holiday Mat. Thurs.
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The girl is the kind you like to hold.
Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.

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Crab Flakes on Tomato or Blue Point Bay Oysters; Celery; Olives; Radishes; Salted Almonds; Consomme Comtesse or Cream of Chicken a la Reine; Boiled Salmon; Pommes Persillade; Entrée of Sweetbreads; Filet Mignon or Roast Philadelphia Capon; French Peas; Fruit Salad; Neselrode Pudding; Assorted Cakes; Coffee.
Gorgeous Entertainment with a Beauty Chorus
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IMPERIAL HOME DINNER SERVED DAILY 6 to 9 P. M. $1.25 per cover.
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DILLON BALKS PEACE, DAIRYMEN COMPLAIN

Farmers' League Officer Says but for Him Their Victory Would Be Complete.

MILK SUPPLY INCREASING

City to Get 75 Per Cent. of Normal Quantity Today—Woodbury to Resume His Inquiry.

Although a majority of the small milk distributers of the city have surrendered to the Dairymen's League and the milk shortage is no longer keenly felt by the public at large, the milk war between producers and the big dealers is still on, and last night each side was as determined as ever to hold out. A new complication was injected into the fight yesterday when it developed that there was a split in the ranks of the Dairymen's League, caused by the methods adopted by John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, to win the fight of the farmers. At least one league official said that if it were not for Dillon the farmers would have had a complete victory by this time instead of winning over only the small distributers.

Attorney General Egburt E. Woodbury's inquiry is to be resumed today at 200 Broadway. In an order procured from Supreme Court Justice Goff by President Loton Horton of the Sheffield Company, Commissioner Dillon and officers of the league were directed to show cause today why they should not be restrained from interfering with the business of the complainant by violence, intimidation or other methods.

This order was filed yesterday by Alexander Simpson, attorney for the Sheffield Company. President Horton charged a conspiracy in restraint of trade on the part of the league and Mr. Dillon. He said also that, through the league, competition was being stifled, and that Commissioner Dillon had publicly stated that the plaintiff could not receive milk from 17,000 farmers except through the league, for which he has been acting as representative and spokesman. President Horton stated further that his company was now paying higher prices for milk than it ever had before, and that a great many farmers were satisfied with their contracts with the firm and would do business except for the league.

85 Per Cent. of Supply Received.

The Board of Health's statistics for yesterday indicated that 55 per cent. of the normal milk supply for the morning was delivered. H. N. Halleck, Vice President of the Borden Company, said his firm had received a little more than 50 per cent. of its normal supply in spite of the opposition of the Dairymen's League, and the Sheffield and Mutual-Medermott companies received about 10 per cent. of their supplies, according to members of the companies.

The Model Dairy Company and the R. P. Stevens Company of Brooklyn are also helping out against the Dairymen's League and received milk from other sources. The Model Company was included in a list given out at league headquarters as among the firms that had agreed to the league terms, but an official of the company said yesterday that was a mistake, and at the league headquarters it was said the similarity in names between this and another company had caused the confusion.

For some time dissension has been brewing among the officials over Commissioner Dillon's handling of their fight, and yesterday morning it appeared that this might come to a head without further delay. Officials of the league, however, got together during the day to prevent an open break while the fight with some of the distributers was still on, and it was believed that the differences had been temporarily patched up. President Jacob S. Brill was the official who was most opposed to Mr. Dillon. Some of the small distributers who signed the league terms as to price and length of contract failed to receive their full supply of milk yesterday. This was attributed to the fact that President Brill had cautioned league members not to release milk until they received "official notification." Some did not accept as "official notification" Commissioner Dillon's telegrams on Sunday, which arrived about the same time as Mr. Brill's letter of caution.

William Levy of the Levy Dairy Company, which does a large distributing business on the east side, said his company received only 80 per cent. of the milk it should have received from the league yesterday, and that, if he did not receive the full amount today, he would hold Mr. Dillon "personally responsible." The league officials, however, said the matter had been straightened out last night, and Mr. Dillon predicted that the city would receive 70 per cent. of its supply today and 75 per cent. tomorrow.

Attorney Assails Dillon.

Mr. Brill authorized former Assemblyman Mark G. Du Bois of Poughkeepsie to act as his spokesman.

"There are differences of opinion, but they shall not be allowed to interfere with the conduct of the fight," Mr. Du Bois said. "The principal difference at present is over the plan Mr. Dillon has to organize co-operative pasteurization plants and dairies. The farmers have been fighting for just one thing and only one thing—better prices. They already have their farms mortgaged, and don't want to assume the heavy expenses which his scheme of building such plants would necessitate. The farmers want to continue to deal with the city distributors, but at a price at which they can make a living.

"Mr. Dillon is acting as though he were the league. It appears. Yet the only written authority that I know of is his appointment as a selling agent for the league. No doubt he is sincere, but he is one of these 'one-track mind' fellows."

Mr. Du Bois is Republican; Mr. Dillon is a Democrat.

It was hinted that some of the persons opposed to Mr. Dillon believed that the big companies would agree to league prices and contracts if Mr. Dillon could be left out of the bargaining. One said things were going smoothly at the conference on Saturday, at which the small dealers capitulated, until Mr. Dillon arrived, and that, if it hadn't been for him, the big companies probably would have entered the agreement at that time.

Several distributers began to raise their prices yesterday. It was reported in Newark it was said practically all the dealers except Hordens, which had refused to deal with the Farmers' League, had advanced prices 1 cent a quart. Dealers here who agreed to pay the farmers a cent more a quart said they would have to raise the price.

WOMEN IN BIG CAR RIOT.

Crowd of 1,000 Fights Police and Nine Are Arrested.

Nearly a thousand excited men and women, mostly striking street car workers and their friends and relatives, came out of two meetings in Lyceum Hall in Eighty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and began attacking cars and fighting policemen. The rioting continued along three blocks for about thirty minutes before 100 police reserves had arrived and scattered the crowd with nightsticks. Six men and three women were arrested.

A woman who had been at the meeting started the rioting by throwing a bottle at a crosstown car. She had listened to speeches in which the women were urged to "rab the next cop that tries to attack you by the feet and turn him upside down."

After she had thrown the bottle she ran into a nearby saloon, and Policeman Dunn of the East Eighty-sixth Street Station went after her. Crowds were then pouring out from the meeting, and the street car motorman attacked Dunn and several other policemen who came to his assistance.

Inspector Morris had several uniformed and plainclothes men close by in preparation for a repetition of the outbreak which occurred last week after a speech by "Mother" Jones. They were unable to check the crowd, which began to attack every car which passed through the street, climbing up on the front and rear and abusing the motormen and conductors.

The Inspector sent a hurry call for reserves from nearby stations, and they arrived at the height of the rioting. Several heads were laid open with nightsticks before quiet was restored. The following prisoners were taken:

Mrs. Annie Wall, of 344 East 148th Street, who threw the first bottle; Thomas Mesgall, a striking motorman, of 235 East Ninety-fourth Street; Max Kempler, a striking motorman, of 123 East 103d Street; Thomas Larkin, a motorman, and his wife, Katie, of 2,112 Park Avenue; Joseph Land of 2,050 Third Avenue, Miss Nora Reardon of 75 West 82d Street; Michael Madigan, an elevated guard, of 2,220 second Avenue, and Patrick Moran, a conductor, of 1,781 Lexington Avenue.

The rioting came after a discouraging day for the strikers, during which James L. Quackenbush, special counsel for the Interborough, refused to confer with Theodore Glenn, William D. Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Car Workers, who had just arrived here from Europe. Mr. Quackenbush told James Vahey, counsel for the strikers, that he would not see any representative of the Amalgamated Association, and that he would advise Mr. Hedley and Mr. Shonts not to see them.

Margaret Hinchey and William H. Fitzgerald, organizer for the strikers, addressed the meeting of women at the Lyceum.

"You women have been sleeping," Miss Hinchey said. "Wake up and help your husbands. If a policeman comes up without a union button, ring him downstairs on his head."

PULLED THE MAYOR'S BEARD.

New Rochelle Woman Took Vigorous Hand in Car Strike Riots.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Mobs appeared promptly today when the Westchester Electric Railroad Company attempted to run five trolley cars on its different city lines. A riot was started on Drake avenue, when a mob of two hundred men and women stormed one of the cars, smashed its windows with cobble-stones, and, after an hour's threats and persuasion, won one crew of strike-breakers over and spirited them away in an automobile.

Mayor Edward Stetson Griffing appeared and tried to quiet the mob. After another crew of strike-breakers had been kidnapped in an automobile the crowd dispersed. While Mayor Griffing was riding on a North Avenue trolley car, a woman leaped on the platform, pulled his beard, and escaped.

ROFRANO HELPS PICK JURY.

Faces Charges of Complicity in Murder of Michael Gaimari.

Michael A. Rofrano, former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, was put on trial yesterday before Justice Bartow S. Weeks, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, charged with complicity in the murder of Michael Giamari, a political aid or ex-Sheriff Thomas Foley in the Second Assembly District.

Despite the long and scrutinizing examination of each talesman, seven jurors were in the jury box at the close of the day. The jury as it now stands is as follows: Sidney Abenheim, foreman, importer, 36 West Thirty-fifth Street; Eugen O. Middlebrook, printer, 417 Manhattan Avenue; Elias Marshall, consulting engineer, 43 West 128th Street; William S. Prankard, merchant, 350 West Eighty-fifth Street; Robert S. Bateman, clerk, 65 Morningside Avenue; John E. Heart, retired insurance broker, 556 West 141st Street, and Alexander Fraser, insurance broker, 353 West Fifty-seventh Street.

In questioning prospective jurors, Assistant District Attorney George N. Brothers sought to learn whether they were prejudiced against the testimony of men already convicted of crime and serving terms in prison, whom he intimated would be among the important witnesses for the State. Martin W. Littleton, of counsel for the defendant, asked each talesman whether the fact that Rofrano had fled from the jurisdiction of the court for a time before voluntarily returning would prejudice their minds against him.

Rofrano took active part in the selection of jurors. When he came into court he bowed to many of his friends who were on hand to greet him. When one of them asked him at the close of the session what he thought of the jury so far, he replied: "I ought to like it, hadn't I? I picked it."

Both sides expressed the opinion that the jury box would be filled when the trial is resumed today.

THINK WIFE-SLAYER INSANE.

Officials Find Evidence That Ellis Suffered from Delusions.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Nervous derangement, culminating in an uncontrollable homicidal mania, is believed by officials investigating the case, to have impelled William Howell Ellis to kill his wife, Augusta Willoughby Ellis, and to shoot himself, at Hollyhock Farm, the Ellis home, on the Bethlehem Pike, at Bannockburn Avenue, half a mile south of Ambler.

Letters found today in the rooms occupied by the couple showed that Ellis had long been in ill-health. Some of the letters, written by the wife to her husband, expressed solicitude for Ellis's condition, and hope that fits of despondency and gloom, from which he had suffered, had passed.

Dr. J. Murray Elizey of Chestnut Hill, the family physician, said today that Ellis was a man of unusually high-strung and nervous temperament, and that for the last six months he had suffered from delusions, among which was the imaginary belief that his wife was unfaithful to him. Mrs. Ellis loved her husband devotedly, Dr. Elizey says, and Ellis himself in his rational periods reciprocated her affection.

Mrs. Ellis himself feared he would lose his mind, according to Dr. Elizey, and three months ago urged his wife to go to Saratoga Springs, telling her he feared he would do her bodily harm if she remained in the house while he was in the mental state which then possessed him.

Mrs. Ellis acceded to her husband's request and went to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Gage, at Park Edge, Saratoga. She took with her three children of the couple—Frank, 12 years old; Gage, 9 years old, and Augusta Willoughby, 7 years old. She returned with the children and two nurses on Thursday. Ellis, in the meantime, had lived alone in the house, except for two servants.

Coroner McGlathery of Montgomery County today expressed the opinion that Ellis was mentally unbalanced. He will hold no inquest, he says, in the event of Ellis's death. The Coroner went to Chestnut Hill Hospital today in an effort to obtain an ante-mortem statement, but the bullet which the frenzied husband and wife slayer had fired into his head had penetrated his brain and produced unconsciousness. Physicians do not expect Ellis to live.

Ellis's father is a financier interested in traction properties in Kentucky. He is hastening home from the South.

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Transatlantic Mails.

Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8 A. M.—Antonio Lopez..Oct. 10
Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 7:30 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—C. Lopez y Lopez.....Oct. 10
Azores Islands, Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Ponta Delgada and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Re d'Italia.....Oct. 10
Gibraltar and Greece, via Gibraltar and Piraeus, at 12 M.—Themistocles..Oct. 11
Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Hellig Olav..Oct. 12
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, via Kirkwall and Gothenburg, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 9:30 A. M.)—Stockholm.....Oct. 14
Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Caserta.....Oct. 14
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Indies, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)—St. Louis.....Oct. 14
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Bulgaria, Servia, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.) (sea post)—Saintonge.....Oct. 14

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 14, 88 St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 14, 88 Espagne.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 11, 88 Themistocles.
Gibraltar—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 11, 88 Themistocles, and at 8 A. M. Oct. 24, 88 Canopic.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Oct. 12, 88 Hellig Olav.
Sweden—Close at 6 A. M. Oct. 14, 88 Stockholm.
Italy—Close at 5:30 A. M. Oct. 9, 88 San Guglielmo, and at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 14, 88 Caserta.

South and Central America Mails.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires and Rosario, at 10 A. M.—Harmonides..Oct. 10
North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Minas Geraes.....Oct. 10
South Brazil, State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 1 P. M.—Californian.....Oct. 11
Leeward and Windward Islands, and Curaçao, (Grenada and Trinidad, via Barbados, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M. (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.)—Orinoco.....Oct. 11
Yucatan and Campeche, (other parts of Mexico must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Progreso, Puerto Mexico, Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Tuxpam, at 9 A. M.—Coronal.....Oct. 12
Nicaragua, (except Bluefields,) Costa Rica, Panama, Canal Zone, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other ports of Honduras and (other parts of Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Panama.....Oct. 13
Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, (except Amapala City, Choluteca, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than Port of Tela, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran,) and Salvador, (letter mail only,) via Santiago, Kingston, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortes, Tela, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortes, Honduras must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M.—Matamoros.....Oct. 13
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 12 M.—Hawaiian.....Oct. 14
Rio Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santos, (other parts of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Rio Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 12 M.—Black Prince..Oct. 14
Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Calamares..Oct. 14

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sierra.....Oct. 12
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....Oct. 14
Japan, Korea, China (except Shanghai City,) and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan..Oct. 14
Honkong and specially addressed mail for Dutch East Indies (via San Francisco)—Arakan.....Oct. 16
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....Oct. 20
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Manila Maru.....Oct. 22

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Sept. 6; Sydney, Sept. 7; Auckland, Sept. 13, and Wellington, Sept. 11—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Maitai, were dispatched east on Oct. 7, and are due in New York on the morning of Thursday, Oct. 12.

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Beautiful, spacious residence for families or individuals. Every possible comfort. Booklet. L. H. LOCKWOOD, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Three Pages of Advertisements Omitted

Pressure on space requires the omission of twenty-four columns of advertisements from this morning's issue of The New York Times.

In allotting advertising space preference is given to advertisers whose copy reaches the Times Building before 6 P. M. on the day preceding publication.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:01 Sun sets..5:26 Moon sets..5:25

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:53	0:32	12:31	12:50
Governors Island	7:04	0:30	12:50	1:01
Hell Gate	9:10	0:31	2:34	3:02

Arrived—Monday, Oct. 9.

88 Wieldrecht, Lisbon, Sept. 21.
88 Bergensfjord, Bergen, Sept. 1.
88 Philadelphia, Curacao, Oct. 2.
88 Coamo, San Juan, Oct. 4.
88 Coroal, Cienfuegos, Oct. 3.
88 Thyr Wenler, Cartagena, Sept. 27.
88 City of St. Louis, Savannah, Oct. 6.
88 Patris, Piraeus, Sept. 10.
88 Richmond, Georgetown, S. C.
88 Helena, Lisbon, Aug. 30.
88 P. L. M. No. 4, Quebec, Oct. 3.
88 Pawnee, Philadelphia, Oct. 8.
88 Relay, Guantanamo, Oct. 4.
88 Comet, Tampico, Sept. 29.
88 Princess Anne, Norfolk, Oct. 8.
88 Texas, Port Arthur, Oct. 1.
88 Chesapeake, Baltimore, Oct. 7.
88 Creole, New Orleans, Oct. 4.
88 El Occidente, Galveston, Oct. 3.
88 Catherine Cuneo, Boston, Oct. 7.
88 Cainmares, Havana, Oct. 6.
88 Crickett, St. Andrew's Bay, Sept. 30.
88 Cocrne, Tampico, Sept. 27.
88 Morro Castle, Havana, Oct. 5.
88 Olaf, Heide, Genoa, Sept. 27.
88 Castlemoor, Orah, Sept. 12.
88 Rimfaxe, Puerto Plata, Sept. 26.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Espagne	Bordeaux	Sept. 30
*Canadian	Liverpool	Oct. 1
†Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Oct. 2
Atlantis	Cristobal	Sept. 27
Frenchurch	Almeria	Sept. 30
Mexico	De Beaux	Sept. 30
Sao Paulo	Bahia	Sept. 30
Aztec Georgios	Genoa	Sept. 27
Delta	Amsterdam	Sept. 24
Havana	Havana	Oct. 7
Alliance	Trinidad	Oct. 4

DUE TOMORROW.

Oranje Nassau	Haiti	Oct. 4
Buffalo	Hull	Sept. 30
Onega	Oran	Sept. 27
Munamar	Antilla	Oct. 7
Alianca	Jamaica	Oct. 6
Stephen H. Jones	Montevideo	Sept. 21

DUE THURSDAY.

*Cedric	Liverpool	Oct. 4
Verdi	Liverpool	Sept. 30
Navarian	Luton	Sept. 27
Stephano	Hull	Sept. 27
Queen Mary	Bordeaux	Oct. 5
Lancastrian	London	Sept. 30
City of Memphis	Barry	Sept. 30
Strathforne	Havre	Sept. 28
Transport Sumner	Cristobal	Oct. 5
Zulia	Maracaibo	Oct. 7
Charlton	Genoa	Sept. 24

DUE SATURDAY.

Ryndam	Falmouth	Oct. 6
Duca d'Aosta	Naples	Oct. 2
Kansas City	Bristol	Sept. 27
Manhattan	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Venezia	Bordeaux	Oct. 2
Iroquois	London	Sept. 30
Aloth	Kirkwall	Sept. 30
Port Campbell	London	Sept. 30
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 30
El Monte	Galveston	Oct. 7

DUE SUNDAY.

Lafayette	Bordeaux	Oct. 7
St. Paul	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Carrillo	P'to Barrios	Oct. 7
Esperanza	Nassau	Oct. 12

DUE MONDAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Eridyk	Rotterdam	Oct. 7
Vaderland	London	Sept. 30
Cachue	Bordeaux	Oct. 9
Brazos	San Juan	Oct. 11
Tenadores	Havana	Oct. 13
Maraval	Grenada	Oct. 11
Bermudian	Bermuda	Oct. 14

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antonio Lopez, Cadiz	7:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Minas Geraes, Santos	12:00 M.	12:00 M.
Themistocles, Piraeus	12:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mississippi, London		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.
Californian, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Maracaibo, San Juan	1:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
Santurce, Turk Island	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Corredyk, Rotterdam	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Tivives, Kingston	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan		1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Mar, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen		12:00 M.
Kyo	1:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cerisal, Puerto Mexico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Montevideo, Havana		12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Philadelphian, London		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Harmonides, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Saramanca, Barrios	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
C. Lopez y Lopez, Cadiz	7:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stockholm, Gothenb'g	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Turk Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ile d'Italia, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cainmares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Black Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sama, Jamaica	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. George, Bermuda		12:00 M.
San Saba, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla		12:00 M.
Cannizaro, Hull		12:00 M.
Lauzanne, Trinidad		1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Lygensfjord, Bergen		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

NEW YORK.

PINE FOREST COLONY
ON FOREST LAKE, BERKSHIRE HILLS.
Open all year. 2½ hours from N. Y. New, up-to-date building with all modern improvements. 200 acres private grounds; private lake. All sports, excellent table, select patronage.
MRS. JOSEPH D. WEIL, Wingdale, N. Y.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y., 45 min. to 42d St. 70 acres, 500 ft. elevation; fr. station. Rates $0-$25. Music, dancing, tennis, horseback riding. Sleeping porches.

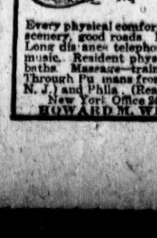
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEW Cochran Hotel
American & European Plans.
Corner K & Fourteenth Sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Southern Exposure and convenient to Government Buildings, Parks and Shopping District.
Accommodations for Automobiles.
Special Rates for October. Write for Terms.
EUGENE S. COCHRAN, Mgr.

THE HAMILTON
14th and K Sts., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
A Select Family and Transient Hotel; Ideal Location. Modern Appointments and Homelike. Good Table. American Plan, $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week or month. Booklet. IRVING T. BALL, Proprietor.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GALEN HALL
IN THE MOUNTAINS
WERNERSVILLE, PA.
ALWAYS OPEN



After the gunshore and Summer Brat, the Autumn at Galen Hall, on South Mountain, affords a delightful change

Every physical comfort. Dry air, beautiful scenery, good roads. New Garage. Golf. Long distance telephones in rooms. Good music. Resident physician. Therapeutic baths. Masseuse—trained operators. Through Pullmans from N. Y., C. R. R. of N. J. and Phila., (Reading R. R.) New York Office 345 Fifth Avenue. HOWARD M. WING, Manager.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

88 New York, at Liverpool, Oct. 9.
88 Andania, at Plymouth, Oct. 8.
88 Maryland, at Gibraltar, Oct. 9.
88 Alicante, at Cadiz, Oct. 6.
88 Bastum, at Rotterdam, Oct. 7.
88 Noordam, at Kirkwall, Oct. 7.
88 Purus, at Pernambuco, Oct. 7.
88 Milford Haft, at Manchester, Oct. 8.
88 Crefton Hall, at Montevideo, Oct. 9.
88 Freshfield, at Genoa, Sept. 26.
88 Cloverdale, at Genoa, Sept. 26.
88 Huttonwood, at Marseilles, Oct. 4.
88 Monvian, at Leghorn, Oct. 4.
88 Pacific Transport, at Havre, Oct. 5.
88 Strathgarry, at Havre, Oct. 5.
88 Bermudian, at Bermuda, Oct. 9.
88 Kentura, at Faichauang, Oct. 8.
88 Tenadores, at Cristobal, Oct. 9.
88 Metapan, at Cristobal, Oct. 9.

Sailed.

88 Orduna, from Liverpool, Oct. 7.
88 Edith, from Demerara, Oct. 7.
88 United States, from Christiansand, Oct. 7.
88 Manitowoc, from Gibraltar, Oct. 6.
88 Ivernia, from Liverpool, Oct. 7.
88 Robert M. Thompson, from Fayal, Oct. 7.
88 Cacique, from Bordeaux, Oct. 2.
88 Nina, from Marseilles, Oct. 4.
88 Montevideo, from Cadiz, Oct. 1.
88 Minerva, from Amsterdam, Oct. 4.
88 Chemung, from Deal, Oct. 6.
88 Davanger, from Manchester, Oct. 8.
88 Valeria, from Liverpool, Oct. 8.
88 Oneron, from Amsterdam, Oct. 5.
88 Veerhaven, from Rotterdam, Oct. 5.

Passed.

88 Frednes, New York for Havre, passed the Lizard.
88 Gargoyle, New York for Alexandria, passed Gibraltar.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. Y., OCT. 9.

88 Frederik VIII, Copenhagen to New York, reported 600 miles E. at noon, 8th; due 10th, morning. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

88 City of Memphis, Barry to New York, was 672 miles E. at 7 P. M. 8th.
88 Oneida, Leith to New York, was 283 miles E. at 7 P. M. 8th.
88 Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 15 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
88 Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 88 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
88 Florida, Port Arthur to New York, was 184 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
88 Dade, Galveston to New York, was 40 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
88 Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 90 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
88 El Cid, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston bar at 5 P. M.
88 El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 90 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
88 Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 290 miles W. of Havana at noon.
88 Concho, Galveston to New York, was 118 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
88 Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 310 miles S. at 7 P. M.
88 Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 211 miles S. at 7 P. M.
88 Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 233 miles S. at 7 P. M.
88 Havana, Havana to New York, was 286 miles S. at 7 P. M.
88 Medina, Galveston to New York, was 415 miles S. at 7 P. M.

NEW JERSEY.

Among the Pines

THESE are glorious days among the wonderful pines of Lakewood. The exquisite Autumn weather and the fragrant breath of the woods will well repay your visit. The Laurel House is a delightful place for a week-end trip or a longer visit. You are certain to enjoy your stay there. Every outdoor sport and indoor comfort.

LAUREL HOUSE
Lakewood, N. J.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager. C. V. MURPHY, Asst. Manager

Ideal Home for Fall and Winter
Hotel Montclair
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
FREDERICK C. HALL COMPANY.

HOTEL ALVORD
Four minutes' walk from BRICK CHURCH STATION
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
American Plan Hotel of Quality that makes refined people feel at home.
AMERICAN BILL OF FARE
AMERICAN COOKS
AMERICAN MANAGEMENT
F. B. ALVORD, Owner & Proprietor.

BARTLETT INN
Now open on American plan.
BEST ROOMS, BEST BEDS, BEST TABLE for the price in
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Write for illustrated booklet with rates.

FLORENCE-IN-THE-PINES
Lakewood, N. J. Now open; private baths; running water in rooms. I. Weehr.

Lakewood, N. J. Now open for fall and winter season. E. E. SPANGENBERG, Mgr.

LAUREL HOUSE, Lakewood, N. J.
A. J. MURPHY, Mgr. C. V. MURPHY, Asst. Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL and COTTAGES
ON the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
A delightful place to spend the Fall and Winter season.
CAPACITY 600. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
S. Konstein, Prop'r.

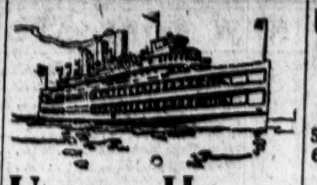
THE BREAKERS
Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea.
American and European Plans
EGYPTIAN RESTAURANT ON ROOF
Concerts by superb orchestras.
The and souper dansante.
JOEL HILLMAN Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

The ATLANTIC CITY
TRAYMORE
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LAZARUS FIREPROOF FIREPROOF HOTEL INTERWOVEN
American Plan. European Plan.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 1400 TIMES BLDG.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City.
Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always.
American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. SPACK LATZ & CO.

HOTEL ABSECON VIRGINIA AVENUE, NEAR BEACH.
FIREPROOF. Elevator, private baths. Special Fall rates; open all year. O. D. PAINTER.



UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points East, West and North. All through rail tickets East, between New York and Albany, accepted. Music

This is the day of preferred stocks.

We know of several offering good investment opportunities.

Inquiries invited.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Investment Bankers.
71 Broadway New York

Net Earnings
assured by contracts with a progressive City and a large Railroad guarantee a minimum net income of approximately twice interest charges on the
ALTON-SLATER WATER CO.
First (closed) Mortgage 6% Bonds
Due serially Jan. 1, 1919-1933
We have on hand a limited supply of these Bonds which we offer at par and interest to yield
¶ Safety
¶ Marketability
¶ Income
6%
Write us for Circular T and a complimentary copy of our monthly magazine, T-200.
A.H.Bickmore & Co
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Oklahoma City
Oklahoma
5 Per Cent.
Park Bonds
Due August 1, 1935
Principal and semi-annual interest payable in New York.
Price to yield 4.35%
Circular upon request.
E. H. Rollins & Sons
Founded 1876
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

A Suggestion For Investing $2810.00
For the investor who wishes to place his savings in sound securities and obtain diversification, we have selected a sound bond, ten shares of preferred stock of an unusually strong company, and ten shares of common stock of a company that is recognized as one of the most substantial in this country. The average yield of this investment combination is over 6.40%. Details will be sent on request for Circular No. 137.
William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
London Paris
Wm. P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

City of Paris
Five Year Gold Bonds
Maturing
October 15, 1921.
To Yield About
6%.
Moore, Leonard & Lynch
PITTSBURG NEW YORK

Degener & Burke
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Investment Securities
STOCKS BONDS
80 BROAD STREET, New York.
Rector 2340
Telephones: Rector 2341
Rector 4265

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sensational Break at Opening Is Only Partly Made Up by Later Strength.

The illusion under which Wall Street had been advancing prices in recent weeks, that at last the market might be considered shock-proof, was rudely shattered yesterday morning when the attempt of too many traders to sell stocks at the same instant brought about a crash in prices that was worse than anything seen since the receipt of news of the sinking of the Lusitania. In fact, in many respects yesterday's break was even more serious than the Lusitania market, for it was not followed by the rapid recovery witnessed then, and more issues were affected.

The Street had come to feel a false sense of security through the failure of prices to give ground more easily on the statement Friday that peace overtures were on the way, and it is doubtful if any one looked for a decline as large as that which greeted the news that the submarine activities had been transferred to our own Atlantic Coast. A heavy market, with sharp reactions in the issues most susceptible to bad news through their recent rapid advances, was about the worst development that was anticipated, in view of the fact that the same issues of the newspapers which told of the U-boats' activities carried the opinion of eminent legal authorities that Germany had committed no breach of international law.

The opening was a demoralized scramble on the part of several hundred brokers to get off selling orders, during which widely varying prices were made simultaneously in different parts of the various groups. The machinery of trading broke down, for a time, and the inability of customers to get reports added to the confusion. It was a full hour in many cases before traders could straighten out their books sufficiently to report purchases and sales made at the opening. In the meantime the ticker was carrying prices that in many cases were several points away from those prevailing on the floor at the moment. Sales reported totaled 820,000 shares in the first hour, and brokers said that a great many transactions escaped the reporters.

The decline was so sudden, and in numerous cases so violent, that stop-loss orders proved of little protection. Thinly margined accounts were wiped out at the stroke of the gong, and the gains of weeks were extinguished in many cases in a few minutes. The most extreme instance of this was furnished by Republic Steel, which sold down 18 points, eight of which were lost on the initial sale. Steel common opened off from 4 to 7 points, and even stocks which are not directly concerned in the threatened interruption of export business, such as Union Pacific, with a loss at one time of 6¾, gave way at the first attack.

After the first hour traders recovered their sanity and a fairly orderly market succeeded panic. The net declines at the close were large, but, in the view of experienced traders, not out of proportion to the change worked in the market situation by the resumption of submarine alarms. Nearly half of the entire day's business, which amounted to 1,908,000 shares, was turned over between 10 and 11 o'clock. The list closed with an average decline of 2.4 points, taking fifty active stocks, the industrials dropping 3.35 and the rails 1.44. Call money touched 4 per cent., although most loans were made at 3½.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3½	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3½	4	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com. modity.
Boston	3½	3½	3½	3½
New York	3½	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	3½			
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
4	2¾	4	4
		2½	2½

Time.

60 days	3¼@3½	5 months	3½
90 days	3½	6 months	3½
4 months	3½		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3¼@3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

90 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½
4 to 6 months ..... 3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	....$4.75½	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	—.00⅛
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅝	4.76⅝	—.00⅛
France—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84¾	5.84¾	—.00⅜
Cables	5.83¾	5.84	5.84	—.00⅜
Marks—				
Demand	....70.62½	70.43¾	70.43¾	+.12½
Cables	....70.68¾	70.50	70.50	+.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound. German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.76 -
5.1826 Paris	5.84⅞	5.84
95.28 Berlin	70.43¾	70.50
5.1826 Switzerland	5.31¾	5.31
19.295 Greece	19.45	19.50
5.1826 Italy	6.48½	6.48
20.26 Austria	12.00	12.04
51.45 Russia	30.35	30.40
26.73 Scandinavia—		
.... Copenhagen	27.40	27.50
.... Christiania	27.80	27.90
.... Stockholm	28.45	28.55
19.20 Spain	20.12	20.18
40.14 Holland	40.87½	40.93¾
.... China—		
.... Hongkong	52.85	52.95
.... Pekin	79.75	79.87½
.... Shanghai	78.00	75.12½
India—		
38.44 Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44 Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.62½	50.75
49.84 Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.25
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.93	43.03
32.46 Rio	23.92	24.02

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.70¾	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $348,429,-976; balance, $25,069,246; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,653,462; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $8,254,244.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32½d, off ⅛d; in New York, 67½c, off 1⅛c; Mexican dollars, 51⅝@54¾c.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 70 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 90 francs.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, OCT. 9, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,908,875
Same day last year	1,266,116
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	149,001,735
Same period last year	126,426,008
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
57	57½	100	Acme Tea	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ¼
12¼	12⅜	3,800	Alaska Gold Mines	12⅝	12½	11⅝	12⅛	— ⅛
6¾	7	400	Alaska Juneau	6¾	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
24½	25	1,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24⅞	25	24½	24¾	—1
79⅛	80	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	80½	80½	79¼	79½	—1½
90	91	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	90	90	90	90	..
95¼	96¼	6,900	Am. Beet Sugar	95⅝	96¼	94¼	95⅝	— ⅜
59½	60	14,000	Am. Can	58	61	56	60	—3⅝
114	115	200	Am. Can pf	114½	114½	114	114	— ½
63	63⅝	10,350	Am. Car & Fdry	63⅝	67	63	66	—3⅝
116	119	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117	117	117	117	—2
53⅝	55	200	Am. Cotton Oil	54	54	53⅜	53⅜	—2¼
12¾	12⅞	4,800	Am. H. & Leather	12¾	13	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
66⅞	67	4,900	Am. H. & Leath. pf	65⅝	67½	65½	67	—1½
27⅞	28	900	Am. Ice Securities	28	28¼	27½	27¾	— ⅛
23	23⅜	2,600	Am. Linseed	23	23½	23	23⅜	— ⅛
53⅜	54½	2,100	Am. Linseed pf	54	54	52¾	54	—2⅜
77½	77¾	18,300	Am. Locomotive	75	78	75	77¼	—3½
106	106½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ⅛
8	8½	800	Am. Malt	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8½	..
41½	42	400	Am. Malt pf	42	42	42	42	— ½
107¾	107¾	24,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	108	108½	106½	107⅜	—3½
115	115½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	115¼	115½	115½	115½	— ½
95	96	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	96	96	96	96	— ½
87½	88½	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	87	88	87	88	..
58⅝	59	2,400	Am. Steel Fdries	58	59	58	58⅝	—2⅝
113	113¼	8,300	Am. Sugar Ref	112⅝	113¾	112⅝	113	—2
132	132½	1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	132	132½	132	132½	— ½
219	220½	900	Am. Tobacco	221	221	220	220	—2
49¼	49¾	3,800	Am. Woolen	46⅞	49¼	46⅞	49¼	—2½
97	98	100	Am. Woolen pf	97½	97⅞	97½	97⅞	— ½
31½	33	1,000	Am. Writing P. pf	32	32	31½	31½	—2½
44¼	45	4,000	Am. Zinc L. & S	43⅝	45½	43⅝	44¼	—1
74	77	800	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	77	78	76½	77	—1
92	92¼	106,600	Anaconda Cop. Co	93	93¼	88¼	92	—3¾
104⅞	105⅞	10,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	105	105⅝	104⅝	105	—1½
100⅛	100¾	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
83⅞	84½	2,500	At., Gulf & W. I	84	84½	80½	83⅝	—1⅞
64¼	64½	700	At., G. & W. I. pf	65	65	64½	64½	—1½
83⅝	84	20,600	Baldwin Loco	80	87	79½	83⅞	—5¼
87⅝	87½	5,500	Baltimore & Ohio	85	87⅞	85	87⅜	—1⅝
75½	76	300	Baltimore & O. pf	76	76	76	76	..
159	160	800	Barrett Co	159¾	159¾	157⅜	159	—1¾
538	540	200	Bethlehem Steel	535	542	535	542	—7½
84⅜	85	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	83	85	84⅜	84⅜	— ⅞
63¼	63½	5,300	Butte & Superior	62½	64¼	63¼	63¼	—2½
22	22½	700	California Petrol	22	22½	22	22⅜	— ⅛
48½	50	300	California Pet. pf	48	48	48	48	—2
177½	178½	1,800	Canadian Pacific	178	178⅞	177⅝	177⅝	—1⅞
79¼	79¾	30,500	Central Leather Co	73	79⅜	73	79½	—3½
114	115	200	Central Leather pf	114	114	114	114	—1½
104	108	100	Chandlor Motor	104	104	104	104	— ⅜
63½	63⅝	12,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	66⅜	66⅝	63½	65⅝	—2½
22	23	100	Chicago & Alton	9½	9½	9½	9½	—1⅜
12¾	13¼	400	Chi. Great Western	12½	12⅝	12	12⅛	—1⅛
38½	38½	2,800	Chi. Gt. West. pf	38½	38⅞	37	38¼	—1½
95	95½	4,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95	96	95	95½	—1½
126½	127¼	200	Chi., M. & St. P pf	127	127	126½	126½	—1½
19¾	19⅞	5,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19¼	20¼	19¼	19¾	— ⅝
117½	120	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O	118	118	118	118	+2½
20⅝	20¾	1,500	Chile Copper	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	— ½
52¾	53	8,800	Chino Copper	53	53½	51⅞	52	—1¼
56	57	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L	56½	56½	56½	56½	—1
83	84	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ¼
71	72	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	71½	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
53½	54	29,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	52	57	48⅝	53⅜	—4
34½	35	300	Col. & Southern	33½	35	33½	35	+ ¼
61	62	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	61	61	61	61	—1
35¾	36	18,925	Columbia Gas & El	34	37½	33⅜	35⅞	—1⅜
137⅜	138	1,300	Consolidated Gas	137½	138¼	137½	137⅝	—1¼
115½	115⅝	500	Con. Gas E.L.& P.B.	115½	115⅝	115¼	115⅛	+ ⅛
100	102⅞	1,000	Continental Can	100¼	100¼	99	100	—3
16	16¼	2,600	Corn Products Ref	15⅞	16⅛	15⅝	16¼	— ⅝
90¼	91¼	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90¼	90¾	90½	90½	— ⅜
85½	86	60,900	Crucible Steel	84	88⅝	83½	85½	—3½
120	121¼	500	Crucible Steel pf	122	122	121⅞	121⅞	— ½
62¾	62⅞	17,600	Cuban Cane Sugar	61	63¼	60⅞	62⅛	—3⅝
95½	96	1,500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	96¼	96¼	95½	95⅝	— ⅜
190	200	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	195	195	195	195	—5
17⅜	18⅛	200	Den. & Rio Grande	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	—1¼
39¼	39½	4,600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	37	40¼	37	39⅝	—2½
140	141	100	Detroit Edison Co	140⅜	140⅜	140⅜	140⅜	+ ⅜
42⅜	43	4,500	Distillers' Secur	42	43	42	42⅝	—1⅝
38⅞	38¼	27,400	Erie	37¼	39¼	36½	38¼	—1⅞
53	53¼	2,800	Erie 1st pf	53¼	53½	53	53¼	—1½
44	44½	600	Erie 2d pf	44½	45	44	44	—1½
40	40	100	Federal M. & S. pf	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	—1⅝
178	179	5,000	General Electric	178	179	175¾	177	—3½
126¾	127	1,100	General Motors pf	126¾	127	126½	126½	—1⅜
72	72⅞	7,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72	72⅞	71½	72½	—2¾
90¼	92	1,200	Granby Consol	90¼	92	88	88	—5¼
117½	118	1,500	Great Northern pf	117½	118	117¼	117⅝	—1¼
41	42	7,300	G. N. certs.ore prop	41	42	41	41⅜	—1⅝
50	50¼	900	Greene-Cananea	50	50¼	50	50¼	— ¼
91½	92	400	Gulf States Steel	91½	92	90¼	92	—3½
92¼	92½	100	Gulf State S. 2d pf	92¼	92½	92¼	92¼	—5½
106½	107	1,100	Illinois Central	106½	107½	106½	107½	—2½
61	64½	52,450	Inspiration Copper	61	64½	60½	64	—2⅝
17¼	17½	1,700	Interboro Consol	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
14	15⅝	200	Int. Agricultural	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅝
45	46	500	Int. Agricultural pf	45	46½	44½	46⅞	—3½
37⅝	37¼	88,300	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	39	40¾	34½	37⅝	—6⅜
106½	106⅝	68,300	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	112	112½	106½	106⅝	—10¾
50¼	50¾	29,600	Int. Nickel	49¼	50¾	47⅛	50⅛	—2⅞
35	35½	10,800	Int. Paper	32	36	32	35	—2½
93	93¼	5,300	Int. Paper pf	95	95¼	93⅜	95	—2½
83	87	700	Jewel Tea	85¼	86	85	86	—1
107	107	200	Jewel Tea pf	107	107	107	107	—3½
26½	27	2,000	Kansas City South	26½	27	25½	26¾	— ¾
60	61	100	Kan. City South. pf	61	61	61	61	— ¾
94½	98½	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	97	97	97	97	—1½
79½	80½	1,800	Kelly Spring Tire	77⅞	79¾	75	79⅞	—2½
51⅞	52	28,700	Kennecott Copper	51½	52¾	50¾	52	—2½
83¼	84	7,100	Lackawanna Steel	83	84½	82	84	—2½
106	106¼	600	Laclede Gas	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¾	..
19	21½	100	Lake Erie & West	20	20	20	20	—1
43	46½	1,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	44	44	42½	43½	—1½
82¾	83	12,400	Lehigh Valley	81	83¼	81	82⅞	—2½
136½	137¼	200	Louis. & Nash	136	136	136	136	—2½
66	67	100	Mackay Cos. pf	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ⅞
90	90¼	8,700	Maxwell Motors	89	90⅞	89	90¼	—2⅜
56½	57	700	Maxwell M. 2d pf	56⅛	56⅞	56¼	56¼	—1½
106⅜	107	19,800	Mexican Petrol	105	108	105	106⅜	—4½
37	37¼	6,300	Miami Copper	36¼	37⅜	36½	37	—1½
27	28½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	28	28	28	28	—2
123	125	200	M. S. P. & S. S. M.	125	125	124⅞	124⅞	—3½
125	50		do., odd lots	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	..
			Mo. Pacific	5	5	5	5	—1¼
		400	Mo. Pacific rcts	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
		900	Mo. Pacific w. i	23	24	22	24	—1½
		100	Mo. Pac. pf. w. i	52½	52½	52½	52½	—1½
		300	Montana Power	96	96	94	94	—1
		100	Nat. Biscuit Co	122	122	122	122	+1
		200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	83	83	82½	82½	— ⅞
		2,000	Nat. Enam. & S	25½	27¼	25½	27¼	—1¼
		100	Nat. E. & S. pf	95	95	95	95	—1
		2,200	Nat. Lead	68¾	69	68	68¼	—2¾
		100	Nat. Lead pf	116	116	116	116	—1½
		400	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅞
		8,600	Nev. Con. Copper	21	21	20	20½	— ⅞
		5,200	N. Y. Air Brake	153½	157	153½	156	—5
		36,600	N. Y. Central	108	109	108½	108½	—2⅜
		2,400	N. Y. N. H. & H	90	90¼	90	90	—1
		1,600	N. Y. O. & W	27¾	28¼	27¾	28	..
		10,600	Norfolk & Western	137	140	137	139¾	—2½
		3,600	North. Pacific	112¾	113	112¼	112⅝	—1⅝
		500	Ohio Cities Gas	75	76½	75	76½	—1
		200	Ontario Mining	6½	6¾	6½	6¼	— ⅛
		100	Owens Bot. Mach	91	93	91	91	—3
		100	Pacific Mail	23¾	25	23½	25	— ⅝
		12,500	Penn. Railroad	57⅞	58⅝	57½	57½	—1¼
		2,100	People's G. Chi	110¾	111⅞	110	111⅞	+ ¼
		100	Peoria & Eastern	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	—1⅝
		100	Philadelphia Co	40½	40½	40	40	—1⅝
		5,700	P. C. ctfs. of dep	33⅝	35½	33⅝	35½	—1⅝
		100	Pitts. Steel pf	104	104	104	104	—2
		4,900	Pressed Steel Car	60	64½	60	63¼	—3½
		900	Pullman Co	172	172½	172	172½	—1
		200	Quicksilver	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
		4,700	Ry. Steel Spring	53	53½	51½	52½	—1½
		100	Ry. Steel Spr. pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	—1½
		6,500	Ray Con. Copper	24¼	24¼	24	24	—1½
		43,900	Reading	107	109¼	105¼	107⅝	—3½
		79,800	Republic I. & S	70	77	70	73⅝	—3½
		300	Repub. I. & S. pf	110	110¼	110	110¼	—2½
		900	Ry. S. Spr. w. i	17	17¼	17	17½	+ ⅛
		400	Seaboard A. L.	16	16⅜	16	16⅜	— ⅛
		600	Seaboard A. L. pf	36	40	36	39⅝	—3⅜
		800	Sears, Roeb'k & Co	212	212	212	212	—2⅜
		2,000	Shattuck-Arizona	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	28½	—1½
		4,200	S.-S. S. & I. Co	55½	61	55½	56½	—4
		200	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	96	96	96	96	—2½
		11,500	Southern Pacific	100	100¼	97	99⅛	—1½
		65,100	Southern Railway	100	100¼	98	100¼	—1½
		900	Southern Ry. pf	68	70⅜	68	70	—1
		16,100	Studebaker Co	131¼	133	131	131⅜	—3⅝
		1,700	Stutz Motor	65	65	63½	64	—4½
		9,200	Tenn. Copper	23½	25¾	23¾	24¾	+1
		2,200	Texas Company	217	219½	217	218	—3
		100	Texas & Pacific	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅞
		300	Third Avenue	57⅝	58	57⅜	57⅝	— ⅜
		2,900	Tobacco Products	52¾	54½	52¾	54½	—1½
		200	Underwood Typew	108½	108½	108½	108½	—2
		3,800	Union B. & P. Co	10½	10¾	10¼	10¼	—1½
		2,100	U. B. & P. Co. pf	57	61	57	59	—3
		35,100	Union Pacific	146	146½	143	147⅜	—2⅜
		800	Union Pacific pf	83	83	83	83	—3
		3,000	United Cigar Stores	101	101½	93	100¾	—1½
		2,600	United Fruit	157	159¾	157	159¾	—2⅜
		100	United Rys. Invest	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
		400	United Ry. & Cum	21	22	21	22	+ ⅛
		400	U. S. C. I. P. & F	23	23	22½	22½	—1½
		17,100	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	118⅞	122	117	121	—5½
		100	U. S. R. & I. Co	30	30	30	30	+½
		100	U. S. R. & R	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
		6,100	U. S. Rubber	60	60	58	58¾	—3½
		100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	114	114	114	114	..
		2,800	U. S. S. R. & M	72	73	70½	71½	—1½
		100	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	52	52	52	52	— ½
		544,600	U. S. Steel	112	113¾	108	111½	—2½
		120	U. S. Steel pf	119	119¼	119	119½	—1½
		22,000	Utah Copper	92¼	93	91	92¼	—2½
		1,400	Va.-Car. Chemical	41¾	42¾	41¾	42	—1½
		2,000	Va. I., C. & C	44	45	42	42	—1½
		1,700	Wabash	14	15	14	14⅞	—1⅜
		9,200	Wabash pf. A	51⅝	52	51¼	51⅝	—1⅜
		5,500	Wabash pf. B	28⅞	29¾	28½	29	—1⅞
		3,400	West. Maryland	29¼	30⅞	29	30⅜	—1⅞
		400	West. Md. pf	47	47⅜	47	47⅜	— ⅞
		2,200	West. Union Tel	99	100	99	100	—1
		28,900	West. E. & M	60	62¾	59½	61¾	—3
		7,600	Willys-Overland	44	44½	43	44	—1⅜
		900	Willys-Overland pf	103	103	103	103	—1½
		400	Wisconsin Central	49	49	49	49	—1
		100	Wool. (F. W.) Co	140	140	140	140	..
		100	Worthington P.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following dividends have been announced:

American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company, quarterly $1.50 on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 21.

Shannon Copper Company, 50 cents a share. The previous dividend was declared Dec. 17, 1912, at the rate of 50 cents a share.

United Coal Corporation, 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 25 to stock of record Oct. 14.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	82.96	81.38	82.46	—1.44
25 industrials	105.19	101.57	104.09	—3.35
50 stocks	94.07	91.45	93.27	—2.40

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Oct. 9	94.07	91.45	93.27	—2.40
Oct. 7	95.98	94.81	95.67	+ .37
Oct. 6	97.23	95.13	95.80	—1.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
95	Appalachian P.	5½	5	5	5½
1,180	Cities Service	334	324	324	325
1,350	Cities Serv. pf.	94	92	92½	93
470	C'monwealth P.	63	62	62	63½
530	Comonw'h P. pf	85¼	84½	84	85½

BOND.

$100,000	C'w'th P. 6s	103	102	102	103

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26	27½
Adirondack Electric Power pf	83	85
American Cities	4	12
American Gas Co.	120	135
American Gas & Electric	154	157
American Gas & Electric pf	50¼	51¾
American Light & Traction	385	388
American Light & Traction pf	111	113
American Power & Light	69	71
American Power & Light pf	85	87
American Public Utilities	40	44
American Public Utilities pf	72	74
American W. W. & E.	8	8¼
Am. W. W. & E. partic	34½	35
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	63	65
Atlantic P. & L. pf	95	...
Baton Rouge El. pf	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	...
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf	74	78
Central States Electric	73	...
Cities Service	335	339
Colorado Power	30¼	31
Colorado Power pf	99½	101¼
Columbus Electric pf	80	82½
Consumers' Power pf	91	96
Connecticut Power pf	93	...
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99¼
Eastern Texas Electric	59	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf	89½	92
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Electric	122	126
El Paso Electric pf	100	...
Electric B. & S. pf	99¼	100
Empire District Electric pf	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	17½	19
Federal Light & Traction pf	53½	54
Galveston-Houston Electric	34	37
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf	95	100
Illinois Traction	...	48
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf	90	93
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	13¾	15¾
Mississippi River Power pf	30	35
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	55	60
Northern States Power	97	98
Northern States Power pf	97½	99¼
Northern States Electric	47	52
Northern Texas Electric pf	82	85
Ozark P. & W.	44	48
Pacific G. & E.	57¼	58
Pacific G. & E. pf	90¾	91
Puget Sound Traction	16½	18½
Puget Sound Traction pf	51½	54
Pennsylvania Light Co.	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	75	83
Rep. Ry. & Light	49	51
Rep. Ry. & Lt. pf	75	77
Securities Corp. General	18	23
Securities Corp. General pf	83	92
Southern California Edison	92	94
Southern California Edison pf	106	109
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
Standard G. & E.	14½	15
Standard G. & E. pf	41¾	42¾
Tampa Electric	131	135
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	11½	12
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf	52	53
Toledo Traction	53	58
Toledo Traction pf	93	98
United Gas & Electric	10	14
United Gas & Electric pf	70	72
United Gas & Electric 2d pf	11	15
United Light & Railways	49	50
United Light & Railways pf	75	77
Western Power	19¼	20½
Western Power pf	60½	70

BONDS.

	American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½		100½	
	American W. W. coll. 5s	74		77	
	Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90		...	
	Central Illinois Light 5s	95		97	
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956		100		100¾	
	Columbia G. & E 1st 5s, 1927	87		90	
	Columbia G. & E. deb. 6s, 1927	57		70	
	Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96		...	
	Cumberl'd Co.P.& L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95½		98	
	Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98¾		...	
	Defiance G. & E. 5s, 1942	91		94	
	Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96		98	
	East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½		102	
	Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1918	99½		...	
	Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	92		95	
	Empire G. & F. 6s, 1926	98¾		100	
	Galveston Electric 1st 5s	89		93	
	Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28	99		101	
	Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89½		89¾	
	Great Western Power 6s, 1923	97½		99½	
	Houston Electric 1st 5s	100		98	
	Interm. Ry., Lt. & P., 1st 6s, '42	99		102	
	Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90		95	
	Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91		95	
	Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97		99	
	Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98¾		99	
	Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	76¾		77¾	
	Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	92		94	
	Northern States Power 6s, 1926	99¾		100	
	Northern States Power 5s, 1941	96		97	
	North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	93		94	
	Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95½		98	
	Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	85		...	
	Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99		101	
	Seattle Electric con. 5s	94½		97½	
	Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99¾		100	
	Tampa Electric 1st 5s	98		101½	
	U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111		113	
	W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96		98	
	Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½		93½	
	West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	96		97	

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	17	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	820	830	835	845
Borne-Scrymser	400	420	400	420
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	105	104	107
Chesebrough Mfg.	490	490	460	490
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	540	560	540	560
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	45	...
Cumberland P. L.	91	94	92	95
Eureka Pipe Line	235	240	240	245
Galena Signal Oil	172	175	174	176
Galena Signal Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	192	197	197	199
Indiana Pipe Line	103	106	104	107
Inter. Petrol Co., Ltd.	10½	11	10¾	11¼
National Transit	15	16	15	15
N. Y. Transit	210	215	210	215
Northern Pipe Line	104	107	103	108
Ohio Oil	302	305	306	308
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	65	70	68	72
Pierce Oil	13¾	14¼	14	14¼
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	82	84	83	84
Prairie Oil & Gas	440	445	455	460
Prairie Pipe Line	280	285	290	295
Solar Refining	375	385	390	395
Southern Pipe Line	210	215	215	218
South Penn Oil	390	395	395	400
Southwest Penn	113	117	114	118
Stand. Oil of Cal.	330	335	335	340
Stand. Oil of Ind.	760	770	770	780
Stand. Oil of Kan.	530	550	540	560
Stand. Oil of Ky.	550	570	560	580
Stand. Oil of Neb.	520	540	530	550
Stand. Oil of N. J.	577	580	580	585
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	228	230	232	235
Stand. Oil of Ohio	410	420	420	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank Line	88	91	92	94
Vacuum Oil	290	295	295	300
Washington Oil	40	45	40	50

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$4,200,031	$54,036,305
Ord. internal revenue	7,203,473	109,502,974
Income tax	280,042	280,042
Miscellaneous	1,542,912	21,901,542
Total receipts	$13,033,360	$197,531,610
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	3,951,896	50,144,722
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	7,465,957	66,766,860
Expenditures	21,984,757	256,676,333

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	Oct. 7, 1916.	Week's Increases.
Circulation	$6,471,000	...
Loans, disc., and invest.	437,499,000	$5,371,000
Indiv. deposits, inc. U. S.	352,615,000	3,557,000
Due to banks	145,050,000	28,731,000
Time deposits	28,395,000	428,000
Exchange clearances	18,182,000	1,582,000
Due from banks	48,096,000	2,587,000
Cash reserves	24,993,000	*66,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Banks	23,946,000	*975,000
Res. with other banks	35,388,000	8,586,000
Reserve excess	651,000	*359,000
New York excess	39,160,000	8,340,000
Excess with F. R. Bank	3,801,000	*1,220,000
Total excess	43,172,000	6,761,000

*Decrease.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Henry C. Frick declined a re-election as director at the annual meeting of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. yesterday and was succeeded by William L. Kinter, General Solicitor of the company. The other retiring directors were re-elected. Mr. Frick also retires from the Reading Coal & Iron Co., but remains a director of the Reading Co.

Change of location of the International Bank of New York from 60 Wall Street to 17 Battery Place has been approved by the State Banking Department.

WESTINGHOUSE CO. PROFITS

Net Earnings of $9,393,103 Show Nearly 600 Per Cent. Gain.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Company in its report for the year ended July 31 showed a gain in net earnings of nearly 500 per cent. over the preceding year. The profits amounted to $9,393,103, compared with $1,575,888 in 1915. A surplus of $6,255,131 remained after dividends had been paid, in contrast with a deficit of $1,564,822 in 1915.

The Westinghouse Company was one of the corporations in position to handle shell orders economically when this business appeared last year, and a large part of the 1916 earnings came from munition contracts. President H. H. Westinghouse says in the report that recovery from the depression of the preceding year resulted from an expansion of the air brake business and from the satisfactory completion of an order for 1,250,000 shrapnel shells.

"It is gratifying to state," he adds, "that the estimates made by the management on undertaking this business have been confirmed, not only with the profit resulting therefrom, but as to its beneficial effect on the community at large. The shop payrolls of the year aggregated $4,713,877, as compared with $2,148,245 for the previous year."

The company is filling an order for 1,100,000 time fuses, the report says, which will be completed this calendar year. No additional war business is in sight.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains pictures from all war fronts. Best illustrated magazine, 10 cents; $1 a year. Bound volumes of ten numbers, by mail, for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The violence of the early decline on the Consolidated Exchange was accentuated through the reaching of stop loss orders which brought additional supplies of stock upon the market. After the first rush of selling was over, prices irregularly rallied. In the later dealings nervousness was the main characteristic, with the tone frequently changing. A great volume of odd lot orders was handled by commission houses during the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Allis-Chalmers	23⅞	25¼	23⅞	25¼
420	Am. Bt. Sugar	95¾	99½	95	99⅛
2,900	Am. Can	57¾	60¾	57¼	60
1,170	Am. Car & F.	86¾	87	85¾	86¾
90	Am. Hide & L. pf	12¾	12⅝	12½	12⅝
60	Am. H. & L. pf.	66½	67¼	65¾	67¼
120	Am. Ice Sec.	28	28	28	28
20	Am. Linseed pf	53¾	53½	53¾	53½
2,280	Am. Loco.	75	78	75	77⅝
40	Am. Malt	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
3,830	Am. Smelting	107½	108⅝	106¾	108
190	Am. Woolen	46½	49	46¾	48⅝
220	Am. Zinc	44	45¾	44	45
10,800	Anaconda Cop.	96	96	89½	92
90	A., T. & S. F.	105½	105½	105¼	105⅞
2,800	Baldwin Loco.	80¾	85	80¾	84
370	Balt. & Ohio	85¼	87½	85¼	87⅛
80	Butte & Sup.	93¾	94	93	94
1,420	Cent. Leather	75	79¾	75	79¼
350	Ches. & Ohio	66¼	66¾	65½	65¾
360	C., M. & St. P.	96	96	95	95¾
50	C., R. I. & P.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
270	Chino Copper	52¾	53	52¼	52¾
3,220	Col. Fuel & I.	51½	56	51½	54⅝
20	Cons. Gas	139	139	139	139
60	Corn Products	15¾	16	15¾	16
7,840	Crucible Steel	84½	88¾	83¾	85¾
740	Cuba Cane	62¼	63¾	61¼	62¾
80	Denver & R. G.	17¾	17½	17½	17½
30	D. & R. G. pf.	38	38	38	38
80	Dist. Sec.	42	43¾	41¾	42¾
1,950	Erie	37½	38¾	37¾	38¼
70	Erie 1st pf.	53¾	53¾	53¼	53⅝
590	Goodrich Co.	71½	73	71½	72
430	Gt. Nor. Ore	41	42	41	41¼
110	Greene-Can.	59	59	59	59
1,070	Inep. Cop.	61	64	60¼	62¾
3,720	Int. Mer. Mar.	37½	40	35¾	37¼
6,880	I. M. M. pf.	106	112	106	108⅝
520	Int. Nickel	49¼	50⅞	48½	50¾
190	Int. Paper	33	35½	33	34½
70	Interboro Con.	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17⅜
50	Kan City So.	25½	25½	25½	25½
1,860	Ken. Cop.	51¼	52⅜	51¼	52⅛
90	Lack. Steel	84	84	83½	83¾
340	Lehigh Val.	81¼	83¼	81½	83
590	Maxwell Motor	89⅝	91	89	90
1,900	Mexican Pet.	106	108	105½	107
240	Miami Cop.	36½	37¾	36½	36¾
60	Nat. Enc. & S.	27	27	27	27
90	Nat. Lead	67¾	70	67¾	68½
40	Nevada Cons.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20½
1,240	N. Y. Cent.	100⅜	110	100⅜	108½
280	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60	61¾	59¾	60¾
70	North. Pac.	140¼	140¼	139	140
40	No. Pac.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
180	Ont. Sil. M.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
190	Penn.	57¾	58	57¾	58
110	Pitts. Coal	33⅝	34⅜	33⅝	34⅜
120	Pr. Steel Car.	64	64	63	63½
60	Ry. Steel Spr.	52¾	52¾	52¼	52½
320	Ray Consol.	24	24½	23¾	24½
10,910	Reading	104½	106½	104½	107⅝
2,710	Rep. Iron & S.	67	77	65	75
50	Shattuck Ariz.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
40	Sloss-S. S. & I.	55½	55½	55½	55½
520	Southern Pac.	99⅜	100¼	99¾	100
2,140	Southern Ry.	27¾	29¾	27¾	29
850	Studebaker	131¾	133	131	132
680	Tenn. Copper	23⅜	23⅝	23¾	24
3,730	Union Pacific	144½	147¾	144½	147
20	United Fruit	138	138	138	138
270	U. S. Ind. A.	117	120½	117	120
590	U. S. Rubber	60	60	58	58¾
39,410	U. S. Steel	114	114	109¾	111¼
850	Utah Copper	92¾	92¾	91¾	92
40	Wabash pf. A	52	52	52	52
3,180	Westing. Elec.	60	62¼	60¼	61½
870	Willys Over'd	44¼	44½	43¾	44

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
1,000	Booth	.11	.11	.11	.11
400	Florence	.44	.44	.44	.44
500	Goldfield Con.	.63	.63	.63	.63
500	Great Bend	.15	.15	.15	.15
450	Isabella	.46	.46	.46	.46
300	Jumbo Ext.	.39	.39	.39	.39
2,500	Kewanaa	.17	.17	.13	.17
1,000	McNamara	.08	.08	.08	.08
300	Midway	.24	.24	.24	.24
100	Portland	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
54	Ahmeek	103	103	102	102½
1,475	Alaska Gold	12	12¼	11¾	12¼
375	Allouez	68	68	67	67¼
2,500	Am. Zinc	44	46¾	44	45¾
65	Am. Zinc pf.	77	77¾	77	77¾
1,015	Anaconda	93	93¾	90	92
1,200	Ariz. Commer.	12	12⅜	12	12⅜
350	Butte & Bal.	2	2	1¾	2
820	Butte & Super.	63	64	63	63¾
1,580	Calu. & Ariz.	74½	74½	74½	74½
14	Calu. & Hec.	570	570	570	570
15	Centennial	20	20	20	20
195	Chino	53	53¾	52¾	53
3,698	Cop. Range	66	66	63½	63½
623	East Butte	14½	14¾	14½	14⅝
200	Franklin	8	8¾	8	8
160	Granby	89	89	88¾	89
10	Greene-Can.	50½	50½	50½	50½
95	Hancock	13½	13½	13	13½
100	Island Creek	44	44	44	44
250	Isle Royale	32	32	31	31½
150	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Keweenaw	5	5	4¾	5
255	Lake	13½	13½	13	13¼
55	La Salle	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
150	Mason Valley	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,050	Mass. Cons.	13	15	14	14¾
35	Michigan	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
280	Mohawk	90	90¾	88½	90
160	New Arcadian	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
120	New Idria	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	Indiana	3½	3½	3½	3½
595	North Butte	20¾	21	20¼	20½
10	North Lake	2	2	2	2
495	Old Dominion	68¾	69	68	68
160	Osceola	89	89	87	87
145	Pond Creek	13¾	14	13¾	14
80	Quincy	89	89	88	88
350	Santa Fe	8	8	8¾	8
50	St. Mary's Ld.	83¼	84	83½	84
400	Sup. & Boston	4¾	4¾	4½	4½
215	Tamarack	41	41	40	40½
125	Trinity	6¾	6¾	5¾	6¼
1,000	Tuolumne	65c.	65c.	65c.	65c.
1,325	U. S. Smelters	117	117	112	115
	pf. ex. div.	72	72½	70¼	71
145	U. S. Sm. pf.	51½	51½	51	51¼
150	Utah Apex	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾
295	Utah Con.	14¾	14¾	14½	14½
275	Utah Copper	92½	93	91½	92
975	Utah Metals	7⅜	7½	7⅛	7⅜
150	Victoria	4	4	4	4
80	Winona	5	5¼	5	5⅛
265	Wolverine	47	47	45	45

RAILROADS.

85	Atchison	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
12	Boston Elev.	82	82	82	82
100	Boston & Me.	44	44	44	45
20	C. J. & S. P. pf.	105	105	105	105
15	Fitchburg pf.	76	76	76	76
15	New Haven	60	60	59¾	59¾
20	Union Pacific	145¼	145¼	145¼	145¾
22	W. E. St. R. R.	56	56	56	56

MISCELLANEOUS.

1	Am. Agr. C.	80¼	80¼	80½	80¾
65	Am. A. C. pf.	101½	101¾	101¾	101¾
200	Am. Sugar	113	114¾	113	113½
30	Am. Sug. pf.	118¾	118¾	118	118
220	Am. T. & T.	132¾	132¾	132¼	132¾
20	Am. Wool	49¼	49¼	49½	49¼
255	Am. Wool pf.	97½	97¾	97	97¼
50	Amoskeag pf.	98	98	98	98
3,065	A., G. & W. I.	82	84¼	82	84½
203	A. G. & W. I. p.	65	65¼	64¾	64¾
75	Cuban Cement	22	22	22	22
2	Mass. Gas	83¼	83½	83¼	83¼
50	Mexican Tel.	1	1	1	1
34	N. E. Tel.	128½	129	128¼	129
90	Nipe Bay S.	146	146	145	145
706	Swift	173	174½	172	174½
45	Torrington	60	60	60	60
809	United Fruit	160¼	160¼	158¾	158¾
1,570	Un. Shoe M.	56	57	56	56⅝
30	Un. S. M. pf.	30	30	30	30
2,994	U. S. Steel	112	113	110	111¼
380	Ventura Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
130	West. Union	99	100	99	100

BONDS.

$4,000	Am. A. C. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
6,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	86¼	86¼	83	83
3,000	Cumb. Pow. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100¾
1,000	K. C., F. S. & M. Ry. 5s	82	82¼	82¼	82¼
7,000	Swift & Co. 5s	102	102	101¾	101¾

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Radiator	400¾	400¾	400¾	400¾
494	Am. Shipbldg.	52½	53	52½	53
35	Booth Fisheries pf.	56	56	55¾	55¾
30	Ill. Brick	88¾	88¾	88½	88¾
210	Lindsay Light	22	22	20½	20¾
5	Mont. W. pf.	116	116	116	116
50	Nat. Carbon	225	225	223	225
100	Pacific Gas	56¾	56¾	56½	56½
151	People's Gas	110¾	111¾	110¾	111½
7	Public Service	117	117	117	117
15	Pub. Serv. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
83	Quaker Oats	326½	326½	325	325
30	Quaker O. pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110½
745	Sears-Roebuck	211	213½	211	212
1,928	Stewart War.	115	115	113	114½
2,785	Swift & Co.	172	175	170	174
350	Union Carbide	168	169	168	168
32	Strawboard	30	30	30	30
25	Un. Paper B. pf	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
1,434	Un. Paper Bd.	27	27	23½	26½

BONDS.

$3,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
5,000	City Ry. 5s	90	90	90	90
50,000	Union Carbide	79½	79½	79	79
1,000	Edison 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
2,000	Ogden Gas 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½
19,000	Pub. Serv. 5s	96	96	96	96
10,000	Sulzberger 6s	102	102	102	102

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Gas, N.J.	121	120	120	120
27	Am. Rys. pf.	97¼	97¼	97	97½
14	Cambria Iron	45	45	45	45
11	Cambria Steel	90	90	90	90
1,415	Elec. Storage	69	69¼	68¼	69
100	Ky. Securities	22¾	22¾	22½	22¾
2,005	Lake Superior	11¾	12	11¾	12
14	Lehigh Nav.	77	77	77	77
25	L. V. Tran. pf	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
36	Minehill	57	57	57	57
100	Phila. Co.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
275	Phila. Electric	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼
2,120	Phila. R. T.	19	19	18½	19
8	Phila. Trac.	79½	79½	79½	79½
827	Ton. Belmont	4¾	4¾	4½	4½
205	Ton. Mining	5½	6	5¾	5½
283	Union Trac.	44	44	44	44
80	United G. Imp.	89	89	89	89
6	W. J. & S. S.	50½	50½	50½	50½
200	W. Cramp	80	80	80	80
50	York Ry.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾

BONDS.

$2,800	A. G. & E. 5s	96¾	96¾	96	96¾
11,200	El. & P. T. 4s	80¾	80¾	80½	80½
1,000	Eq. Ill. G. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½
10,000	Penn. Co. 4½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
5,000	Penn. Co. con. 4½s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
14,000	Phila. El. 4s	85	85½	85	...
1,000	Read. gen. 4s	96	96	96

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 American Hawaiian S. S.
25 American Brass
100 Adirondack Elec. Pr. Com.
100 Belding Bros. Com.
10 Bankers Trust
21 Continental Insurance
100 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
100 Empire Steel & Iron Com.
10 Eastern Steel 5s
100 Fifth National Bank
10 Freeport Texas Co.
100 Great Northern Paper
20 Germania Insurance
25 German American Insurance
75 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 International Pnip Pfd.
1000 International Pulp Com.
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
20 J. B. Stetson Co. Com.
100 New York Shipbuilding
100 National Transit
25 New York Transit
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
28 R. J. Reynolds Tob. Com.
50 Singer Manufacturing
10 S. O. of Nebraska
10 S. O. of Kansas
100 Telautograp Corporation
20 Woodward Iron Com.
7 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Coal
100 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Atlas Portland Cement Com.
100 Cincinnati Northern
100 Colonial Steel Com.
100 Colorado Fuel & Iron Pfd.
100 Cinn. Gas & Transportation
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 E. W. B
10 Eastern Steel 5s
50 Fidelity & Casualty Insurance
25 Franklin Insurance
10 Freeport Texas Rights
100 Great Northern Paper
100 General Manifold & Printing
25 German Alliance Insurance
10 Home Insurance
100 Inter. Nav. Coal Com.
100 International Salt
100 International Pulp Co. Pfd.
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
100 Midland Securities
10 New Jersey Steamboat 5s
100 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com.
50 Royal Baking Powder Pfd.
100 St. Croix Paper
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
30 Terminal Warehouse
100 Woodward Iron Com.
50 Ward Baking Pfd.

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

WILL BUY:
Babcock & Wilcox
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Singer Mfg. Co.
Manufacturers Tr. Co.
Chase Natl. Bank.
Irving Natl. Bank.

WILL SELL:
Royal B P. Co. com.
Remington Type. stocks.
Amer. Chicle pfd.
U. S. Mtge. & Tr. Co.
Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.
Hanover Natl. Bank.

L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

United Alloys Steel Corp.
When as and if issued
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Information on Request
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Chase Nat'l Bank
Guaranty Trust Co.
Gilbert Elliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Int. Merc. Marine
6% Bond Scrip
Bought and Sold
BONDS COMPLETED
Columbia Gas & Elec. 1st 5s, '27
Columbia Gas & Elec. Deb. 5s, '27
Indiana Lighting 4s, 1958
Sierra & San Fran. Pr. 1st 5s, '49
GEO REITH & CO
40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.
Central States Elec. Corp.
Common—Preferred—Notes
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston

Singer Mfg.
New Jersey Zinc
Lord & Taylor 1st Pfd.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Nat'l Surety Co.
"Rights"
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

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FINCH & TARBELL
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120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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Morris & Wilmarth
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Members Chicago Board of Trade.
Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y.
N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exchange.
N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Established May 1st, 1896.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Early Recession in Prices, Followed by a Partial Recovery —Bonds Are Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 568,655 shares of stock and $385,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 120,425; oils, 77,240, and mining, 370,990. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	Aetna Explos.	10½	10½	9⅝	10⅛
100	‡Am. Drug S.	12	12	12	12
140	‡Butler Chem.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2,100	‡Butterworth J.	70	*70	68½	70
1,200	‡Cal. Shipb'g.	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13⅜
100	‡Car Lt. & P.	4½	4½	4½	4½
300	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.pf	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
1,000	Chev. Motor	192	192	185	192
100	Corp. R. & R.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
350	Emerson Phon.	9	9	8½	9
600	‡Fail Motors	9	9½	9	9½
1,800	‡Gaston, Wms. & Wigmore	49	49	47	48
400	‡Gen. Motors, w. i.	152	152	145	145
400	‡Gen. Motors pf. w. i.	94	94	94	94
700	Grant M. Car	9	9	9	9
200	Haskell & B. Car Co.	39⅜	39⅜	39½	39½
1,000	Havana Tob.	2½	3⅜	2½	3⅜
100	Havana T. pf.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
500	Hupp M. Car	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
4,250	‡‡Imp Carbon Chaser	45	50	45	45
5,000	Int. Rubber	15½	15½	13	14
500	‡‡Joplin Ore S. (new)	50	50	50	50
000	Kath. Bronze pf	13	15	13	14
1,000	‡Keystone Tire & Rubber	18⅝	18⅝	17⅜	18¼
2,000	‡LakeT or. Boat	11⅜	12¼	11½	12
200	‡Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf.	12	12	12	12
400	‡Maxim Mun.	5⅜	6	5½	6
200	Marlin Arms	35	35	34	34
200	Marconi of A.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
40,000	‡Midv. Steel.	67¾	68	66	67
1,000	‡Mitchell Mots., w. i.	64⅜	66	64	66
900	‡P'lm'n V.Corp	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2½
200	‡P'lm'n V.C.pf.	5	5	5	5
500	‡Rep. M. Truck	69	69	67¼	67¼
600	‡Scripps-B. Cor.	55	55	52	55
100	Seald S. & M.	29½	29½	29	29½
500	Smith & T. pf.	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10⅜
25	S'gfield B. Co.	90½	90½	90½	90½
280	‡Stand. Motors	8¼	8¼	7⅝	7⅝
900	‡Stud. A. Corp.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
700	‡St. Jos. Lead.	18	18⅝	18	18⅝
400	Stromberg Carb	39	39	38½	39
15,000	Submarine Bt., v. t. ctfs.	40	43½	38	42½
500	‡Texas Co., rts.	23	23	22¾	22⅝
280	‡Todd Shipyds.	81½	81½	81	81
1,900	U. S. S. Co.	6⅞	7	6⅝	6⅝
3,000	‡Un. Motors	61⅛-62⅛	62½	61¼	62⅜
500	Un. Prof. Sh.	1	1	1	1
9,400	‡U. S. Tungsten	35	35	33	33
8,000	‡U. A. S. Corp.	50	50	49	49⅜
200	‡West. Pacific.	15⅜	16	15⅜	16
4,000	White M. Co.	56-55	56	54½	55½
1,000	World Film Cor., v. t. ctfs.	1	1¼	1	1¼
1,500	‡Zinc Con. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
30	Illinois P. L.	194	193	193	— 4
100	Prairie O. & G.	440	440	440	—15
225	Prairie P. L.	286	280	284	—10
25	So. Penn Oil.	385	385	385	—21
200	S. O. (N. Y.)	579	570	579	— 1
200	S. O. (N. Y.)	232	227	230	— 4

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	‡Alberta Pet., Ltd (pros.)	63	63	63	63
700	‡Barn't O & G.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,500	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	15⅞	15⅞	15¼	15¼
2,500	‡Cos. O & G.	12¾	12¾	12	12¾
6,000	‡Federal Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,100	‡Inter. Pet.	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
1,000	Kenova Oil (a prospect)	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Met. Pet.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
4,000	‡‡Midwest Oil	42	42	41	42
2,200	‡N Y.-Ok. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
35,500	‡‡Okla Oil	11	12	11	12
4,.00	Okla. Oil pf.	½	½	½	½
3,200	Okla. P. & R.	9¼	9¼	8¾	9⅛
3,800	‡Omar O. & G.	60	60	55	60
200	‡Pan-American Pet. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½
700	‡Sap. O. & R.	9¼	9½	9¼	9½
3,500	‡Sinclair Oil	46¾	46¾	44¾	46
1,200	‡In. West. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	‡Utah Pet. Co. (a prospect)	41	41	41	41
2,000	‡Vacuum G. & O. (a pros.)	47	47	47	47
1,400	‡Victoria Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Way. O. & G.	5	5	5	5

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
8,200	†Alaska Mines	78	79	78	78
700	††Alaska-W.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
7,000	††Atlanta	10	10½	10	10½
6,700	††Big Jim	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8,600	Big Ledge Cop.	6	6	5½	5⅝
2,5.0	††Booth	11½	12	11½	12
100	Brigham Min.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
8,400	Bos. & Mon.	1	1	.94	.94
700	Bully Mines	1	1	1	1
2,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. cfs.	7⅞	7½	7⅛	7⅜
1,000	Butte & N. Y.	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
300	†Chalaveras Cop	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,700	†Caledonia	59	59	58	59
3,000	‡Cal. & Jerome	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,300	Canada Cop.	1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
500	Cerro de'. Cop	38½	39	38	38
7,100	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
675	Con. Cop. M.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
2,500	Con. Homest'd.	½	½	½	½
2,800	Cresson Con G.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
700	Crystal Cop. M	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11,550	Dundee Ariz. C. (a pros.)	2	2¼	1⅞	2
12,500	‡Emma Cop.	2⅞	3½	2⅞	3¼
560	First Nat. Cop.	4½	4½	4	4½
2,200	Gold Hill	22	22	22	22
5,500	‡Goldf'd Con.	64	64	63	63
2,650	††Goldf'd Mer.	8	8½	8	8
6,300	††Golds. M. C. (a pros.)	57	60	57	59
15,000	‡Greenm. Min.	3⅝	3½	3¼	3⅜
2,500	†Grts. F. G. M.	56	57	56	57
1,750	Hecla Mining.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
70,000	Hull Copper	55	58	55	57
25,000	††Ind. Lead	11	12	11	11½
10,800	Insp. Need. C. (a pros.)	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
225	‡Iron Blossom,	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
15,000	Jer. Verde (a prospect)	1½	2	1½	2
1,500	‡Jer. Vic. Ex. (a pros.)	3	3¼	3	3
7,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	39	43	39	42
8,700	††Kewanas	14	16½	14	15
7,000	Louisiana Con.	42	42	40	41
800	Magma Copper	17⅝	18	17½	17½
5,700	Marysville G. Min. Co.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
1,800	Mason Valley.	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
700	‡‡Mont. G. M.	95	95	95	95
6,200	Monitor Silver	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
14,000	‡‡Multi. Lode.	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
700	N. Utah Bing.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
860	N. Y. & H. R. M. Co.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
300	Nip. Mines Co.	8	8	7¾	7¾
11,750	††O. Emma L.	62	70	62	67
3,000	††Pitts.-J. Cop., a prospect	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
800	‡Ray Hercules.	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜
8,000	‡Rex Consol.	28	30	28	29
8,700	‡Rochester	64	64	56	58
100	††Round Mt.	40	40	40	40
2,500	††San Toy	19	19½	19	19
1,700	††Silver Pick.	18½	19½	18¾	19
200	‡Sup. & Nich. Z.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	Stand. S.-L.	1½	1½	1⅝	1⅝
3,700	††Success	38	39	38	39
8,500	‡T. Burns G. pf	73	74	73	74
700	††Tonopah Ext.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
170	‡Un. Gold Cor.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
9,000	††U. S. Cont.	10	10	10	10
5,000	‡U. Verde Ext.	39	39¼	37⅜	38⅜
1,700	††White Caps.	46	46	41	41
100	‡White Oaks.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,500	‡West End C.	77	77	76	77
400	‡Yuscaran C.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$200,000	‡City of Paris 6s. w. i.	99	99	98⅝	98⅞
50,000	‡Cos. Oil 6s.	102	102	102¼	101¼
50,000	‡Cos. & Co. new 6s.	102½	102½	102½	102¼
50,000	‡Midv. St. 5s	98¼	98¼	*97¾	98¼
25,000	Russian Gvt. 6½s w. i.	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
10,000	‡Similar Corp. 8s	98	98	97¼	97¼

*Odd lot. ‡Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
xEx dividend.
Note.—Sales in Tommy Burns Gold pf. Saturday should read 74@75c.

***

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Saturday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Br.-Am. Tob. Ord.	19	20	..	..
Br.-Am. Tob. Ord. B.	19	20	..	..
United Drug	79	81	79	81
United Drug 1st pf.	54	55	54½	55½
United Drug 2d pf.	90	93	90	93

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	13¾	14¼	14	14¼
Tidewater Oil	183	186	183	186

BOND.

Pierce Oil	82	84	83	85

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	58	62	58	62
American Brass	330	340	336	338
Atlas Powder	177	181	177	181
Atlas Powder pf.	99	100	99	100
Babcock & Wilcox	122	125	122	125
Bliss (E. W.)	725	775	725	775
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	80	75	85
Can. Fdry. & Forg.	185	195	185	195
Canadian Explosives	380	400	380	400
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	870	880	875	880
Du Pont Pow., new	288	295	285	295
Du Pont Pow., deb.	103	104	103	104
Hercules Powder	320	325	337	347
Hercules Powder pf.	116	117	116	120
International Arms	20	25	20	24
Niles-Bement-Pond	178	180	179	182
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	108	108	105	110
Scovill Mfg. Co.	650	670	650	670
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1250	1800	1250	1400

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Forty-two corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $1,194,610, were chartered today. They include:

Western Steamship Corporation, buy, sell, construct ships, acquire realty leaseholds, $500,000; H. A. Davis, J. F. Couillou, J. F. McCarthy, 120 Broadway.

Topalian Brothers, Inc., Eddyville, rugs, carpets, dry goods, $125,000; H. Govern, A. M. Topalian 230 5 Av., Manhattan.

M. Hernandes & Co., Inc., commission selling, purchasing agents, equipments, supplies, merchandise used in sugar mills, estates, railroads, electric plants, $200,000; C. O. Smith, C. Walters, G. E. Lott, 260 Convent Av.

Antilles Marine Corpn., transportation trade commerce navigation, $50,000; L. F. H. M. and A. Dewilde, 516 Nostrand Av.

Mountain View Development Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, realty agency, brokerage, managerial, $50,000; F. A. Dudley, A. W. Gray, P. A. Schoellkopf, Niagara Falls.

Standard Auto Cover Corpn., auto covers, $15,000; P. L. Krohn, C. Zimmerman, J. Burstein, 301 Stone St., Brooklyn.

Hanson Motor Corpn., Brooklyn, autos, motorcycles, motor vehicles, $10,000; R. A. Townsend, L. W. and C. E. Hanson, 458 Eastern Parkway.

The Tozzi Mfg. Co., Inc., stamping of metal ille, manufacture, $20,000; C. A. Robinson, R. O. Phillips, A. M. Tozzi, Bayonne, N. J.

Gotham Machine and Tool Co., Inc., engines, motors, machines, tools, hardware, $10,000; M. J. Balander, H. Charnea, L. Lipke, 2,533 Madison St., Brooklyn.

Lees Towing Line, Inc., Hempstead, transportation, trade, commerce, navigation, towing, $10,000; R. Anderson, H. H. and H. Lee, Foley & Martin, 64 Wall St., attorneys.

Tyro Realty Corporation, realty agency, brokerage, managerial, $5,000; D. Cohen, M. A. Ritter, N. Ruttenberg, 1,129 Vyse Av., Bronx.

The Equitable Toy Manufacturing Co., Inc., toys, $12,000; D. W. Steele, Jr., S. Oppenheimer, B. Leiner, 1,461 Washington Av., Bronx.

Walter Stephens Co., Inc., Schenectady, practice of architecture, $12,500; R. Hatmaker, F. H. Blood, W. Stephens, 143 Mc-Clellan St., Schenectady.

Hanson Tilotson Corporation, Brooklyn, autos, motor cycles, garages, $10,000; R. A. Townsend, J. K. Tilotson, C. E. Hanson, 458 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Robinson Estates, Inc., Manhattan, realty agency, brokerage, insurance, $10,000; A. Immig, E. A. Sidman, C. L. Robinson, 577 Western Av., Albany.

Conte and Piazza Corporation, Mineola, importing, exporting, personal property, $10,000; A. F. and J. V. Piazza, A. Conte, 18 Broadway.

Laurel Slate Co., Inc., marble, tile, slate, fixtures, blackboards, $10,000; C. E. McChesney, L. H. Orr, and E. J. Johnson, Westfield, N. J.

Mutual Coat, Apron, and Towel Supply Co., Inc., Brooklyn, hotel and restaurant, barber's shop, coats, aprons, towels, napkins, supplies, laundry, $10,000; M. Zeitlin, J. Brody, 31 Morgan Av., Brooklyn.

P. and S. Waist Co., Inc., ladies' ready-to-wear garments, $10,000; J. Kornblum, S. Solomon, J. Schorr, 470 West St., Brooklyn.

Benjamin Harris Co., Inc., celluloid parts for ladges, souvenirs, emblems, buttons, photography, gold, silver plating, $10,000; D. B. and D. Harris, 49 Argyle Road, Brooklyn.

The Kenview Realty Co., Inc., Buffalo, realty, construction, managerial development, $10,000; J. Parsons, E. Anderson, H. F. Deceu, Buffalo.

The Regina Auto Sales Co., Inc., Brooklyn, motor vehicles, parts, accessories, establish agencies, $8,000; G. W. Brennan, J. R. and W. B. Cain 400 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.

United States Survey Co., Inc., Syracuse, publishers, printers, designers, $10,000; L. J. Farley, W. T. Ohle, E. Jenkins, Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse.

Maxim P. Lowe Producing Corp., theatrical, $5,000; D. A. Sterling, H. N. Clark, D. Lowe, 150 W 121 St.

Radorn & Neidorff, Inc., printers, publishers, color work, autograph, plate engraving, $8,000; W. Heinecke, H. Neidorff, D. Radorn, 401 8 Av.

Schoenig & Co., Inc., opticians, $5,000; J. J. Beard, N. R. and G. Schoenig, 1,758 Anthony Av.

Signal Motor Truck Co. of N. Y., Inc., motor trucks, autos, $5,000; D. J. Hanlon, No. Meyer, S. P. Booth, 406 W. 45 St.

Arliesohn & Moore, Inc., watches, jewelry, $5,000; L. and L. S. Moore, J. Arliesohn, 100 W. 76 St.

United States Lacquer Co., Inc., Brooklyn, lacquer varnishes, paints, $5,000; J. Goldstein, L. Ornstein, L. Leavitt 129 W. 88 St.

Zarowin Manufacturing Co., Inc., tinware, $5,000; B. Aaron, J. L. and S. Zarowin, 278 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn.

Penn Lunch Co., Inc., restaurants, lunchrooms, $5,000; B., R., and A. Chinitz, 170 W. 75 St.

The J. & S. Theatrical Corp., theatrical, $5,000; R. Jermon, A. M. Zinn, L. Siroky, Hotel Normandie, 38th St. and Broadway.

Ritman Patents, Inc., oil, gas, mineral products, carry on business with $5,000; A. J. Furth V. C. Bogardus, H. H. Waller, 140 Nassau St.

Capital Increases: The White Steam Laundry Co., Tonawanda, $10,000 to $40,000; Ideal Marketeria Co., Inc., Lockport, $10,000 to $25,000; Amos T. Hill, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions: Wykoff Park Syndicate, Little Falls; M. Abrams, Inc., Manhattan; The Sarah Goldstein Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 9.—Charters filed:

United States Investors Co., do a general investment and mining business, $5,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, N. P. Coffin, C. M. Egner, local Wilmington incorporators.

The MacFarlane Motor Corporation, manufacture cars, locomotives, automobiles and all other kinds of motor machines, $3,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, N. P. Coffin, C. M. Egner, local Wilmington incorporators.

E. S. Burnheim Packing Co., manufacture food products of all kinds, $1,000,000; Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; R. A. Van Voorhis, Jersey City, N. J.; A. R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. J.

Glen Island Coaster Co., conduct all kinds of places of amusement, $24,000; Martin E. Kern, H. C. Griffith, L. Brim, Nelville Bailey, all of New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 9.—Charters filed:

Nu-style Window Sash Co., Jersey City, manufacture and deal in window sashes and accessories, $200,000; C. H. Jarvis, Philip L. Mieser, John N. Turner, Jersey City.

Wercott Motor Co. of New Jersey, Newark, engage in the automobile business, $25,000; William Scheb, Hannah M. Van Deman, Gertrude Specht, East Orange.

Saxe Garment Co., 133 Smith St., Perth Amboy, manufacture and deal in wearing apparel and textile fabrics, $5,000; Abel Saxe, New York; Isaac Saxe, Perth Amboy; Eugene Steinhart, Newark.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Names.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.40	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.55	4.35
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'28	4½	4.30	4.10
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.20	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.50	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.55	4.40
Del. & Hudson	1916-1922	4	4.35	4.15
Erie R. R.	1916-'26	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	5.10	4.70
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.35	4.15
Louisv. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.35	4.15
Michigan Central	1916-'30	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'24	4½@5	4.65	4.45
N. Y. Cen. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.88	4.12
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@6	4.55	4.30
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4	4.30	4.10
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	4.20	4.70
Seab'd Air Line	1916-'26	5	4.60	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.40	4.20
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.35

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	43.00	39.75	40.00	
Lead	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.10
Spelter	10.00	10.37½	10.00	
Antimony	11.25	11.75	11.25	11.75
Quicksilver	$80 00	....	$78.00	....
Aluminium	*63.00	65.00	*61.00	63.00
Iron. No 2X Fdry.	20.00	20.50	20.00	20.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28¾@29c. third quarter delivery; 28@28¼c. fourth; first quarter (1917) delivery, 27@27½c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s. d.	Saturday. £	s. d.
Copper, spot	121	0 0	120	10 0
Copper, futures	117	10 0	117	0 0
Tin, spot	178	0 0	177	5 0
Tin, futures	178	10 0	177	10 0
Spelter	57	0 0	54	10 0
Lead	30	15 0	30	15 0

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the second day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register. The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

CUTS WHEAT CROP IN NEW FORECAST

Government Estimates a Total Production This Year of 607,557,000 Bushels.

POTATO YIELD IS SHORT

Cereal Crops Suffer from Summer's Adverse Conditions—Record Yield of Tobacco Is Promised.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—With the price of flour higher than it has been in many years, interest in the Government's October crop report, issued today, centred in the forecast of this year's wheat production, which is the smallest since 1904. The crop of Winter wheat is 200,000,000 bushels smaller than last year, and the production of Spring wheat probably will be lower by more than that quantity and the smallest crop in the last twenty-one years. With a carry-over of approximately 160,000,000 bushels from last year's record-breaking crop of 1,011,505,000 bushels, Agriculture Department officials believed this year's short crop would be sufficient to meet domestic requirements and leave about 100,000,000 bushels available for export to help supply the heavy demands of the warring European nations. A significant feature of the grain trade this year is the importation of wheat from Argentina, a cargo of which is now on its way to this country.

Other cereal crops also suffered from the adverse conditions of the past Summer and smaller production has resulted in most crops. White potatoes particularly will be short, the crop this year being the smallest in the last five years. Tobacco, hay, and rice, however, promise record crops this year.

The Government's forecasts of production of the principal crops, based on a canvass made on Oct. 1 by its agents and correspondents throughout the country, together with forecasts made from the Sept. 1 canvass and statistics from last year's production, (in thousands of bushels, i. e., 000s omitted,) follow:

Crop.	Oct. 1 Indications.	Sept. 1 Forecast.	1915 Crop Final Estimate.
*Winter wheat	454,706	454,706	635,045
*Spring wheat	152,831	156,351	356,460
*All wheat	607,557	611,057	1,011,505
Corn	2,717,932	2,709,552	3,054,535
*Oats	1,229,182	1,241,042	1,540,322
*Barley	183,536	184,441	237,609
*Rye	41,884	41,884	49,190
Buckwheat	13,942	15,788	15,769
White potatoes	300,563	318,492	350,103
Sweet potatoes	67,794	69,329	74,295
Flax	15,411	14,895	13,845
Rice	33,160	32,823	28,947
Tobacco (lbs.)	1,203,077	1,223,572	1,000,587
*Peaches	36,911	36,911	63,460
Pears	10,193	10,292	11,216
Apples (bbls.)	66,169	67,679	76,670
*Hay, tame, (tons)	86,155	86,155	85,225
*Hay, wild, (tons)	20,070	20,070	21,491
Sugar bets (tons)	7,510	7,660	6,511
Kafirs	78,135	74,700	114,460
*Beans	9,924	9,870	10,278

*Preliminary estimate. †States of New York, Michigan, Colorado,

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Count six words agate to a line.

BEAVER.—Chases, 3-inch; will buy quantity for cash. Chelsea 2768.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for large quantities colored black and taupe; also brocaded linings in all shades. Phone Farragut 9218.

BROADCLOTH wanted; Forstman & Huffman or Botany, all shades, for cash. Samuel Abrams & Co., 31 East 28th St.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for quantity broadcloth, any make. Silverblatt, 484 6th Av. Madison Square 9056.

BROADCLOTH. — Cash, plum, Burgundy, green, Botany, or Columbia. B. Lasker, 122 West 28th.

CHASES'.—One-inch beaver on metal lamb wanted; spot cash. Strauss, 55 East 8th.

COATS.—Jobber open to place order on 500 ladies' wool velour coats; will furnish styles. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d.

COATS.—Plush; jobbers looking at plush and novelty coats; will place stock orders. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Prominent jobber who pays cash, open to buy coats; also pile fabrics. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—Looking at coats all week. Sartorial Garment Co., 115 West 30th.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES.—Spring samples wanted for mail order houses. D 68 Times.

DRESSES.—Dancing dresses, jobs or samples, spot cash. People's Outfitters, 537 8th Av.

FURS.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Kaplan will look at Furs Tuesday from 9 o'clock on. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

NUTRIA STRIPS.—Will pay cash for nutria or beaver, one, two, and three inch strips. Gramercy 3010.

PLUSHES and Chase's Beaver Trimming wanted; will pay cash. Telephone Bauer, Madison Square 7678.

SERGES.—Will pay cash for 7,614 Black. Gramercy 3016.

SUITS AND COATS.—The Weisberger Co., Richmond, Va., will look at Suits and Coats Tuesday from 9 o'clock on. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

SUITS, COATS, DRESSES.—Jobs wanted for immediate delivery. Call Wednesday, 10, with samples. Burgess, Wash Co. (Omaha), 1,188 Broadway.

THROW SCARFS in plush and black mole. Frankel, 56 West 24th.

VELOUR WANTED.—Brown and green 544 American. Excello Mfg. Co., 125 W. 17th.

VELOURS.—Wanted, 544, in brown. H. Drusin Co., 187 West 25th.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BATHING SUITS AND JERSEYS, season 1917, now ready. Florence Knitting Mills, Philadelphia.

BELTS.—Men's solid leather belts, $2.25 and $4.25; real cowhide. Laz Levi, 11 Washington Place.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H.; all colors; immediate delivery. H. Cohen Co., 19 West 21st St. Gramercy 8757.

BROADCLOTH, black and shell cloth, foreign and domestic. Uhlig & Co., 116 East 27th.

BROADCLOTH.—A. D. Juillard's; 110 for sale, all colors. Mad. Sq. 9136.

BROADCLOTH.—White, 56 inches, all wool; $1.72½ net cash. Stuyvesant 4542.

CHIFFON.—Velvet, all silk, 42 inches wide, pastel colors, $3.50 a yard. Telephone 7950 Madison Square.

COATS and SUITS for immediate delivery, at closing out prices. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

COATS.—Wonderful styles in broadcloth and fancy plush; popular prices. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS and SUITS fur trimmed, of the better grade, for immediate delivery. Louis Finfer & Co., 24 W. 26th St.

COATS.—Sports, mixtures, plushes, matelashes; good values. Jos. Korostoff, 36 W. 20th.

COATS. Bolivia and velour, for immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1333 Broadway.

COATS.—Bolivia coats in all shades; immediate delivery. Stachel & Stutz, 34 E. 29th.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Misses' and juniors' of the better grade for immediate delivery. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS, jobs, for sale. E. & S., 48 West 24th St., 12th floor.

COATS, Suits.—Fur trimmed, velour; $8.75; smart styles Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery, $7.50 to $13.50. Bernstein & Co., 118 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses in stock for immediate delivery. I. H. Harris & Bro., 131 West 35th.

DRESSES.—A few hundred silk and evening dresses to close out. Stout Dress Co., 49 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge dresses to close out at a price. Smart Set Dress Co., 32 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Satin and taffeta, for immediate delivery. Astor Costume Co., 129 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Serge, silk; jobber placing orders before noon. Room 2,015, 15 East 26th.

DRESSES.—Serges to close out. Merchandise Sales Exchange Co., 18 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—High-class serge and silk to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

FASTENERS.—Black and white; $6.75 great gross, Farragut 9308.

FLANNEL.—Five cases, Grenada sacking, Parker-Wilder, all wool navy shade No. 719 at 72½c. net cash. Phone Sunset 2700.

FRENCH SERGE, A. D. Juillard & Co., 54274, black, navy, plum, burgundy, bigger brown, and greens; prompt delivery. Bergrason & Co., 36 Union Square; Stuyvesant 1247.

FRENCH SERGE, A. D. Juillard & Co., 4608, navy, plum, burgundy, greens, bigger brown; prompt delivery. Bergrasson & Co., 36 Union Square; Stuyvesant 1247.

FRENCH SERGE, 54251, A. D. Juillard & Co. cream only; prompt delivery. Bergrasson & Co., 36 Union Square; Stuyvesant 1247.

FRENCH SERGE.—4421 black, navy, 43 inch, 85c. net. Call Spring 1216.

FURS.—Selling out big quantity of fox sets and raccoon, opossum, skunk, beaver, coney trimmings; also fur bolts. Goodfield & Fiam, 350 6th Av.

FUR.—Opossum trimmings, one inch, $5 dozen close out. Phone Farragut 648.

FURS.—Work given to contractors. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d St.

FURS.—Fur opossum, one inch, to close out for cash. Farragut 3258.

GEORGETTE CREPE.—White and flesh; 50 pieces; $1.20 yard. E 81 Times.

OVERGAITERS that fit, at low prices. A. Phillips & Co., 143 W. 20th St.

PICTURES.—500,000 picture reproductions of art; also 40,000 bridge whist score pads; will sell at a sacrifice. Karmuts & Deutsch, 189 Chrystie St. Orchard 9037.

PIECE GOODS.—F. & H. Botany and American broadcloth, all shades; also serges. W. Philip & Co., 143 West 28th.

PLUSH.—Salta' Esquimette plush, Lorraine gabardine, Gera gabardine, poplin, white chinchilla, and U. S. serge. Greeley 4198.

PLUSHES.—Esquimettes for sale. Phone Madison Square 448.

PLUSHES.—Will pay cash for Esquimette. Phone, Gramercy 3016.

POPLIN.—Andrews 5569; all colors, burgundy. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

RAINCOATS.—2,000, to close out cheap; giving up that department. Cohn Raincoat Co., 16 West 19th.

SATINS.—Cotton back; 150 pieces in all shades to close at a price. Phone Gramercy 2127.

SATINS.—Cotton back, all colors; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

SERGES.—French and storm serges, velveteen velour suitings and coatings, Georgette crepe; all for immediate delivery. C. Briel, 340 Broadway. Telephone 3522 Franklin.

SERGES, Navys. — Whitman's cotton warp, 36½c.; Pacific, 43½c.; Juillard 56-inch French serge, 55c. net, cash. Telephone Farragut 8720.

SERGES for the trade; immediate delivery. H. Cohen Co., 19 West 21st St. Gramercy 8757.

Buyers' Wants

Count six words agate to a line.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SHIRTS, 100 dozen, to close on account of moving. Cornell Shirt Co., 32 West 24th.

SILKS.—We have for immediate delivery the following silks, in all colors: Piece dye satin, 50c. per yard; yarn dye satin, 75c. per yard; Peau de Cygne, 72½c. per yard. Phone Madison Square 9056.

SKIRTS.—All-wool serge, $1.50; all-wool poplin skirts, $2.25; stock for immediate delivery. Phillip Mazer, 9 East 20th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes, carded, bulk; immediate delivery; quantities. H. Strauss, 320 5th Av.

STORM SERGE.—Navy, 57 inches wide; 65c net cash. Mortimer Co., Inc., 200 5th Av.

SUITS, ready for delivery, Kotlow Bros., Inc., 36 W. 20th. Chelsea 7282.

SUITS.—At low prices, ready for delivery. Goldman & Matusezitz, 11 East 17th St.

VELOUR.—Wool; Reidel navy and black, $1.25 a yard. Telephone 7950 Madison Sq.

VELVET.—Black; "48-50"; large quantity to close out. Sachs, 315 4th Av.

VELVETEENS in 27 and 36 inches, all colors, for immediate delivery. Telephone Stuyvesant 2755.

VELVETEEN for sale; imported twill back, $1.10. Phone Madison Square 9066.

VELVETEENS.—27-inch twill back, all colors. Farragut 256.

WAISTS.—200 dozen voile, organdy, cotton, regular $9; will close out. E 76 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...2½@3% per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3½@3% " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Baseball vs. Gray Goods.

This is one side of a telephone conversation heard in the office of a well-known gray goods man yesterday:

"It's 1 and 1 in the twelfth." . . .

"What will you give me on Brooklyn?" . . . "All right, make it $5 even for the game." . . . "How about the series?" . . . "Ten to seven on the series? All right. Do you want any goods?"

Suit Sales Still Lag.

While there is some interest being taken by buyers in the higher-priced lines of suits, indications point to the continued popularity of coats and dresses. Backing up the opinion that the season for the garment manufacturers will continue to be one of coats and dresses, the trade points to the record sales of coats. In the event that suits were to regain their popularity, it is said that the orders on coats could not be so large unless the retail buyers had entirely misjudged the consuming demand. In high-priced suits velours are being taken chiefly, and retail prices range around the $50 mark. In dresses the most popular article of the moment is the wool and silk combination, as a rule consisting of serge and satin.

Spring Color Card Issued.

The Spring color card of the Textile Color Card Association of the United States, Inc., has been issued to the trade. There are twenty-one colors shown, the first ten predicted as the favorites for next season being sand, utria, robin's egg, citrus, rhubarb, wireless, begonia, malachite, diamine, and jack rose. Wireless is a blue, begonia a red, malachite a green, and diamine a darker green.

Passing of the Long-Legged Man.

Quite a change has come over the types used to illustrate men's attire in advertising. The long-legged man is passing out and giving way to more natural shapes that do not violate all the laws of anatomy. Speaking of the illustrations now used, the sales manager for a manufacturing firm that has practically flooded the country with "perfect men" said that every effort is being made to have these drawings most lifelike. The growth of an enormous business he placed chiefly to the credit of the appeal carried by the perfectly dressed man in the advertisement, who makes the consumer "want to be like him."

Burlap Prices Withdrawn.

The activities of the German U-boats along the New England coast were the cause of considerable apprehension in the local burlap market yesterday. In anticipation of higher landing costs, due largely to an expected sharp increase in war risk insurance rates, some prices were withdrawn entirely until the situation clears up enough to let the importers know where they stand. One of the most prominent importers in the market predicts an increase of at least 5 per cent. in the landing cost of the goods, which would put them on the basis of 8.40 cents for 40-inch "eights." Cables from Calcutta yesterday told of a rising market, while reports from Dundee indicated that further commandeering of goods by the British Government was not unlikely. The local demand is said to be steady enough, with the consumption of goods already sold very large.

Gray Goods Demand Fair.

While there was a fair volume of merchandise moved in the local gray goods market yesterday, quite a little of it was included in trades which began on Friday and were suspended over the Saturday holiday. Printcloth sales were reported on practically all of the staple constructions at Saturday's prices, for deliveries ranging from spot to through the first quarter of next year, but more business was said to have been done on the constructions below 38½-inch 64-60s than above those cloths. Nowhere was there much of a feature. The demand for heavy cottons was straggling from all accounts, though some business was reported on 40-inch sheetings, and on 30-inch 3.25-yard drills at 9 cents. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	9¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	7¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	9c	38½-inch, 65-58s	7½c
39-inch, 68-72s	8¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	6¾c
39-inch, 60-44s	8¼c	38½-inch, 80-48s	6¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	7¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	4¾c

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PEMBROKE REALTY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Pembroke Realty Company, dealer in real estate, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, by George H. Abbott, a claimant for a claim of $70,000 debenture bonds, $4,200 defaulted coupons, and $8,225 on notes. It was alleged that the company committed an act of bankruptcy by making a preferential payment of $526 to the Lincoln Trust Company. It was stated that the assets consist of 200 shares in the 261 West Thirty-sixth Street Company, par value $20,000, no actual value; twelve second mortgage bonds of the same company, par value $6,000, no actual value; equity in real estate at 135 West Fifty-eighth Street, $250,000, subject to mortgage of $249,000; rents of $24,000 a year have been assigned to secure the payment of interest on the mortgages, leaving a balance coming to the Pembroke Realty Company of $8,000, cash in a trust company $100, and notes and book accounts, probable uncollectible. The company was closely connected with The Realty Corporation of 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, against which a petition was filed on Friday last.

HENRY L. HERBERT coal merchant, 1,457 Broadway and 17 Battery Place, who was President and founder of H. L. Herbert & Co., Inc., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $216,617 and assets of $9,000 open account to his credit on the books of the corporation. The petition was filed against the corporation on Sept. 27. Of his liabilities $74,000 are on notes of the corporation indorsed by him to the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, $49,000, and New York Trust Company, $25,000. Among the creditors are George J. Gould, $25,000 on a note; Henry M. Earle, $25,000, legal services and borrowed money; Bank for Savings, $24,780, judgment; William R. Proctor, $10,000; Jaffray Mitchell, $17,421, and Suzanne C. Herbert, Lakewood, $10,000.

CHARLES E. GARRABRANT, 134 Nassau St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $17,463, contracted in Paterson, N. J., and assets of $22,275. Among the creditors are the Hamilton Trust Company of Paterson, $2,500; Hamilton Club of Paterson, $72 dues; United Cities Realty Owners' Corporation, $2,445; Silk City Bank of Paterson, $7,000, and Mary Mayo, 1,400 Lafayette Street, New York, $250 for money loaned.

L. R. & W. A. DOTY, composed of Lucius R. and William A. Doty, dealers in dry goods at Catskill, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities, $35,-993, and assets, $15,049. Among the creditors are J. H. Dunham & Co., $5,463; Tanners National Bank of Catskill, $4,550; Catskill National Bank, $990, and Wilbur F. Lee, $4,000, assignee. Mayer appointed Percival Goldin receiver, bond $5,000, with authority to carry on business for twenty days.

JAMES ELGAR, INC.—Judge Hough has granted a motion to dismiss the petition in bankruptcy filed May 20 against James Elgar, Inc., manufacturer of interior woodwork, 103 Park Av. and Hornell, N. Y., as creditors have accepted a plan of reorganization.

I. MICHELMAN & BRO., INC.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of I. Michelman & Bro., Inc., clothing manufacturers, 830 Broadway, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, cash. Liabilities were $36,809.

H. L. HERBERT & Co.—Judge Hough has granted a motion for the sale of assets of H. L. Herbert & Co., coal merchants, of 1,457 Broadway, to Burns Bros., for $46,890.

Assignments.

CHARLES AND LUCIE FOSSE, designers and importers of gowns, 9 East Forty-seventh Street, have made an assignment to Max Sternberg.

STEPHEN F. LYNCH, liquor dealer, 1,981 Broadway, has made an assignment to Edward J. Ryan.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

McLAUGHLIN & KINNIER, formerly stock brokers, 68 Broad Street. Liabilities, $62,152.

JOHN F. GRIFFIN, women's hats, 866 Fifth Avenue and 231 West Nineteenth Street. Liabilities, $26,343.

B. MARMOR & SON, wholesale butter and eggs, 648 Jackson Avenue and 829 Amsterdam Avenue. Liabilities, $26,997.

GRABER BROS., cigars, 1,958 Seventh Avenue.

JOSE SCHWARZ, druggist, 2,312 Seventh Avenue.

LOUIS SIEGEL, 214 Forsyth Street; formerly lunchroom.

MAX HOBERMAN, painter, 1,684 Bathgate Avenue.

JOHN DAVIS, engineer, 254 West 123d Street.

WALTER S. McALLISTER, salesman, 150 West 104th Street.

WALTER D. RUSHER, 3,560 Broadway.

WINTER BROS., 184 East Second Street.

BENJAMIN SPIEGEL, phonographs, 28 Delancey Street.

SCHEMEL & LOEB, leather and sporting goods, Yonkers.

ISRAEL TAMASES, clerk, 852 East Thirteenth Street, formerly grocer.

ABRAHAM STADTMORE, grocer and baker, 88 Hester Street. Liabilities, $44,608.

HOWARD E. McCABE, as Oceanic Fish Company, 217 Front Street.

SAMUEL GOLDBERG, butcher, 2,775 Eighth Avenue, and 456 West 125th Street.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 9.—Charles Ritchie, a grocer, of Litchfield, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today. Liabilities, $4,581; assets, $5,086.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—William L. Lomax, a saloon keeper at 149 South Fifth Avenue; voluntary petition; liabilities, $55,385; assets, $21,670.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Oct. 9; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and more.

Elizabeth Lyons & Co., Inc.—City of N. Y. $116.26
Hirsch & Morgan Co.—Same. 116.26
James F. Clark Co.—Same. 116.26
Norwegian American Printing and Pub. Co.—Same. 116.26
S. E. Jackman Assortment Co.—Same. 116.26
Union Mill and Lumber Co.—Same. 116.26
United Uniform Co.—Same. 116.26
Adjustment Realty Co.—Guardian Finance and Trading Corp. 192.31
Bordisa, Joseph C.—C. H. Hall. 120.10
Bimberg, Bernard K.—Berger Mfg. Co. 177.63
Chanin, Emanuel—J. J. Lazaore. 265.91
Carpenter, Edward—A. Stern. 231.01
Collins, Thomas A.—Silverman Bros. 137.90
Calkins, Harlow W.—Washington Mills. 280.26
Collins, Thomas A.—M. Silverman. 137.90
Casaleggio, Louis—E. Tryceo & Co. 137.37
Cramer, William F.—Fred Koch Brewery. 403.81
Davidson, Barnet L.—Knit Goods Exchange, Inc. 442.62
Domb, Harry—J. Schiff. 244.14
Friedberg, Maurice and Charles—D. Greenberg. 190.00
Fisher, Jay D.—Forgotston Diamond Jewelry Co., Inc. 230.91
Fuller, Henry H.—T. Greenwood. 320.66
Fellito, Salvatore—Mary Mazzella. 241.66
Granger, Henry F.—G. Dunn. 1,250.41
Hall, Otto C., and Dietrich A. Criss-offers—T. B. Brooks. 276.41
Heifgott, Jennie Mutual Co., Inc. 142.06
Holder, Davis A.—T. M. Reid et al. 404.00
Hirschhorn, Bernard—La Mode Model Importing Co., Inc. 112.51
Higman, John B.—Rummell et al. 411.55
Kemble, Emma M.—Leavitt Realty Co., costs 108.12
Levy, Isaac B.—Ulster Lumber Co. 591.50
Lombard, James, and Carmelo Naso—People. 300.00
Levy, Samuel—Swift & Co. 392.96
Levene, Max—J. Rubin. 221.32
Lenox, Jean V.—Broadway Taxi Operating Co. 382.23
Laviano, Vincent L. and Mary—Value Realty Co. 396.24
Liquori, Edward and Alfonsina—P. Minuta. 291.41
Langhorst, William B.—S. Fleisher. 217.69
Lazzio, Jacob—F. Ordover. 120.69
Mosher, Philip S.—F. E. Platt. 419.98
Montgomery, William R. and Max Kesler—C. J. Ashe et al. 196.41
Martin Corp.—C. C. Hardwick. 120.37
Madison Avenue Real Estate Co.—Union Trust Co. of N. Y. 8,870.52
McNulty, James—A. Costello, and Michael Clements and Maurice Oelreich—A. Rohrs et al. 169.65
Marsden, Elizabeth J.—National Printing and Engraving Co. 2,247.77
Metzger, Meat and Grocery Co., Inc.—American Grocers Society, Inc. 100.40
Norris, Lillian—F. Heitler et al. 138.41
O'Neil, Robert M.—M. Cook. 171.17
Postal, Christian C.—Lewis De Groff & Son 168.99
Petroul, Frank—229 West 78th St. Corp. 460.82
Perlitch, Joseph and Max Kessler—J. M. Jablow 552.96
Raposo, Louis—John Lucas & Co. 1,066.71
Rich & McLean, Inc.—A. West. 189.24
Robinson, Charles L.—M. E. A. Wendel et al. 144.91
Silverman, Harry—Metropolitan Tobacco Co. 195.67
Steinberg, Henry—J. E. Linde Paper Co. 167.31
Schwarzkopf, Henry E.—G. E. Greene. 320.58
Seessel, Chas. O.—Ebbecke Furniture Co., Inc. 184.81
Scott, Ernest W.—M. Winkelstein et al. 140.58
Sire, Albert I.—H. Clark. 188.81
Schroeter, Christian—Pabst Brewing Co. 1,584.39
Schapiro, Samuel—Singer Bros., costs. 161.61
Thorn, Percy, and Louis H. Thorn—Roth & Carnegie, Inc. 284.80
Tiedeman, Wm. H.—J. B. Owens. 168.31
Washington Heights Hospital—A. Troy 111.41

In Bronx County.

Amalgamated Press, Inc.—T. E. Barrett $37.02
Connolly, John E.—E. Sisson. 71.50
Greenberg, Nathan—American Radiator Co. 85.52
Heller, Maurice—T. E. Barrett. 26.29
Milstein, Hyman—I. Lipschitz. 98.79
McConnell, John—W. C. Mason et al. 73.89
McCann, Edward and Frieda—R. Rosenfold 450.62
Miller, Frederick E.—J. L. Taft. 47.39
Same—E. A. Sisson. 52.91
Richman, Max—J. Bernstein. 466.80
Schellhammer, Frederick, Jr., and Helen —H. Heilman 117.47
Schellhammer, Frank H., Heilman. 45.46
Young, Elliot J. Sable et al. 28.72
Wiener, Benjamin, and David Lipman—J. Brandt 96.20

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Beno, A. Lincoln, administrator—Federal Insurance Co., April 21, 1916. ..... $117.74
Churchman Co. and James Forbes—G. Gray, Dec. 3, 1914. ..... 2,158.92
Fluckiger, Le Roy—E. S. Alpaugh & Co., Aug. 31, 1909. ..... 164.02
Mincke, Ernst—I. F. Cohen et al., July 18, 1914 ..... 101.41
New York Railways Co.—City of New York, July 22, 1916. ..... 134.86
Shields Co.—W. Wooden et al., May 7, 1913 ..... 248.59
Surprenant, Albert U.—J. N. Emley, June 30, 1914. ..... 2,057.61
Shields, Louis G.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., May 7, 1913. ..... 103.20
Moore, Edwin W.—A. H. Uhriass, Dec. 16, 1915, released. 2,650.86
Krull, Henrich—Worcester Salt Co., Oct. 6, 1916 ..... 183.86
Kosberg, Alvin, and Globe Indemnity Co.—People, &c., Oct. 28, 1915, vacated 1,000.00

In Bronx County.

McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., John McEvoy, and Reinhardt Koester—M. Brenner, Sept. 30, 1916. ..... $149.72

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Wooden Pails and Wire Threads Figure in the Decisions.

Small lacquered wooden pails imported by Butler Bros., were yesterday held by the Board of General Appraisers to be properly dutiable as claimed, at the rate of 15 per cent. as manufactures of wood not specially provided for. The testimony showed that the pails were used as containers for perfumery bottles, as toothpick holders, or as combination salt and pepper holders. The Collector assessed the goods at 35 per cent, under the toy paragraph. Judge Sullivan, however, in sustaining the protest, remarked that while the pails might be played with by children the evidence showed they were "reasonably fitted for other purposes."

The Tokstad-Burger Company imported a commodity invoiced as "creme sandwich truffee," which the Collector assessed at 2 cents a pound as poultry prepared in any manner. Free entry was claimed under the provision for "meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this section." The testimony was not very convincing, but the label on the product stated that it was composed of goose liver, pork, eggs, truffles, and spices. It did not appear in what proportion these ingredients occurred in the commodity. Judge Waite said in his decision, however, that it was reasonable to suppose that goose liver, first mentioned on the label, was the component material of chief value. If that were true, the decision said the articles would seem to be more specifically described as poultry prepared than as meat prepared. The Collector was affirmed.

Funkia or funkia roots imported by the Storrs & Harrison Company, Cleveland, were held not to be dutiable at 15 per cent. as "nursery stock," as taxed by the Collector at that rate, but entitled to a rate of 50 cents per thousand under the provision for "roots which are cultivated for their flowers or foliage." A reliquidation on the lower duty level was directed by the board.

J. C. Hampton, Jr., Inc., lost in a contention relating to the classification of merchandise stated to be two varieties of spiral thread, one composed of silver-colored metal wire and the other of metal wire wound with black silk. The Collector took duty at 25 per cent. under the provision for "bullions." A rate of 15 per cent. was claimed as wire and manufactures thereof. Judge Fischer held that the importers failed to prove that the merchandise was within the class of articles recognized as "bullions." The Collector's return was affirmed.

Various classes of Habutai silks from Miyako Shoten, Yokohama, came before Judge McClelland in a reappraisement proceeding. The merchandise was entered at Chicago, where the customs men, dissatisfied with the values put on the goods, exacted duty on higher levels. An appeal followed. The General Appraiser yesterday affirmed the lower official in part, his decision holding that advances somewhat less than one cent per 100 momme accrued on the merchandise in order to make correct foreign market value at the date of exportation.

The same General Appraiser reappraised 54-inch black Venetian cottons from Charles Semon & Co., Bradford. The goods were invoiced at 20 pence per yard, entered at 21, and reappraised at 22 pence a yard. Cotton goods of the plain alpaca type were sent to New York importers by E. G. Williams & Co., also of Bradford, and Judge Mclland approved the advances made by the local Appraiser, approximately one-half shilling a yard.

Uniform Rules for Glove Credits.

Because of the increased costs of manufacturing kid gloves and the practice of certain retailers of returning gloves for exchange or credit when they are partly worn out or damaged by rough handling, twenty-six prominent manufacturers and importers of gloves with offices in this city have adopted a uniform method of treating all claims for damaged gloves. These rules, which will go into effect with sales made from stock and advance orders for future delivery from Jan. 1 next, provide that customers are to be credited twice yearly with 50 per cent. of the value of the gloves returned and accepted, and that all gloves returned and accepted are to be retained by the manufacturer or importer. This move was made necessary, a well-known glove man said yesterday, because of the variances of the guarantees and the methods of their application. It is expected to make for better trade conditions.

Heavy Linoleums Well Sold Up.

So active has the demand been for heavy linoleums this season, both of the plain and battleship varieties, that in some instances they are completely sold up to the first of the coming year. Not so much attention is being paid by manufacturers to printed goods this year because of the burlap shortage and the fact that most of the cloths on hand are going into heavier coverings. For the same reason the manufacture of floor oilcloths with linoleum backing has been suspended entirely until conditions improve. Quite a few of these goods are being made up, however, with the so-called felt backing. With the approach of the new season, manufacturers are talking of still higher prices on the new goods. Among other reasons for higher producing costs is the rising market for linseed oil, which is said to be due in no small part to the drought in Argentina and the difficulty in securing freight space for the transportation of the seeds.

When Will the Rug Season Open?

There is more or less speculation in the carpet and rug end of the floor coverings trade at the moment as to when the formal opening for Spring, 1917, will occur. Rumors are current in the trade that, because of the lateness of election this year, the opening date will be Nov. 13. In some quarters the belief is expressed that it will be Oct. 30, or three weeks from yesterday. Generally, however, there is some disposition to doubt the ability of the manufacturers to get their new lines ready for presentation at the earlier date. As for current trade, while some business is still being taken, the manufacturers are much more concerned with making deliveries than in booking additional orders. It is pretty certain now that there are large producers who will be unable to deliver all the goods they have taken orders for. Prices for the new season are expected, it was said yesterday, to show further advances.

Keep Profits on a Percentage.

A number of hosiery manufacturers have been accustomed to take as profit a certain fixed sum out of the sale of their product by the dozen. This would obviate the trouble, according to a selling agent, of rearranging the profit table with the fluctuations of the market. Thus a manufacturer would take 5 cents a dozen as his margin on hose selling, say, at 60 cents a dozen. With the big advances that have come, however, this has been found a rather poor way of figuring prices. Five cents on 60 cents is a much larger percentage than the same amount on $1. Consequently some sellers have seen the need of returning to a reckoning of profits based on percentages and have given up the flat rate.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Textile Alliance, Incorporated, has received advices from its New Zealand correspondents that crutchings may now be exported, but that the extent of these exports is uncertain.

A movement is on foot among the Pennsylvania corset salesmen to organize a body to be known as the Pennsylvania Corset Club. The work is being carried on by Jack Hogan, who is Acting Secretary of the club, with headquarters at the Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburgh. Similar organizations now active in the general trade are the New York City Corset Salesmen, the Empire Corset Club, the Ohio Corset Club, and the Chicago Corset Club.

The Henry Blackwell Store of Detroit, Mich., has been leased to E. M. Smith and Albert M. Barnes. The store has been refitted for the purpose of conducting a fur, coat and suit, and millinery business, &c., and renamed the Boston Store.

A meeting of silk buyers will be held today at the Syndicate Trading Company, 230 Fifth Avenue.

ORIENT BUYS TIN PLATE.

United States Exports 200,000,000 Pounds to Where Tin Comes From.

The United States is rapidly coming to the front as a great exporter of tinplate, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank. All of the tin imported prior to the last few weeks had been from the Dutch East Indies and the Malayan Peninsula, while in the month just ended, exports were sent from the Port of New York alone to the Dutch East Indies 2,370,371 pounds of tinplate, to British India 2,000,000 pounds, to Australia 337,807 pounds, to New Zealand 181,150 pounds, and large quantities to China, the Philippines, Siam and French Indo-China.

"In the fiscal year just ended (June 30)," said the bank's statement, "the exports of tinplate to the section of the world from which the tin is drawn amounted to about 200,000,000 pounds, the tin having traveled 13,000 miles from the mines in the Orient to the factory here, and the tinplate another 13,000 miles in returning."

According to the compilation, the quantity of tinplate now being produced in the United States exceeds 2,000,000,000 pounds per annum, against 1,058,000,000 pounds in 1904, and about 4,000,000 pounds in 1891, the year in which the industry was established. The exportation of tinplate in 1898 amounted to only 20,827 pounds, valued at $962, against the 200,000,000 pounds, valued at $22,000,000 last fiscal year, 1916, shipments of 516,257,473 pounds, valued at $18,704,000.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Nusbaum & Livingston; G. Nusbaum, millinery; Herald Square.
ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Palmer, carpets, rugs; W. B. Taylor, upholstery goods; 41 Union Square; Breslin.
ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; 41 Union Square; Park Avenue.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—J. Taylor & Co.; J. R. Taylor, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods; carpets, upholstery; Imperial.
ALTOONA, Penn.—W. Brett, women's cloaks, suits, skirts, dresses; 116 West 32d; New Victoria.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Wm. F. Gable & Co.; J. M. Fay, silks; 230 5th Av.
ALTOONA, Penn.—L. Bergman, coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; Miss M. W. Morrison, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Blumberg Bros.; H. Blumberg, notions, hosiery, underwear, laces; Albert.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists; 15 West 28th.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. M. Kirshenbaum, wash skirts; 554 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss N. McDonald, art goods; 18 W. 20th.
BALTIMORE — Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; O. Sedberry, dress goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; E. J. Gutman, coats, suits; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, infants' wear; Miss R. Sperzel, muslin underwear; 229 5th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; G. R. Gardner, ribbons, laces; T. Bett, hosiery; W. E. Melockie, furn. goods; 225 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; M. Sommers, coats, suits, dresses, skirts, furs; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; Miss E. Boas, costumes, 243 Church.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. E. Hartford, books, stationery; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; F. J. Smith, jewelry; J. J. Smith, men's furn. goods; H. A. Cook, muslin underwear; Miss J. G. Grindley, muslin underwear; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Milliken; infants' haberdashery; Mr. Dolan, untrimmed millinery; S. Louis, trimmed hats; Miss Kalesky, ladies' neckwear; Miss Murphy, misses' dresses; Mr. Michael, jewelry, leather goods; basement; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. O'Brien, ladies', misses' coats, suits; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters, aprons; Mr. Hahn, jewelry; Mr. Smith, infants' children's, juniors' coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Koch, millinery; 116 Wet 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; S. Falk, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; W. M. Lichtenstein, furn. goods; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss A. Woods, Miss Whalen, jewelry, cloaks, leather goods, silver; 315 5th Av.
BRIDGEP

COTTON PRICES DROP ON SUBMARINE NEWS

Fully 100,000 Bales Thrown Overboard by Timid Bulls in First Hour of Trading.

NET LOSS 18 TO 27 POINTS

A Striking Feature of the Day Was the Persistent Demand for December Option.

As was to be expected, cotton shared in the demoralization which was a feature of all markets yesterday. The opening was at a decline of 29 to 49 points, and it was estimated that fully 100,000 bales were thrown overboard by timid bulls during the first hour of trading. The nervous tendency continued throughout the session, although more steadiness was manifest at the close. Final prices showed a net loss of 18 to 27 points.

One of the most striking features of the day was the persistent demand for the December option, which made a further gain on the later months. The strength of this position has been based on the assumption that cotton for delivery on December contracts would be scarce. If, however, the exportations of cotton are to be stopped, or even interfered with, by the operations of German submarines, it would seem that the expected scarcity might not develop. As a matter of fact, a good deal of cotton might be sent here for delivery by the time the first notice day for December arrives.

Comment on the Cotton Exchange floor reflected a good deal of confusion of opinion. It was generally believed that differences would widen further between New York and Liverpool, not only because of the difficulty of exporting cotton, but also on account of the rise in insurance rates and war risks. Such developments would be likely to bring considerable hedging to the New York market.

Practically every feature of the cotton situation was overlooked in the excitement evoked by the operations of the German U-boats. It was pointed out, however, that the selling was in less volume than might have been expected after such an extensive rise, and that the support by the bulls was sufficient to impart steadiness.

Galveston wired that holders of unhedged cotton were panic-stricken and offering at big concessions. On the other hand, the New Orleans spot market gave no evidence of panic. Galveston wired that although no notice had been published of an advance in war risk rates, there was a scramble of owners and exporters to cover at the old tariffs yesterday morning.

A Dallas wire stated that a greater percentage of the Texas crop had been picked than the trade in general believed, and that there was a tendency to reduce estimates on the size of the crop for the State.

Notwithstanding the submarine scare, exports were quite heavy, with Southern ports clearing more than 44,000 bales for the day.

Market closed irregular.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	16.92	16.88	16.70	16.80	17.02
Dec.	17.16	17.14	16.87	16.96	17.11
Jan.	16.92	17.03	16.73	16.94	17.22
Mar.	16.95	17.20	16.88	17.10	17.12
May	17.05	17.33	17.02	17.24	17.25
July	17.17	17.41	17.10	17.31	17.33
Spot.					17.50

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline, middling 17c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. In the New York cotton exchange, New Orleans, 16.19c; Galveston, 16.35c; Savannah, 16½c; Memphis, 16.50c; Augusta, 16 63c; Houston, 16.15c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	16.28	16.38	16.00	16.22	16.24
Dec.	16.30	16.41	16.20	16.41	16.43
Jan.	16.40	16.49	16.29	16.47	16.52
Mar.	16.48	16.59	16.37	16.54	16.71
May.	16.75	17.07	16.70	16.94	17.06
July.	16.90	17.19	16.90	17.07	17.09

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a fair business in spot cotton at 9.80d, middling 13 points advance at 10.06c. Sales, 12,000 bales; receipts, 22,000, including 20,000 American. Closed easy.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.
Oct.-Nov.	9.93½	9.95	9.93½	9.75	9.79
Jan.-Feb.	9.94	9.97	9.77	9.76½	9.80½
Mar.-Apr.	9.94½	10.01	9.81	9.83½	9.84½
May-June	10.00	10.03	10.00	9.84	9.83½
July-Aug.	9.97	9.99½	9.96	9.79	9.83

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: October, 16.76c; January, 16.94c; March, 17.10c; May, 17.25c. The market there was due to open 9 points higher to 2 points lower. October-November, 4¼ points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts. Today.	Year.	Stocks. Week.	Year.
Galveston	18,604	20,420	56,025	234,771
New Orleans	11,729	5,450	107,941	203,477
Mobile	.....	748	12,703	15,250
Savannah	9,821	7,047	183,814	185,311
Charleston	1,666	2,544	54,015	88,647
Wilmington	717	1,040	28,006	44,890
Norfolk	8,941	4,128	53,344	51,980

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Today.	Year.	Week.	Year.
Augusta	3,917	3,960	117,670	135,923
Memphis	10,683	11,043	148,492	88,881
St. Louis	693	558	10,551	7,216
Houston	36,123	26,039	201,679	140,940

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Week.	Year.
Galveston	34,500 to 39,000	239,473	29,441
New Orleans	22,000 to 24,000	18,529	9,512

Exports yesterday were 44,553 bales; total for this year for this season, 1,076,079 bales; total last season, 872,437 bales.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BALLARD GOWNS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, will, in Bankruptcy, sell on Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 33 East 29th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of gowns, woolens, laces, silks, store fixtures, &c.

STEPHEN A. MACHCINSKI, Receiver.

JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Receiver, 277 Broadway, New York.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, U. S. AUCTIONEER, sells this day, Tuesday, October 10, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 599 Broadway, Manhattan, assets of various bankrupt estates, consisting of Dresses, Waists, Hats, Piece Goods, Suit Cases, Desk, Chairs, Table, Electric Fans, Typewriter, Coat Trees, Safe, etc.

To cover cost of storage, Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, sells on Tuesday, October 10, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Manhattan, a large quantity of account books and paper of various bankrupt estates.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,706. —In Bankruptcy.—JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Bankrupt.

John W. Leftwich was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 5, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on October 25, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23465. —In Bankruptcy.—D'AMICO & TARANGIOLI, Inc., Bankrupt.

D'Amico & Tarangioli, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 1, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on October 25, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,638.

Notice is given that LOUIS JACOBY, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IMPORTS OF DIAMONDS.

The Method of Arriving at Their Foreign Market Value.

M. Lewin of Amsterdam, Holland, shipped consignments of diamonds to customers in this city. The gems were invoiced at Amsterdam June 3 last, but the evidence was to the effect that this merchandise was purchased in November, 1915, and sent to Copenhagen to the American Express Company to be forwarded to New York. At that time the British Government required that all diamonds coming from Holland should bear a certificate that they were not cut by Belgian cutters, it being the view of the British authorities that Belgian cutters were in the "enemy" class since Antwerp was in the military possession of Germany. Hence such goods were refused shipment.

Appraiser of the Port Sague, acting on a report from Examiner William B. Treadwell, advised Collector Malone that duty should be taken on the value of the shipment as of the market values prevailing in June last, rather than the prices existing in Amsterdam in November when the shipment was first started on its way to the United States through Copenhagen. The handlers of the gems then appealed for a reappraisement.

It was brought out at the trial that at the time the gems reached Copenhagen last November, it was impossible for the Dutch shipper, or the express company to secure a consular certificate. The goods were accordingly sent back to Amsterdam, where after several months' negotiations the British certificate was obtained. The diamonds were then started for New York, arriving here June 26. The British certificate identifying the diamonds gave the market values as of November instead of June, this circumstance leading the importers here to claim that the ad valorem duty accruing on diamonds should be based on the prices shown on the certificate.

The testimony showed that the values of the goods had greatly increased in June over the November prices, some of the witnesses from Maiden Lane testifying that the price of diamonds in September last was 10 per cent. greater than in June, when the importations in controversy arrived here. In finding against the importers, Judge Sullivan said:

"It is shown without dispute that diamonds, for which the merchant is unable to produce the certificate required by the English Government, are almost a drug on the market, especially for export. By reason of this fact the American Government contends the market value is the proper one, and that there is not a home market, but the facts do not sustain this conclusion. There is a market in Holland, limited though it may be, and I find that the home market value being established, it governs the market price.

"A Mr. Hoffman, a diamond merchant of standing who appeared for the Government gave it as his view that a depreciation in value of 25 per cent. took place in diamonds not provided with the British certificate. Other witnesses agreed that a depreciatin occurred under such circumstances, but did not name percentages. The June values as found by the General Appraiser exceeded those put down in the British certificate of last November by as much as 15 florins per carat in some instances.

McDEVITT NAMES HIMSELF.

Wilkes-Barre's Presidential Candidate Brings His Whole Party Here.

John J. McDevitt of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., was yesterday nominated for the Presidency of the United tSates by John J. McDevitt of Wilkes-Barre, Penn. This was done at Terrace Garden, where McDevitt and thirteen delegates, representing the thirteen original States, assembled, after a trip from Wilkes-Barre on a special train.

McDevitt was asked how he obtained the money for his junket.

"A fellow bet me $500 I couldn't work for three months, and I won the bet," he explained.

McDevitt is the former "Butch" McDevitt who came to New York in January, 1912, on a special train with $2,500 and was a millionaire for a day. He is also the same "Butch" who took a statue of himself to Washington in 1914 and offefred it to the Government. His offer was refused.

SULZER PARTY FOR HUGHES

American Organization Pledges Support to Republican Nominee.

The American Party, under whose emblem William Sulzer polled 70,000 votes in 1914, threw in its lot yesterday with the Republicans. This decision of the Executive Committee was made at the Broadway Central Hotel because of the refusal of William Sulzer and John M. Parker of Louisiana to run for President and Vice President respectively. Pledges to work for the election of the Republican national nominees were made, and it was decided to place an electoral ticket on the official ballot.

MERCURY DROPS 29 DEGREES

New York Rescued from Midsummer Weather in Nine Hours.

A cool wind rescued New York City from midsummer weather yesterday. It appeared at 2:30 P. M., when the temperature was up to 84 degrees, the high record for the day. By 6 o'clock the wind had attained a velocity of forty-eight miles an hour and the mercury went down with a rush. It had fallen to 55 degrees by 11 o'clock, a decline of 29 degrees in nine hours.

It will continue to reamin within seasonable limits today and tomorrow, according to the weather forecaster. The official prediction is "fair and cooler, with north and northwest winds." A similar forecast is made for tomorrow.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The submarine activity at such close quarters infused a new feature into the shipping situation, and grain shippers, as a rule, were very much at sea regarding probable developments. War risks advanced sharply and were quoted as high as 5 per cent. on transatlantic cargoes, while ocean tonnage was also firm. The possibility of exports of wheat being checked had a distinctly bearish influence on sentiment. At least, lonks sold heavily during the morning, and prices broke 3c, to 4c from the closing level of Saturday. Toward the close of the day there was a disposition to reinstate sold-out accounts, and the market rallied, closing fairly steady with net losses of 1½ to 2c. In the local cash market No. 1 northern wheat was quoted at $1.84½; No. 2 hard, $1.74½; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.80; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.82, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	$1.53	$1.54¾	$1.57¼	$1.59¼	$1.04⅞
May	1.57⅞	1.54½	1.56⅝	1.58⅜	1.06
July	1.34¼	1.31	1.33⅛	1.34⅝	....

CORN.

This market shared the unsettled feeling in other grains, and for a time was weak, at declines of 1¼c to 1½c under Saturday's close. Liquidation was heavy through commission houses, but receipts were lighter than last week, and the visible supply increased only 107,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 1,961,000 bushels in the corresponding week last year. Active covering followed the early weakness, with the result that much of the loss was regained, final prices showing only ⅜c to ⅝c net loss. In the local market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 98½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close	Close	Prev. Last Year.
December	76⅞	75⅝	76¼	76⅞	69⅝
May	78¾	77⅝	78¼	78⅝	67⅜

OATS.

Early weakness followed the break in other markets, but after losing about 1¼@1⅝c there was considerable covering on renewed export demand, and half the decline was recovered, with the close ⅜c net lower. Notwithstanding the threatened interruption to shipping about 200,000 bushels were taken by exporters. Receipts were heavy again and the visible supply increased 1,348,000 bushels, while cash oats locally were easy, closing as follows: Standard 53¼@53¾c; No. 3 white, 52⅜@53¼c; No. 4 white, 52¼@52¾c; fancy clipped white, 55@57c; ordinary clipped white, 54@55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close	Prev. Last Year.
December	49	48	48⅝	49¼	37⅜
May	51⅝	50⅝	51½	52¼	39¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision list, in common with the other markets, declined under active selling on the theory that exports might be seriously interrupted. Commission houses were fairly good buyers on the decline, however, and prices regained part of the loss. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 36,000; estimated for Tuesday, 17,000. Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 2,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
October	15.00	14.85	14.87	14.82	9.37
December	14.22	13.97	13.97	14.25	9.62
Ribs—					
October	13.90	13.87	13.87	14.10	9.52
January	12.47	12.32	12.35	12.55	9.00
Pork—					
December	23.70	23.20	23.37	23.90	15.15
January	23.50	23.10	23.12	23.50	17.75

COTTONSEED OIL.

Operations in the cottonseed oil market were of record proportions yesterday, total sales amounting to 70,500 barrels. Price changes were very feverish, declining sharply early in the day in sympathy with the general break in other commodities over the submarine activities. On the decline, however, an active demand developed, and at the close of the day values were steady, ranging from 3 points decline to 3 points net advance. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	11.30@	11.30
October	..	..	11.25@11.35	11.40
November	11.00	10.90	10.99@11.02	11.01
December	10.94	10.77	10.93@10.94	10.90
January	10.93	10.76	10.93@10.94	10.91
February	10.94	10.84	10.94@10.95	10.93
March	11.02	10.86	10.98@10.99	11.00
April	..	..	10.99@11.07	11.02
May	11.17	10.99	11.10@11.11	11.08

COFFEE.

The latest submarine developments and the advance in marine war risks to South America were followed by quite a sharp advance in the coffee market. Trading was more active than at any time for some weeks past, sales being reported of 141,750 bags for the day, while closing prices were 16 to 25 points higher. The local spot market was quiet but steady, with prices ¼c higher, at 9⅜c for Rio 7s and 11¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	....	....	8.80@8.83	8.55
November	....	....	8.83@8.85	8.55
December	8.76	8.69	8.75@8.76	8.52
January	8.75	8.70	8.75@8.78	8.54
February	....	....	8.77@8.79	8.55
March	8.78	8.72	8.78@8.80	8.56
April	....	....	8.82@8.83	8.61
May	8.85	8.80	8.85@8.86	8.66
June	....	....	8.90@8.91	8.70
July	8.90	8.85	8.94@8.95	8.74
August	....	....	8.97@8.98	8.78
September	8.99	8.96	8.99@9.00	8.83

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was a little firmer, with October showing gains of 15 points on covering by shorts. Other positions also shared in the general upturn on scattered buying by commission houses and some demand from trade interests, prompted by the steadiness of the spot market, with closing prices generally 4 to 8 points higher. The total day's transactions amounted to only 4,350 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.
October	5.10	5.10	5.10@5.15	4.95	
November	4.66	4.93	4.98@5.00	4.65	
December	4.74	4.67	4.73@4.74	4.68	
January	4.31	4.30	4.35@4.36	4.30	
February	4.09	4.03	4.07@4.08	4.03	
March	4.04	4.03	4.07@4.08	4.01	
April	....	....	4.10@4.12	4.04	
May	....	....	4.13@4.15	4.07	
June	....	....	4.16@4.18	4.10	
July	4.13	4.13	4.19@4.21	4.13	
August	....	....	4.22@4.24	4.16	
September	....	....	4.25@4.27	4.20	

The market for refined sugar was firm, with one refiner advancing prices 10 points to the basis of 7c for fine granulated, which is now the position for writ of certiorari only moderate withdrawals on old contract and business generally was quieter. The local market for raw sugar was unchanged, but there was a little better inquiry reflected. Closing prices were: for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.02c for centrifugal, with molasses at 5.12c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,607 packages, including 2,090 packages in transit for export. The market declined another ½c on most grades of fresh creamery and there was an unsettled feeling at the close. Supplies were fairly liberal and buyers have held off for new fall dairy to head. Surplus stock, while not very large, is sufficient to have a weakening influence on the situation. A slightly easier feeling on held creamery. Renovated quieter, and the demand for ladles and packing stock not quite so good as heretofore. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 35½@35c; extras, (92 score,) 35c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 34@34½c; seconds, to 87, 32½@33⅛c; thirds, 31½@32; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 36½@37c; extras, 35½@36c; firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33@34c; dairy, fancy, 34c higher than extras, 35½@35½c; extras 34¾@35; firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 32½@33½c; State dairy tubs, finest, 34½c; good to prime, 32½@34; common to fair, 29@32c; renovated, extras, 32c; firsts, 30½@31½c; seconds, grades, 29@30c; factory, creamery, firsts, 31c; ladles, June make, firsts, 30@30½c; current make, firsts, 30c; seconds, 29@29½c; lower grades, 27½@28½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 29@29½c; No. 2, 28@28½c; lower grades, 26@27½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,029 cases. The tone of the market is very irregular. Trade quiet on the street, and some receivers shading prices on average run of fresh arrivals. Others holding steady, believing that the turn to warmer weather will switch the trade from storage to fresh. Very little business reported in refrigerators yesterday. Nearby eggs of fancy quality scarce and firm. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 39@40c; extra firsts, 37@38c; firsts, 33@36c; seconds, 31@33c; thirds and poorer, 28@30c; dirties, No. 1, 28½@29c; No. 2 and poorer, 26@28c; checks, good to choice, dry, 22c; under grades, 21@22c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 32¼c; firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 29½@30½c; lower grades, 25@28c; refrigerator, State whites, 36@38c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby henneries, fine to fancy, 53@56c; ordinary to good, 46@52c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@52c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 36@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 40@45c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 34@40c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy and cooler Tues.; probably showers in the interior; Wed. probably fair and cool; moderate n. w. winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy Tues.; probably showers in n. w.; cooler; Wed. fair; cooler near the coast; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Tues.; probably showers and cooler in n. and at night in s.; Wed., fair; cooler in s. e.; moderate winds, becoming n. w. and n.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed., except showers Tues. night or Wed. in n. w.; cooler Wed. in n.; moderate e. winds, except variable, becoming n. over n. w.

Ala.—Fair Tues.; cooler in the interior; Wed. fair; cooler in s.; variable winds, becoming n. and e.

Miss.—Rain Tues.; cooler in the interior; Wed. fair; cooler in s. e.; moderate shifting winds, becoming n.

Tenn.—Fair, much cooler Tues.; probably frost at night; Wed. fair; warmer in w.

Ky.—Fair and cooler Tues.; frost at night; Wed. fair; slightly warmer in w.

Ind.—Fair, continued cool Tues., frost at night, probably heavy in n. Wed. fair and warmer; moderate n. winds, becoming variable Wed.

Ohio—Fair, continued cool Tues., frost at night, probably heavy in n. Wed. fair, slightly warmer; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Lower Mich. and Upper Mich.—Fair, continued cool Tues., frost at night, probably heavy. Wed. fair and warmer; moderate n. winds, becoming variable Wed.

Lo.—Fair Tues., colder. Wed. fair.

Ark.—Fair Tues., colder. Wed. fair, except warmer in s.

Okla.—Fair Tues., colder in s. Wed., fair, warmer.

East Tex.—Fair Tues., colder. Wed. fair, warmer in w.

West Tex.—Fair Tues., colder in s., warmer in Panhandle. Wed. fair, warmer.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the second day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register. The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Chief Justice said: "On the 24th of July last the Hon. John H. Clarke, District Judge of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, was appointed an Associate Justice of this court to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Justice Hughes, and the first day of August the oath of office required by Section 1,756 of the Revised Statutes was administered to Judge Clarke by the Chief Justice. Mr. Justice Clarke is now present and ready to take his seat. The Clerk will read the commission and will then administer to Mr. Justice Clarke the oath pointed out by Section 257 of the Judicial Code." The Clerk then read the commission and Mr. Justice Clarke took the oath of office and was escorted by the Marshal to his seat on the bench.

The Chief Justice also announced that, as the President of the United States was absent from the city, the usual visit to him would not be made, and that the court would receive motions for admission to the bar and other motions noticed for today and which were ready for submission, and that the call of the docket would commence tomorrow, pursuant to the twenty-sixth rule.

Those admitted to practice today were J. A. Gregory, E. V. Sumerwell, M. Nussbaum, and J. G. Meyers, all of New York City.

139—F. D. Caminetti, petitioner, v. United States.

168—M. I. Diggs, pet., v. United States; and

464—L. T. Hayes, pet., v. United States.—Motion to pass submitted for United States.

286—F. Von Baumbach, Collector of Internal Revenue, pet., v. Sargent Land Co.; and

287—Same v. Sutton Land Co.; and

288—Same v. Kearsarge Land Co.—Motion to pass submitted for petitioner.

300—J. Z. Lowe, Jr., Collector of Int. Rev., pltf. in error, v. S. T. Hubbard et al.—In error, to Dist. Court of United States for Southern Dist. of New York. Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

388—Same v. Weld et al.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

481—U. S. A. v. U. S. Steel Corp. et al.—Motion to advance submitted for appellant.

541—Louisville Bridge Co., appit., v. United States.—Motion to advance submitted for appellee.

—Original. State of North Dakota, complainant, v. State of Minnesota.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint submitted for complainant.

—Original. Same v. same.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint submitted for complainant.

21—Erie R. R. Co., plaintiff in error, v. Byron Marietta.—Death of R. B. Marietta, the defendant herein, suggested, and appearance of E. J. Furucker, administratrix, as party defendant in error herein, filed and entered in behalf of counsel for defendant in error.

438—H. T. Hall, Supt. of Banks and Banking of the State of Ohio, appellant v. the Geiger-Jones Co.

440—Same v. J. C. Coultrap; and

440—Same v. W. R. Rose et al.—Motion for leave to file brief herein as amicus curiæ submitted by Mr. R. R. Reed in that behalf.

614—The Sturm & Dillard Company, petitioner, v. Merko.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner.

713—The Savings Bank of Danbury, Conn., plaintiff in error, v. D. E. Loewe, as surviving partner, &c.—Motion to advance submitted for defendant in error.

541—Wellsville Oil Co., plaintiff in error, v. M. Miller et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or place on summary docket submitted for defendants and for plaintiff in error in opposition thereto.

512—J. Gund Brewing Co., appellant v. the Great Northern Ry. Co. et al.—Motion to advance submitted for appellant.

639—Mrs. L. L. Bunch, petitioner, v. J. S. Maloney, as trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit submitted for petitioner and respondent.

1, Original—State of Georgia, complainant, v. Tennessee Copper Co. et al.—Motion for leave to file stipulation and agreement as to further proceedings herein and as to continuance of cause as to defendant Tennessee Copper Co., submitted for Tenn. Copper Co.

574—Silver King Coalition Mines Co., petitioner, v. Conkling Mining Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit submitted for petitioner and respondent.

Original, ex parte—In re C. D. Vallette and A. B. Quinton, petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for a hearing on application for leave to bring a bill of complaint in the name of the United States against the State of Florida, submitted for petitioners.

673—F. C. Dinwiddie et al., petitioners, v. N. H. Metzger et al., executors, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

642—Illinois Central R. R. Co. appellant, v. R. L. Greene et al., &c., et al.;

643—R. L. Greene et al., &c., et al., appellants, v. Illinois Central R. R. Co.;

644—Illinois Central Railroad Co., appellant, v. R. L. Greene et al., &c., et al.; and

645—R. L. Greene et al., &c., et al., appellants, v. Illinois Central R. R. Co.—Motion to advance submitted by W. W. Millan in behalf of counsel.

671—D. Clement, as administrator, &c., petitioner, v. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit submitted for petitioner.

608—H. Snowden Marshall, appellant v. R. B. Gordon, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.—Motion to advance submitted for appellee.

674—Atlas Portland Cement Co., petitioner, v. F. W. Hagen.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

511—United Drug Co. petitioner, v. Theodore Reeanus Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit submitted for petitioner.

698—The Gilchrist Co., petitioner, v. Erie Specialty Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

704—Keystone Coal and Coke Co., petitioner, v. M. Pekete, (substituted for Charles Yarmy,) administrator, &c.;

705—Same v. F. Thry, (substituted for C. Yarmy,) as administrator, &c.;

706—Same v. Helmlinger, (substituted for C. Yarmy,) as administrator, &c., and

707—Same v. Miller.—Petition for writs of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

708—The Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co., petitioner, v. C. Layman Machine Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789—I. Straus et al., trading as R. H. Macy & Co., petitioners, v. Notsseme Hosiery Co.—Motion to reform decree submitted for respondent in support of the motion and for petitioner in opposition thereto.

52—Ida A. Van Dyke et al., appellants, v. W. P. Geary et al., members of the Corporation Commission of Arizona et al.—Motion to pass submitted for appellants.

619—D. Lacy, as liquidating agent of the Oklahoma City National Bank, plaintiff in error, v. Mollie Ezzard.—Motion to extend time in which to file statement of points and designation of parts of record to be printed submitted for plaintiff.

506—J. J. Myers et al., petitioners, v. The United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

518—Montgomery Traction Co., petitioner, v. Montgomery Light and Water Power Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

13—Mountain Timber Co., plaintiff in error, v. The State of Washington.—Leave granted to file opinion of the Supreme Court of Washington rendered since this case was argued and submitted, on motion of counsel for all parties.

691—The State of Ohio, petitioner, v. A. A. Ferris, receiver, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of Sixth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

426—Southern Pacific Co. et al., plaintiff in error, v. Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit submitted for petitioners. Motion of plaintiffs in support of petition. Leave granted to file brief in opposition to petition within three days on motion of counsel for defendant. Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant in support of motion and for plaintiffs in opposition thereto.

678—W. A. Gage & Co. et al., petitioners, v. R. Wilson, (successor to J. W. Brown,) as trustee, &c.;

702—Commercial Trust and Savings Bank et al., petitioners, v. R. Wilson, as trustee, &c., and

703—Interstate Banking and Trust Co., petitioner, v. same.—Petitions for writs of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit submitted for petitioners in 678, and for petitioners in 702, and for petitioner in 703; and for respondent.

695—The Town of Newbern et al., petitioners, v. National Bank of Barnesville, Ohio.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

622—Memphis Street Ry. Co., petitioner, v. J. W. Bobo, as administrator, &c., and

623—Same v. S. C. Moore, administrator, &c.—Petition for writs of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

477—The Arizona Copper Co., Ltd., plaintiff in error, v. J. B. Hammer.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendants in support of motions and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

55—P. J. Hamill, plaintiff in error, v. The Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co.—Motion to pass submitted for plaintiff.

67—The Hart Steel Co. et al., petitioners, v. The Railroad Supply Co., and

50—The Ry. Supply Co., petitioner, v. Elyria Iron & Steel Co.—Motion to pass submitted for respondent in No. 67 and for petitioner in No. 50.

493—P. L. Crane, appellant, v. H. W. Johnson, Gov., &c., et al., and

494—E. P. McNaughton, appellant, v. Same.—Motions to advance submitted for appellants.

361—E. Valdez, plaintiff, v. United States.—Motion to reassign submitted for plaintiff.

670—The Spring Garden Ins. Co. of Philadelphia, Penn., petitioner, v. T. Gilbert Wood, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

834—Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. Texas Packing Co. et al.—Motion to affirm submitted for defendants in support of the motion and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

675—Grinnell Washing Machine Co., petitioner, v. E. E. Johnson Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

570—The T. H. Symington Co., petitioner, v. The National Malleable Casting Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for First Circuit submitted for petitioner.

392—W. L. Taylor et al., petitioners, v. C. H. Kimmerle, trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

648—D. M. Linkous, administratrix, &c., petitioner, v. The Virginian Ry. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

Petition for leave to proceed herein in forma pauperis submitted for petitioner.

687—F. Ledvinka, petitioner, v. United States.—Motion to pass submitted for petitioner.

688—Same, petitioner, v. same;

689—H. Stephens, petitioner, v. same; and

690—F. Sullens, petitioner, v. same.—Petition for writs of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit submitted for petitioners.

638—Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., plaintiff, v. G. E. Ward.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant in support of motion and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

579—Chicago Title and Trust Co., trustees, &c., petitioner, v. F. J. Zuttermeister.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

5, Original—State of Minnesota, complainant v. State of Wisconsin.—Dismissed on motion of counsel for complainant.

Original—State of Minnesota, complainant, v. State of Wisconsin.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint herein submitted for complainant.

99—S. H. Kryger, plaintiff, v. E. H. Wilson.—Suggestion of death of E. H. Wilson and appearance of Ida S.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS

The Board of Elections of the City of New York, General Office, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of Section 301, Laws of 1916, constituting Chapter 14 of the Consolidated Laws, of the boundaries of each of the election districts in the County of New York, and of the designation of the place of registration, October 6th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and of the polling place for the election to be held November 7th, 1916, in each of the election districts in said county as follows:

First Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	Washington, Albany & Carlisle Sts., Centre Ent. on Washington St.	P. S. 29
2.	Washington, Albany & Carlisle Sts., E. Ent. on Albany St.	P. S. 29
3.	170 Greenwich St.	Shoes
4.	9 Murray St., Exit 6 on 1st St.	Restaurant
5.	Cor. Hubert & Collister Sts., Centre Ent. on Hubert St.	P. S. 44
6.	46 Grand St.	Confectionery
7.	Cor. Hubert & Collister Sts., Centre Ent. on Collister St.	P. S. 44
8.	Clark, Dominick & Broome Sts., W. Ent. on Broome St.	P. S. 38
9.	200 Spring St.	Barber
10.	550 Greenwich St.	Tailor
11.	Clark, Dominick & Broome Sts., Dominick St. Ent.	P. S. 38
12.	67 Sullivan St.	Candy
13.	29 King St., E. Ent. on King St.	P. S. 8
14.	W. Houston St., Bet. Hudson & Varick Sts., E. Ent. on W. Houston St.	P. S. 95
15.	29 King St., Girls' Ent. on King St.	P. S. 8
16.	Clarkson St., bet. Hudson & Varick St., W. Ent. on court on Clarkson St.	P. S. 95
17.	174 West Houston St.	Barber
18.	165 Bleecker St.	Restaurant
19.	182 Thompson St.	Dry Goods

Second Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	82 Broad St.	Cigars
2.	3 Peck Slip	Barber
3.	83 Roosevelt St., Boys' Ent.	P. S. 112
4.	83 Roosevelt St., Girls' Ent.	P. S. 112
5.	459 Pearl St.	Barber
6.	Henry St., bet. Catherine & Oliver Sts., W. Ent. on Henry St.	P. S. 1
7.	Oak St., bet. Oliver & James Sts., W. Ent. on Oak St.	P. S. 114
8.	Oak St., bet. Oliver & James Sts., Oliver St. Ent.	P. S. 114
9.	366 Water St.	Candy
10.	88 Madison St.	Barber
11.	Henry St., bet. Catherine & Oliver Sts., E. Ent. on Henry St.	P. S. 1
12.	Henry St., bet. Pike & Rutgers Sts., Ent. Exit B on Henry St.	P. S. 2
13.	Cor. Monroe & Market Sts., Exit 2 on Monroe St.	P. S. 177
14.	Madison St., bet. Pike & Rutgers Sts., Main Ent. on Madison St.	P. S. 2
15.	248 Madison St.	Barber
16.	203 Madison St.	Barber
17.	168 Henry St.	Barber
18.	252 Henry St.	Stationery
19.	222 East Broadway	Shoemaker

Third Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	Cor. Mulberry & Bayard Sts., No. Ent. on Mulberry St.	P. S. 23
2.	Cor. Mulberry & Bayard Sts., Bayard St. Ent.	P. S. 23
3.	60 Mott St., Boys' Ent.	P. S. 126
4.	90 Mott St., Girls' Ent.	P. S. 109
5.	102 Mott St.	Grocer
6.	143 Baxter St., So. Yard Ent.	P. S. 130
7.	143 Baxter St., No. Yard Ent.	P. S. 130
8.	140 Mott St.	Barber
9.	77 Chrystie St.	Pool Parlor
10.	153 Bowery	Barber
11.	Lafayette St., Bet. Spring & Prince Sts., So. Ent.	P. S. 106
12.	Lafayette St., Bet. Spring & Prince Sts., East Ent.	P. S. 106
13.	Elizabeth St., Bet. Spring & Prince Sts., So. Ent.	P. S. 21
14.	Elizabeth St., Bet. Spring & Prince Sts., No. Ent.	P. S. 21
15.	6 Mulberry St.	Barber
16.	329 Bowery	Hotel Office
17.	15 Cooper Sq.	Barber
18.	208 6th St.	Tailor
19.	237 6th St.	Tailor
20.	6 Stuyvesant St.	Awnings
21.	55 3rd Ave.	Clothing
22.	138 E. 12th St.	Barber
23.	215 2nd Ave.	Barber

Fourth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	81 Montgomery St.	Cigars
2.	Cor. Gouverneur & Monroe Sts., Ent. 61 Gouverneur St.	P. S. 31
3.	Cor. Gouverneur & Monroe Sts., W. Ent. on Monroe St.	P. S. 31
4.	Cor. Henry & Gouverneur Sts., W. Ent. on Henry St.	P. S. 147
5.	Cor. Broome & Cannon Sts., E. Ent. on Broome St.	P. S. 110
6.	Cor. Broome & Ridge Sts., 2nd Ent. No. of Delancey on Ridge St.	P. S. 92
7.	Cor. Broome & Ridge Sts., Main Ent. on Broome St.	P. S. 92
8.	Attorney Sts., Bet. Rivington & Stanton Sts., Boys' Entrance	P. S. 174
9.	Rivington, Ridge & Pitt Sts., So. Ent on Ridge St.	P. S. 4
10.	Cor. Broome & Sheriff Sts., Exit B on Broome St.	P. S. 34
11.	Rivington, Ridge & Pitt Sts., So. Ent. on Pitt St.	P. S. 4
12.	Cor. Broome & Sheriff Sts., Sheriff St. Ent.	P. S. 34
13.	Cor. Broome & Cannon Sts., No. Ent. on Cannon St.	P. S. 110
14.	Cor. Lewis & Rivington Sts., Exit 8 on Rivington St.	P. S. 88
15.	Cor. Lewis & Rivington Sts., Exit 9 on Lewis St.	P. S. 88
16.	77 Goereck St.	Restaurant
17.	564 Grand St.	Pictures
18.	Cor. of Jackson & Madison Sts., W. Ent. on Madison St.	P. S. 12

Fifth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	429 Hudson St.	Cigars
2.	41-43 Bedford St.	Tailor
3.	400 Hudson St.	Tailor
4.	287 Bleecker St.	Shoes
5.	313 Bleecker St.	Barber
6.	Cor. Grove & Hudson Sts., Centre Ent. on Grove St.	P. S. 3
7.	Cor. de Hudson Sts., Auditorium Ent. on Hudson St.	P. S. 3
8.	272 W. 10th St., Boys' Ent.	P. S. 107
9.	372 Bleecker St.	Barber
10.	272 W. 10th St., Girls' Ent.	P. S. 107
11.	360 W. 11th St.	Barber
12.	781 Washington St.	Barber
13.	29 Horatio St., Main Ent.	P. S. 124
14.	29 Horatio St., Kintergarden Ent.	P. S. 124
15.	9 9th Av.	Barber
16.	72 9th Av.	Barber
17.	256 W. 15th St.	Barber
18.	114 8th Av.	Barber
19.	140 8th Av.	Barber
20.	314 W. 17th St., Playground Ent.	P. S. 11
21.	314 W. 17th St., Playground Ent.	P. S. 11
22.	104 10th Av.	Barber
23.	148 9th Av.	Bakery

Sixth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	153 2d St.	Barber
2.	175 Suffolk St.	Office
3.	342 E. Houston St.	Barber
4.	292 2d St., Girls' Entrance	P. S. 141
5.	Cor. E. Houston & Lewis Sts., Boys' Ent. on Lewis St.	P. S. 97
6.	Mangin, bet. E. Houston & Stanton Sts., North Entrance	P. S. 188
7.	Cor. Houston & Lewis Sts., Boys' Ent. on Lewis St.	P. S. 188
8.	272 2d St., Boys' Entrance	P. S. 105
9.	35 Avenue C	Bakery
10.	290 4th St., Boys' Entrance	P. S. 15
11.	E. 4th St., Bet. Ave. C & D, West Entrance	P. S. 15
12.	E. 5th St., Bet. Ave. C & D, West Entrance	P. S. 15
13.	188 7th St., West Entrance	P. S. 71
14.	188 7th St., East Entrance	P. S. 71
15.	97-99 Avenue D	Dry Goods
16.	E. 9th St., Bet. Ave. B & C, Ent. on Court on E. 9th St.	P. S. 64
17.	710 E. 9th St., Exit 4	P. S. 36
18.	E. 10th St., Bet. Ave. B & C, East Entrance	P. S. 64

Seventh Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	165 9th Ave.	Laundry
2.	174 9th Av.	Laundry
3.	351 W. 18th St., Kintergarden Ent.	P. S. 56
4.	351 W. 18th St., Centre Entrance	P. S. 56
5.	204 8th Av.	Barber
6.	180 7th Av.	Barber
7.	302 W. 22d St.	Tailor
8.	316 W. 23d St.	Barber
9.	219 9th Ave.	Barber
10.	253 10th Ave.	Barber
11.	290 9th Ave.	Tailor
12.	344 W. 25th St.	Cigars
13.	266 7th Ave.	Barber
14.	418 W. 28th St., Centre Ent. of New Building	P. S. 33
15.	418 W. 28th St., Main Entrance Old Building	P. S. 33
16.	502 W. 28th St.	Barber
17.	255 9th Ave.	Butcher
18.	305 W. 28th St.	Laundry
19.	259 W. 29th St.	Barber
20.	334 9th Ave.	Florist
21.	349 9th Ave.	Barber
22.	362 10th Ave.	Barber

Eighth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	40 Henry St.	Office
2.	16 Forsyth St.	Barber
3.	22 Pike St.	Restaurant
4.	Hester, Essex & Norfolk Sts., So. Ent. on Norfolk St.	P. S. 62
5.	Hester, Essex & Norfolk Sts., Centre Ent. on Essex St.	P. S. 62
6.	187 Broome St., W. Ent.	P. S. 120
7.	187 Broome St., E. Ent.	P. S. 120
8.	Cor. Grand & Ludlow Sts., W. Ent. on Grand St.	P. S. 137
9.	Hester, Orchard & Ludlow Sts., Exit 8 on Ludlow St.	P. S. 42
10.	Hester, Orchard & Ludlow Sts., Exit 5 on Orchard St.	P. S. 42
11.	Forsyth, bet. Canal & Hester Sts., E. Ent. on Forsyth St.	P. S. 65
12.	Eldridge, bet. Canal & Hester Sts., E. Ent. on Eldridge St.	P. S. 65
13.	Cor. Rivington & Forsyth Sts., Exit 6 on Forsyth St.	P. S. 20
14.	160 Chrystie St., Boys' Ent.	P. S. 35
15.	Cor. Rivington & Eldridge Sts., Exit 8 on Eldridge St.	P. S. 20
16.	Cor. Delancey & Ludlow Sts., So. Ent. on Ludlow St.	P. S. 161
17.	Cor. Delancey & Ludlow Sts., No. Ent. on Ludlow St.	P. S. 161
18.	Cor. Rivington & Suffolk Sts., Rivington St. Ent.	P. S. 160
19.	Cor. Rivington & Suffolk Sts., Suffolk St. Ent.	P. S. 160

Ninth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	427 10th Av.	Barber
2.	412 10th Av.	Cigars
3.	201 W. 34th St.	Laundry
4.	440 10th Av.	Barber
5.	453 9th Av.	Barber
6.	W. 30th St., bet. 8th & 9th Aves., W. Ent. on W. 30th St.	P. S. 32
7.	W. 30th St., bet. 8th & 9th Aves., 36th St. Entrance	P. S. 32
8.	515 W. 37th St., Girl's Entrance	P. S. 127
9.	515 W. 37th St., Boys' Entrance	P. S. 127
10.	353 W. 38th St.	Undertaker
11.	509 9th Av.	Barber
12.	500 W. 39th St.	Shoes
13.	440 W. 40th St.	Tailor
14.	393 W. 39th St.	Printer
15.	353 W. 40th St.	Tailor
16.	567 9th Av.	Barber
17.	501 W. 40th St.	Undertaker
18.	559 10th Av.	Undertaker
19.	561 W. 42d St.	Barber
20.	457 W. 42d St.	Clothing
21.	596 9th Av.	Barber

ELECTION NOTICE.

Tenth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	Cor. Forsyth & Stanton Sts., No. Ent. on Forsyth St.	P. S. 91
2.	Cor. Forsyth & Stanton Sts., So. Ent. on Forsyth St.	P. S. 91
3.	Cor. E. Houston & Essex Sts., So. Exit on Essex St.	P. S. 13
4.	Cor. E. Houston & Essex Sts., Exit S on E. Houston St.	P. S. 13
5.	38 1st St., Exit 3 on 1st St.	P. S. 79
6.	38 1st St., Exit 6 on 1st St.	P. S. 79
7.	E. 4th St., Bet. 1st Ave. & Ave A, E. Ent on Court	P. S. 63
8.	E. 3rd St., Bet. 1st Ave. and Ave. A, E. Ent. on Court	P. S. 63
9.	510 E. 6th St.	Tailor
10.	E. 4th St. Bet. 1st and 2nd Ave., Centre Ent. on Broome St.	P. S. 25
11.	E. 4th St. Bet. 1st and 2nd Ave., E. Ent.	P. S. 25
12.	230 6th St.	Glazier
13.	406 6th St.	Barber
14.	507 6th St.	Undertaker
15.	135 Avenue A	Barber
16.	75 7th St.	Barber
17.	342 E. 9th St.	Barber
18.	Cor. of 9th St. & 1st Ave., Exit 4 on 9th St.	P. S. 122
19.	Cor. of 9th St. & 1st Ave., Exit 2 on 1st Ave.	P. S. 122
20.	E. 13th St., Bet. 1st and 2nd Ave., Exit 1	P. S. 19
21.	E. 14th St., Bet. 1st & 2nd Ave., Exit 4	P. S. 19

Eleventh Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	519 W. 44th St., Main Entrance	P. S. 51
2.	515 W. 44th St., 45th St. Ent. Through Yard	P. S. 51
3.	627 9th Ave.	Real Estate
4.	324 W. 46th St.	Tailor
5.	450 9th Ave.	Real Estate
6.	47th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Av., E. S. of Court	P. S. 17
7.	667 9th Ave.	Cigars
8.	647 10th Ave.	Cigars
9.	520 W. 47th St.	Fruit
10.	515 W. 47th St.	Storage
11.	658 10th Ave.	Candy
12.	672 10th Ave.	Undertaker
13.	48th St. Bet. 8th & 9th Ave., Main Entrance on Court	P. S. 17
14.	732 9th Ave.	Undertaker
15.	455 W. 48th St.	Barber
16.	443 W. 48th St.	Cigars
17.	709 10th Ave.	Barber
18.	668 11th Ave.	Barber
19.	731 10th Ave.	Barber
20.	500 W. 51st St.	Tailor
21.	430 W. 50th St., S. W. Entrance	P. S. 84
22.	450 W. 50th St., S. W. Entrance	P. S. 84
23.	365 W. 50th St.	Tailor
24.	764 9th Ave.	Barber
25.	763 9th Ave.	Fish

Twelfth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	507 W. 51st St.	Barber
2.	783 10th Ave.	Clothing
3.	317 W. 52nd St., Kindergarten Ent.	P. S. 58
4.	317 W. 52nd St., Kindergarten Ent.	P. S. 58
5.	802 10th Ave.	Barber
6.	814 10th Ave.	Candy
7.	813 8th Ave.	Barber
8.	872 9th Ave.	Real Estate
9.	848 10th Ave.	Barber
10.	498 W. 55th St.	Garage
11.	501 8th Ave.	Barber
12.	462 W. 58th St., Exit 7	P. S. 141
13.	462 W. 58th St., Main Ent.	P. S. 141
14.	24 Columbus Ave.	Barber
15.	24 Amsterdam Ave.	Confectionery
16.	207 W. 61st St.	Barber
17.	129 W. 61st St.	Laundry
18.	78 Amsterdam Ave.	Barber
19.	230 W. 63rd St.	Tailor
20.	202 W. 64th St.	Tailor
21.	218 W. 64th St.	Real Estate
22.	139 West End Ave.	Undertaker
23.	202 W. 67th St.	Undertaker

Fourteenth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	223 W. 42nd St., W. Ent.	P. S. 47
2.	225 E. 42nd St., E. Ent.	P. S. 47
3.	311 E. 24th St.	Candy
4.	400 E. 26th St.	Undertaker
5.	496 2nd Ave.	Real Estate
6.	E. 27th St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., East Ent.	P. S. 14
7.	E. 28th St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., 2nd Exit E of 3d Ave.	P. S. 14
8.	417 3rd Ave.	Barber
9.	544 E. 20th St.	Undertaker
10.	546 2nd Ave.	Barber
11.	446 3rd Ave.	Cigars
12.	402 3rd Ave.	Cigars
13.	32nd St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Main Ent.	P. S. 116
14.	E. 32nd St., Bet. 2nd and 3rd Ave., Boys' Ent.	P. S. 116
15.	303 E. 34th St.	Bird Store
16.	204 E. 35th St.	Market
17.	611 1st Ave.	Tinsmith
18.	E. 37th St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Main Ent.	P. S. 49
19.	E. 37th St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Entrance E. of Main Ent.	P. S. 49
20.	306 E. 39th St.	Bottles
21.	218 E. 40th St.	Con. Engineer
22.	41st St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Boys' Ent.	P. S. 27
23.	E. 41st St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Girls' Ent.	P. S. 27

Fifteenth Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	W. 65th St., W. of Broadway, Main Entrance High School of Commerce	
2.	W. 65th St., W. of Broadway, Main Entrance High School of Commerce	
3.	Amsterdam Ave., W. 66th St., Kindergarten Entrance	P. S. 94
4.	187 West End Ave.	Barber
5.	Amsterdam Ave. & W. 69th St., Girls' No. Ent. on Amsterdam Ave.	P. S. 94
6.	188 Columbus Ave.	Confectionery
7.	2,020 Broadway	Laundry
8.	53 W. 72nd St.	Vacant
9.	N. W. 70th St., 100 Ft. W. of Broadway	Booth
10.	S. S. W. 73d St., 100 Ft. E. Riverside Drive	Booth
11.	202 Amsterdam Ave.	Tailor
12.	247 Amsterdam Ave.	Tailor
13.	340 Amsterdam Ave.	Cigars
14.	346 Amsterdam Ave.	Garage
15.	Amsterdam Ave. and W. 77th St., Kindergarten Ent.	P. S. 87
16.	252 W. 81st St.	Tailor
17.	300 Amsterdam Ave.	Electrician
18.	Amsterdam Ave. & West 77th St., 2nd Ent. No. of 77th St., on Amst.	P. S. 87
19.	171 W. 80th St.	Shoes
20.	73 W. 82nd St.	Tailor
21.	142 W. 83d St.	Tailor
22.	101 W. 83d St.	Express
23.	W. E. Ave. & W. 82nd St., Kindergarten Ent. on W. End Ave.	P. S. 9
24.	N. S. W. 82d St., 50 Ft. W. West End Ave.	Booth
25.	West End Ave. & W. 82nd St., Gymnasium Ent. on West End Ave.	P. S. 9
26.	507 Amsterdam Ave.	Laundry
27.	529 Amsterdam Ave.	Tailor
28.	507 Amsterdam Ave.	Tailor
29.	562 Amsterdam Ave.	Barber
30.	89th St., Near Col. Ave., Main Ent.	P. S. 166
31.	W. 89th St., Near Col. Ave., Main Ent.	P. S. 166
32.	631 Amsterdam Ave.	Vacant
33.	Amst. Ave. & W. 93rd St., Centre Ent. on W. 93rd St.	P. S. 93
34.	Amst. Ave. & W. 93rd St., So. Ent. on Amst. Ave.	P. S. 93

Sixteenth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	673 3rd Ave.	Shoes
2.	715 3rd Ave.	Undertaker
3.	804 2nd Ave.	Undertaker
4.	827 1st Ave.	Barber
5.	70 E. 40th St., Main Ent.	P. S. 78
6.	209 E. 46th St., Main Ent.	P. S. 78
7.	759 3rd Ave.	Barber
8.	811 3rd Ave.	Barber
9.	803 3rd Ave.	Barber
10.	Cor. 1st Ave., E. 51st St., W. Ent. on E. 51st St.	P. S. 135
11.	947 2nd Ave.	Stationery
12.	843 3rd Ave.	Barber
13.	Cor. 1st Av. & E. 51st St., Corner Ent.	P. S. 135
14.	904 2nd Ave.	Undertaker
15.	881 3rd Ave.	Barber
16.	E. 54th St.	Hall
17.	249 E. 55th St.	Tailor
18.	313 E. 54th St.	Tailor
19.	1,010 1st Ave.	Florist
20.	North End of Workhouse Dock,	Blackwells Island

Seventeenth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	485 Columbus Ave.	Laundry
2.	507 Columbus Ave.	Furniture
3.	583 Columbus Ave.	Tailor
4.	623 Columbus Ave.	Barber
5.	649 Columbus Ave.	Electrical
6.	662 Columbus Ave.	Laundry
7.	709 Columbus Ave.	Laundry
8.	707 Columbus Ave.	Barber
9.	707 Amsterdam Ave.	Barber
10.	No. Side W. 92nd St., 50 Ft. E. of West End Ave.	Booth
11.	S. E. Cor. West 93d St. and Riverside Drive	Basement
12.	372 W. 96th St.	Tailor
13.	104 W. 96th St.	Tailor
14.	747 Amsterdam Ave.	Tailor
15.	767 Amsterdam Ave.	Barber
16.	780 Amsterdam Ave.	Tailor
17.	S. S. W. 98th St., 125 Ft. W. of Broadway	Booth
18.	S. S. W. 101st St., 75 Ft. W. of West End Ave.	Booth
19.	813 Amsterdam Ave.	Shoes
20.	785 Amsterdam Ave.	Barber
21.	66 W. 97th St.	Residence
22.	3 W. 99th St.	Tailor

ELECTION NOTICE.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
23.	60 W. 101st St.	Shoes
24.	124 W. 101st St.	Tailor
25.	101st St., E. Amsterdam Ave., Kintergarden Ent.	P. S. 179
26.	102d St. E. Amsterdam Ave., Gymnasium Ent.	P. S. 179
27.	74 W. 103rd St.	Vacant
28.	18 W. 102nd St.	Tailor
29.	20 W. 104th St.	Tailor
30.	Cor. 104th St. & Amst. Ave., Exit 7 on W. 104th St.	P. S. 54
31.	Cor. 104th St. & Amst. Av., Exit 2 on Amst. Ave.	P. S. 54
32.	68 W. 106th St.	Upholsterer
33.	150 Manhattan Ave.	Tailor

Eighteenth Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	228 E. 57th St., Lobby Entrance	P. S. 59
2.	228 E. 57th St., Girls' Entrance	P. S. 59
3.	1,092 2nd Av.	Barber
4.	1,054 1st Av.	Barber
5.	1,076 1st Av.	Bird Store
6.	1,132 1st Av.	Barber
7.	1,176 2nd Av.	Barber
8.	1,035 3rd Av.	Plumber
9.	220 E. 63rd St., Girls' Entrance	P. S. 74
10.	220 E. 63rd St., Annex Entrance	P. S. 74
11.	1,159 3rd Av.	Tailor
12.	E. 66th St., E. of 1st Av., West Entrance	P. S. 183
13.	1,277 1st Av.	Florist
14.	E. 66th St., E. of 1st Av., East Entrance	P. S. 183
15.	511 E. 69th St.	Settlement House
16.	1,414 2nd Av.	Barber
17.	1,181 3rd Av.	Barber
18.	1,191 3rd Av.	Barber
19.	256 E. 72nd St.	Shoe Cleaning
20.	Cor. E. 70th St. & 1st Av., Girls' Primary Entrance	P. S. 82
21.	Cor. E. 70th St. & 1st Av., Boys' Entrance on 1st Av.	P. S. 82
22.	1,361 Avenue A	Dressmaker
23.	305 E. 72nd St.	Barber
24.	345 E. 73rd St.	Undertaker

Nineteenth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1	S. S. W. 102nd St., 50 Ft. W. of West End Av.	Booth
2	872 Amsterdam Ave.	Tailor
3	910 Amsterdam Ave.	Tailor
4	2,744 Broadway	Pictures
5	948 Amsterdam Ave.	Barber
6	252 W. 108th St.	Laundry
7	74 W. 108th St.	Laundry
8	70 W. 109th St.	Laundry
9	101 W. 108th St.	Plumber
10	W. 108th St., Bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Av.	Ent. P. S. 163
11	230 W. 113th St.	Barber
12	N. S. W. 110th St., 150 Ft. E. of Broadway	Booth
13	W. 109th St., Bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Av., Main Ent.	P. S. 163
14	510 W. 113th St.	Tailor
15	S. S. W. 112th St. 200 Ft. W. of Amsterdam Ave.	Booth
16	N. S. W. 116th St., 100 Ft. E. of Amsterdam Ave.	Booth
17	1,092 Amsterdam Ave.	Laundry
18	501 W. 113th St.	Tailor
19	S. S. W. 115th St., 123 Ft. E. Riverside Drive	Booth
20	N. W. Cor. W. 110th St. & Claremont Ave.	Office
21	3,089 Broadway	Tailor
22	3,155 Broadway	Laundry
23	3,297 Broadway	Laundry
24	Cor. W. 129th St. & Amsterdam Ave., So. Ent. on Amsterdam Ave.	P. S. 43
25	636 W. 123rd St.	Barber
26	3,439 Broadway	Dry Goods
27	1,636 Lexington Ave.	Barber
28	500 & 502 W. 126th St.	Bicycles
29	520 W. 125th St.	Upholstery
30	446 W. 125th St.	Tailor
31	572 Amsterdam Ave.	Barber
32	100 Morningside Ave.	Tailor
33	1,253 Amsterdam Ave.	Barber
34	80 Morningside Drive	Laundry
35	479 Manhattan Ave.	Laundry
36	501 Manhattan Ave.	Barber
37	Cor. W. 117th St. & St. Nicholas Ave., W. Ent. W. 117th St.	P. S. 10
38	Cor. W. 117th St. & St. Nicholas Ave., Ent. 2 on St. Nicholas Ave.	P. S. 10
39	W. 116th St., Bet. 7th & 8th Aves., E. Ent.	Wadleigh H. S.
40	3004½ W. 118th St.	Shoe Cleaning
41	W. 114th St., Bet. 7th & 8th Av., W. Ent.	Wadleigh H. S.
42	279 W. 113th St.	Tailor
43	300 W. 113th St.	Laundry
44	1,840 7th Ave.	Laundry
45	2,060 8th Ave.	Shoe Parlor
46	305 W. 111th St.	Laundry

Twentieth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	E. 75th St., bet. 2d & 3d Avs., Ent.	P. S. 70
2.	E. 75th St., bet. 2d & 3d Avs., W. Ent.	P. S. 70
3.	325 E. 75th St.	Furniture
4.	1,440 1st Av.	Undertaker
5.	496 E. 74th St.	Barber
6.	1,134 2d Av.	Barber
7.	170 E. 77th St., Boys' Ent.	P. S. 117
8.	170 E. 77th St., Girls' Ent.	P. S. 117
9.	1,483 2d Av.	Barber
10.	Avenue A, 77th & 78th Sts., E. 77th St. Ent.	P. S. 158
11.	Avenue A, 77th & 78th Sts., E. 78th St. Ent.	P. S. 158
12.	E. 79th St., bet. 2d & 3d Avs., W. Ent.	P. S. 53
13.	E. 80th St., bet. 2d & 3d Avs., Annex Ent.	P. S. 53
14.	342 E. 80th St.	Barber
15.	1,547 1st Av.	Tailor
16.	1,615 Avenue A	Barber
17.	Avenue A, 81st & 82d Sts., E. 81st St. Ent.	P. S. 96
18.	Avenue A, 81st and 82d Sts., E. 82d St. Ent.	P. S. 96
19.	1,566 2d Av.	Barber
20.	1,440 3d Av.	Tinsmith
21.	1,149 Lexington Av.	Barber
22.	1,436 3d Av.	Undertaker
23.	1,467 3d Av.	Barber

Twenty-first Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	283 St. Nicholas Ave.	Tailor
2.	St. Nicholas Ave., bet. 126th & 127th Sts., W. 126th St. Ent.	P. S. 157
3.	St. Nicholas Ave. bet. 126th & 127th Sts. Main Ent., St. Nicholas Ave.	P. S. 157
4.	41 St. Nicholas Terrace	Barber
5.	2,401 8th Ave.	Barber
6.	W. 125th St., bet. 7th & Lenox Aves., Main Ent.	P. S. 68
7.	W. 128th St., bet. 7th & Lenox Aves., Main Ent.	P. S. 68
8.	118 W. 128th St.	Laundry
9.	174 7th Ave.	Undertaker
10.	2,200 7th Ave.	Barber
11.	2,209 7th Ave.	Barber
12.	200 Lenox Ave.	Engineer
13.	158 7th Ave.	Undertaker
14.	71 W. 132nd St.	Billiards
15.	2,254 7th Ave.	Tailor
16.	2,469 8th Ave.	Undertaker
17.	2,348 7th Ave.	Bakery
18.	W. 133rd St., bet. 7th & 8th Aves., Main Ent.	P. S. 119
19.	108 W. 133rd St.	Cigars
20.	27 W. 135rd St.	Barber
21.	Cor. of 8th Ave. & 135th Sts., S. Ent. on Lenox Ave.	P. S. 89
22.	Lenox Ave., bet. 134th & 135th Sts., W. Ent. on W. 135th St.	P. S. 89
23.	W. 135th St., bet. 7th & 8th Aves., Main Ent.	P. S. 119
24.	2,531 8th Ave.	Tailor
25.	2,590 8th Ave.	Glazier
26.	2,594 8th Ave.	Undertaker
27.	698 8th Ave.	Confectionery
28.	Edgecombe Ave., 140th & 141st Sts., E. Ent. on Edgecombe Ave.	P. S. 5
29.	Edgecombe Ave., 140th & 141st Sts., Boys' Ent. on 141st St.	P. S. 5
30.	3,350 Broadway	Tailor
31.	1,431 Amsterdam Ave.	Stationery
32.	1,462 Amsterdam Ave.	Barber
33.	1,470 Amsterdam Ave.	Cigars
34.	3,357 Broadway	Confectionery
35.	602 W. 137th St.	Laundry
36.	601 W. 138th St.	Tailor
37.	1,590 Amsterdam Ave.	Laundry
38.	1,598 Amsterdam Ave.	Tailor
39.	3,439 Broadway	Dry Cleaning

Twenty-second Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	E. 82nd St., bet. 1st & 2nd Aves., Boys' Ent.	P. S. 190
2.	E. 82nd St., bet. 1st & 2nd Aves., Girls' Ent.	P. S. 190
3.	1,568 Avenue A	Barber
4.	1,588 Avenue A	Bakery
5.	1,604 Avenue A	Carpets
6.	1,908 1st Ave.	Florist
7.	325 E. 84th St.	Barber
8.	304 E. 84th St.	Barber
9.	206 E. 85th St.	Plumber
10.	180½ E. 87th St.	Barber
11.	1st Ave., 85th & 86th Sts., Boys' Ent. on E. 86th St.	P. S. 77

ELECTION NOTICE.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

dam ave. and W. 66th st. to the corner of West End ave. and W. 67th st.

Fourteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 25th st., 2nd ave., E. 23rd st. and Lexington ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within East 27th st., 3rd ave., E. 20th st., 2nd ave., E. 25th st. and Lexington ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 20th st. and 2nd ave. to the corner o S. 25th st. and 1st ave., 1st ave., E. 24th st. and 2nd ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 29th st., East River, E. 23rd st. and 1st ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 28th st., 1st ave., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 25th st. and 1st ave. to the corner of E. 26th st. and 2nd ave., and 2nd ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 27th st., 2nd ave., E. 26th st. and 3rd ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 29th st., 3rd ave., E. 28th st., 2nd ave., E. 27th st. and Lexington ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 30th st., 2nd ave., E. 28th st. and 3rd ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within E. 30th st., East River, E. 29th st., 1st ave., E. 28th st. and 2nd ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 31st st., East River, E. 30th st. and 2nd ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 31st st., 2nd ave., E. 30th st., 3rd ave., E 28th st. and Lexington ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within E. 34th st. and 3rd ave., E. 31st st. and Lexington ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 33d st., 2nd ave., E. 31st st. and 3rd ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 33rd st., East River, E. 31st st. and 2nd ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 35th st. to the corner of 1st ave. and E. 34th st., E. 34th st., East River, E. 33rd st. and 2nd ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 35th st., 2nd ave., E. 33rd st. and 3rd ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within E. 36th st., East River, E. 34th st., a diagonal line from the corner of 1st ave. and E. 34th st. to the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 35th st., E. 35th st. and 3rd ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 37th st., East River, E. 36th st. and 2nd ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within E. 38th st., East River, E. 37th st. and 3rd ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within E. 39th st., East River, E. 38th st. and 3rd ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within E. 40th st., Prospect place, E. 41st st., East River, E. 41st st. and 2nd ave.

The 22d Election District is bounded by and within E. 42nd st., 3rd ave., E. 41st st., Prospect place, E. 40th st. and Lexington ave.

The 23rd Election District is bounded by and within E. 43rd st., Prospect place, E. 42nd st., East River, E. 41st st. and 3rd ave.

Fifteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within W. 65th st., Columbus Ave., W. 64th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 67th st., Columbus ave., W. 65th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 68th st., Broadway, W. 67th st. and West End ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 71st st., West End ave., W. 67th st. and Hudson River.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 70th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 68th st. and West End ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 70th st., Broadway, W. 69th st., Central Park W., W. 67th st., Broadway, W. 68th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 73d st., Columbus ave., W. 70th st., Central Park W., W. 69th st. and Broadway.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within W. 74th st., Central Park W., W. 70th st. and Columbus ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within W. 75th st., Columbus ave., W. 73d st., Broadway, W. 70th st. and West End ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 75th st., West End ave., W. 74th st., Broadway, W. 72nd st., West End ave., W. 73d st. and Hudson River.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 75th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 74th st., Columbus ave., W. 72nd st. and Broadway.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 77th st., Columbus ave., W. 76th st., Central Park W., W. 74th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 77th st., Central Park W., W. 76th st., Columbus ave., W. 75th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within W. 77th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 75th st., Broadway, W. 72nd st., West End ave. and Hudson River.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within W. 79th st., Broadway, W. 78th st., Columbus ave., W. 77th st. and West End ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within W. 82nd st., Riverside drive, West 81st st., Broadway, W. 80th st., West End ave., W. 77th st. and Hudson River.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within W. 81st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 78th st., Broadway, W. 79th st., West End ave., W. 80th st. and Broadway.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within W. 81st st., Columbus ave., W. 81st st., Central Park W., W. 77th st., Columbus ave., W. 78th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 81st st. and Amsterdam ave., and Amsterdam ave., W. 82nd st. and Columbus ave., Columbus ave., W. 80th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within Central Park W., W. 81st st. and Columbus ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within W. 83rd st., Columbus ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 82nd st. and Columbus ave. to the corner of W. 81st st. and Amsterdam ave., and Amsterdam ave.

The 22nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 84th st., Columbus ave., W. 83rd st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 23rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 83rd st., Broadway, W. 84th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 81st st., Broadway, W. 82nd st. and West End ave.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within W. 84th st., West End ave., W. 82nd st., Broadway, W. 81st st., Riverside drive, W. 82nd st. and Hudson River.

The 25th Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Broadway, W. 83d st., West End ave., W. 84th st. and Hudson River.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within W. 85th st., Columbus ave., W. 84th st. and Broadway.

The 27th Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Columbus ave., W. 85th st. and Broadway.

The 28th Election District is bounded by and within W. 87th st., Columbus ave., W. 86th st., Broadway, W. 87th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 29th Election District is bounded by and within W. 87th st., West End ave., W. 86th st. and Hudson River.

The 30th Election District is bounded by and within W. 70th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 68th st. and West End ave.

The 31st Election District is bounded by and within W. 70th st., Broadway, W. 69th st., Central Park W., W. 67th st., Broadway, W. 68th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 32nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 74th st., Central Park W., W. 70th st. and Columbus ave.

The 33rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 75th st., Columbus ave., W. 74th st., Broadway, W. 72nd st., West End ave., W. 73d st. and Hudson River.

The 34th Election District is bounded by and within W. 94th st., Columbus ave., W. 92nd st. and Broadway.

Sixteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 44th st., 2nd ave., E. 42nd st. and Lexington ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within 46th st., 3rd ave., E. 45th st., 2nd ave., E. 44th st. and Lexington ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within E. 45th st., East River, E. 43rd st., Prospect place, E. 42nd st. and 2nd ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 48th st., East River, E. 45th st. and 2nd ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 46th st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 47th st. and 2nd ave., 2nd ave., E. 45th st. and 3rd ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 47th st., 2nd ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 47th st. to the corner of 3rd ave. and E. 46th st., E. 46th st. and Lexington ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Lexington ave. and E. 48th st. to the corner of 3rd ave. and E. 49th st., E. 49th st. 2nd ave., E. 48th st., E. 48th st. and Lexington ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 50th st., 2nd ave., E. 49th st., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 49th st. and 3rd ave. to the corner of E. 48th st. and Lexington ave., and Lexington ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 50th st. to the corner of 1st ave. and E. 49th st., E. 49th st., East River, E. 48th st., 1st ave., E. 47th st. and 2nd ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 50th st., 1st ave., E. 51st st., East River, E. 49th st. and a diagonal line from the corner of E. 49th st. and 1st ave. to the corner of E. 50th st. and 2nd ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 51st st., 1st ave., E. 50th st. and 3rd ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within E. 52nd st., 2nd ave., E. 51st st., 3rd ave., E. 50th st. and Lexington ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 52nd st., East River, E. 51st st. and 2nd ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 53rd st., East River, E. 52nd st. and 2nd ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 52th st. and 2nd ave., 2nd ave., E. 52nd st. and 3rd ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 56th st., 3rd ave., E. 52nd st. and Lexington ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within E. 56th st., 1st ave., E. 55th st., 2nd ave., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 54th st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 55th st. and 1st ave., and 1st ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 55th st., 1st ave., E. 53rd st. and 2nd ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within E. 57th st., East River, E. 56th st. and 2nd ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within the entire island of Blackwells Island.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Seventeenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 54th st. and Columbus ave. to the corner of W. 55th st. and Central Park W., Central Park W., W. 53rd st. and Columbus ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Central Park W., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 85th st. and Central Park W. to the corner of Morningside drive and W. 110th st., Morningside drive, W. 110th st. and Amsterdam Av.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Central Park W., W. 86th st. and Columbus ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 91st st., Central Park W., W. 89th st. and Columbus ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 92d st., Central Park W., W. 91st st. and Columbus ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 93rd st., Central Park W., W. 92nd st. and Columbus ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 95th st., Central Park W., W. 93rd st. and Columbus ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 95th st. and Amsterdam ave. to the corner of W. 96th st. and Columbus ave., Columbus ave., W. 94th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within W. 95th st., Columbus ave., W. 94th st., Broadway, 93rd st. and West End ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 92d st., West End ave., W. 93d st., Broadway, 91st st. and Hudson River.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 94th st., West End ave., W. 92d st. and Hudson River.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 97th st., Broadway, W. 95th st., West End ave., W. 94th st. and Hudson River.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 100th st., Broadway, W. 96th st., Amsterdam ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 96th st. and Amsterdam ave. to the corner of W. 97th st. and Broadway, Broadway, W. 98th st. and West End ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within W. 97th st., Broadway, W. 96th st., Columbus ave. and W. 97th st.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within W. 100th st., Broadway, W. 99th st., Amsterdam ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 97th st. and Broadway, Broadway, W. 98th st. and West End ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within W. 100th st., Broadway, W. 99th st., Amsterdam ave., and W. 97th st.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within W. 101st st., a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 100th st. to the corner of W. 100th st. and West End ave., West End ave., W. 99th st. and Hudson River.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within W. 101st st., a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 100th st. to the corner of W. 100th st. and West End ave., West End ave., W. 99th st. and Hudson River.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of West 100th st. and W. 98th st. to the corner of Broadway and W. 101st st., W. 101st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 100th st., Columbus ave., W. 99th st., Broadway and W. 100th st.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within W. 96th st., Columbus ave., W. 98th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 98th st. and Columbus ave. to the corner of W. 98th st. and Central Park W., Central Park W., W. 97th st. and Columbus ave.

The 22d Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 100th st. and Central Park W., and a diagonal line from the corner of Central Park W. and W. 98th st. to the corner of W. 99th st. and Columbus ave., Columbus ave., W. 98th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 23d Election District is bounded by and within W. 101st st., Central Park W., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 100th st. and Central Park W. to the corner of W. 101st st. and Amsterdam ave., and Amsterdam ave.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within W. 103d st., Central Park W., W. 101st st. and Manhattan ave.

The 25th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 101st st. to the corner of Columbus ave. and W. 102d st., W. 102d st., Manhattan ave. and W. 101st st.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 102d st. to the corner of Columbus ave. and W. 103d st., Columbus ave., W. 102d st., Manhattan ave. and W. 103d st.

The 27th Election District is bounded by and within W. 103d st., Manhattan ave., West 102d st., and a diagonal line from the corner of W. 102d st. and Columbus ave. to the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 103d st., Amsterdam ave., and W. 103d st.

The 28th Election District is bounded by and within W. 103d st., Central Park W., W. 101st st. and Manhattan ave.

The 29th Election District is bounded by and within W. 104th st., Central Park W., W. 103d st. and Manhattan ave.

The 30th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 104th st. to the corner of W. 105th st. and Columbus ave., Columbus ave., W. 103d st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 31st Election District is bounded by and within W. 106th st., Columbus ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 105th st. and Columbus ave. to the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 106th st., Amsterdam ave., and Amsterdam ave.

The 32nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 106th st., Manhattan ave., W. 105th st., Central Park W., W. 104th st. and Columbus ave.

The 33rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 107th St., Central Park W., W. 105th st., Manhattan ave., W. 106th st. and Columbus ave.

Eighteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 59th st., 2nd ave., E. 56th st. and 3rd ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within E. 57th st., 1st ave., E. 56th st. and 2nd ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within E. 58th st., 1st ave., E. 57th st. and 2nd ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 58th st., East River, E. 57th st. and 1st ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 59th st., East River, E. 58th st. and 2nd ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 63d st., Ave. A, E. 64th st., East River, E. 59th st. and 1st ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 62nd st., 1st ave., E. 59th st., 3rd ave., E. 60th st. and 2nd ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 62nd st., 2nd ave., E. 60th st. and 3rd ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within E. 63rd st., 1st ave., E. 62nd st. and 3rd ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 65th st., 1st ave., E. 63rd st. and 3rd ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 68th st., 2nd ave., E. 65th st., and 3rd ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 66th st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 67th st. and 1st ave., 1st ave., E. 65th st. and 2nd ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 69th st., 1st ave., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 67th st. and 1st ave. to the corner of E. 66th st. and 2nd ave., and 2nd ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 68th st., Ave. A, E. 69th st., East River, E. 67th st. and 1st ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within E. 70th st., Ave. A, E. 71st st., East River, E. 69th st., Ave. A, E. 68th st. and 1st ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 70th st. 1st ave., E. 69th st. and 2nd ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 69th st. and 3rd ave. to the corner of E. 70th st. and 2nd ave., 2nd ave., E. 68th st. and 3rd ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 70th st., 3rd ave., E. 71st st., 2nd ave., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 71st st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 72nd st. and 3rd ave., and 3rd ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within E. 73rd st., 2nd ave., E. 71st st. and 3rd ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 72nd st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 71st st. and 1st ave., 1st ave., E. 70th st. and 2nd ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within E. 72nd st., East River, E. 71st st., Ave. A, E. 70th st. and 1st ave.

The 22d Election District is bounded by and within E. 73rd st., East River, E. 72nd st. and 1st ave.

The 23rd Election District is bounded by and within E. 73rd st., 1st ave., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 73rd st. and 1st ave. to the corner of E. 72nd st. and 2nd ave., and 2nd ave.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within E. 74th st., 1st ave., E. 73rd st. and 2nd ave.

Nineteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within W. 106th st., West End ave., W. 102d st., Broadway, W. 101st st. and Hudson River.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within W. 103d st., Amsterdam ave., W. 101st st., Broadway, W. 102d st. and West End ave.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within W. 105th st., Columbus ave., W. 103d st., Amsterdam ave., and West End ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 106th st., Amsterdam ave., 105th st., Broadway, W. 104th st. and West End ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 107th st., a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 107th st. to the corner of Columbus ave. and W. 106th st., W. 106th st. and West End ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 108th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 107th st., West End ave., W. 106th st., and Hudson River.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 108th st., Central Park West, W. 107th st., Columbus ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Columbus ave. and W. 107th st. to the corner of W. 107th st. and Amsterdam ave., and Amsterdam ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., Central Park West, W. 108th st. and Columbus ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within W. 109th st., Columbus ave., W. 108th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., Broadway, W. 109th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 108th st. and Hudson River.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., Columbus ave., W. 109th st. and Broadway.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 111th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 110th st. and Broadway.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 113th st., Broadway, W. 110th st. and Hudson River.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within W. 113th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 112th st. and Broadway.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within W. 112th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 113th st., Morningside drive, W. 110th st. and Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 113th st. to the corner of Morningside drive and W. 118th st., across Morningside Park, Morningside ave., Manhattan ave., W. 110th st., Morningside drive, W. 113th st. and Amsterdam Av.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within W. 120th st., Amsterdam ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 113th st. and Amsterdam ave. to the corner of W. 114th st. and Broadway, and Broadway.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within W. 114th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 114th st. and Broadway to the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 113th st., W. 113th st. and Hudson River.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within W. 116th st., Broadway, W. 114th st. and Hudson River.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within W. 120th st., Broadway, W. 116th st. and Hudson River.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within a line running from the Hudson River across Riverside Park and between 526 and 528 Riverside drive, through Fairview court, 175 Claremont ave., W. 123th st., Broadway, W. 120th st. and Hudson River.

The 22d Election District is bounded by and within W. 125th st., Broadway, W. 123th st., a line running through Fairview court, 175 Claremont ave., and between 526 and 528 Riverside drive, through Riverside Park and Hudson River.

The 23d Election District is bounded by and within W. 133d st., Old Broadway, W. 130th st., Broadway, W. 127th st. and Hudson River.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within W. 133d st., Amsterdam ave., W. 131st st., and Old Broadway.

The 25th Election District is bounded by and within W. 131st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 130th st., Convent ave., and Old Broadway.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within W. 128th st., Convent ave., Morningside ave., W. 125th st., Manhattan st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 27th Election District is bounded by and within W. 1 0th st., Old Broadway, Lawrence st., Amsterdam ave., W. 126th st. and Broadway.

The 28th Election District is bounded by and within W. 126th st., Manhattan st., W. 125th st. and Broadway.

The 29th Election District is bounded by and within W. 125th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 124th st. and Broadway.

The 30th Election District is bounded by and within W. 125th st., Manhattan st., Morningside ave., W. 124th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 31st Election District is bounded by and within W. 124th st., Amsterdam ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 124th st. to the corner of Morningside drive and W. 121st st., across Morningside Park, Morningside ave., Manhattan ave., W. 110th st., Morningside drive, W. 121st st. and Amsterdam Av.

The 32d Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 124th st. and Morningside ave. to the corner of W. 118th st. and Manhattan ave., Manhattan ave., W. 115th st. and Morningside drive.

The 33d Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 123d st. to the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 121st st., W. 121st st., Morningside drive, and Broadway.

The 34th Election District is bounded by and within W. 121st st., Morningside drive, Morningside ave., across Morningside Park at W. 120th St., Morningside ave., across Morningside Park at W. 116th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 116th st. and Morningside drive to the corner of W. 117th st. and Amsterdam ave., and Amsterdam ave.

The 35th Election District is bounded by and within W. 120th st., Manhattan ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Manhattan ave. and W. 118th St. to the corner of W. 117th st. and Morningside ave., and Morningside ave.

The 36th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 118th st. and Manhattan ave., Manhattan ave., W. 115th st. and Morningside drive, to the corner of W. 116th st. and Manhattan ave., and W. 102d st., W. 102d st., Manhattan ave. and W. 101st st.

The 37th Election District is bounded by and within W. 118th st., 8th ave., W. 116th st. and Manhattan ave.

The 38th Election District is bounded by and within W. 11sth st., St. Nicholas ave., W. 117th st., 7th ave., W. 116th st. and 8th ave.

The 39th Election District is bounded by and within W. 116th st., St. Nicholas ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 115th st. and 7th ave. to the corner of W. 114th st. and 8th ave., and W. 114th st.

The 40th Election District is bounded by and within W. 115th st., Manhattan ave., W. 113th st., 8th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th ave. and W. 113th st. to the corner of Manhattan ave. and W. 114th st., W. 114th st. and Morningside ave.

The 41st Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 114th st. and 8th ave. to the corner of W. 115th st. and 7th ave., 7th ave., and a diagonal line from the corner of 7th ave. and W. 115th st., the corner of 8th ave. and W. 114th st.

The 42d Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 8th ave. and W. 114th st. to the corner of 7th ave. and W. 113th st., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th ave. and W. 113th st. to the corner of W. 113th st. and 8th ave., and 8th ave.

The 43d Election District is bounded by and within W. 107th St., Central Park W., W. 105th st., Manhattan ave., W. 106th st. and Columbus ave.

Eighteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 83d st., 1st ave., E. 82d st. and 2d ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within E. 83d st., Ave. A, E. 82d st. and 1st ave.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within E. 83d st., East River, E. 82d st. and Ave. A.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 84th st., East End ave., E. 86th st., East River, E. 83d st., East End ave., E. 84th st. and Ave. A.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 7th ave. and W. 134th st. to the corner of Lenox ave. and W. 135th st., W. 135th st., 5th ave. and 7th ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 7th ave. and W. 135th st. to the corner of Lenox ave. and W. 136th st., Lenox ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Lenox ave. and W. 135th st. to the corner of W. 134th st. and 7th ave., and 7th ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 135th st., 7th ave., W. 134th st. and St. Nicholas ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within W. 136th st. to the corner of Lenox ave., thence a diagonal line to the corner of W. 135th st., W. 135th st. and St. Nicholas ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within W. 140th st., 8th ave., W. 136th st. and St. Nicholas ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 138th st., 7th ave., W. 136th st. and 8th ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 140th st., 7th ave., W. 138th st. and 8th ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 141st st., 7th ave., W. 140th st. and 8th ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 141st st., Lenox ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 141st st. and 7th ave. to the corner of W. 140th st. and Lenox ave., Lenox ave., W. 140th st. and Nicholas ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within W. 142nd st., Lenox ave., W. 141st st. and 7th ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within W. 143rd st., 7th ave., W. 142nd st. and Lenox ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within W. 144th st., 7th ave., W. 143rd st. and Lenox ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within W. 145th st., 7th ave., W. 144th st. and Lenox ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within W. 146th st., 7th ave., W. 145th st. and Lenox ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within W. 147th st., 7th ave., W. 146th st. and Lenox ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within W. 148th st., 7th ave., W. 147th st. and Lenox ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within W. 149th st., 7th ave., W. 148th st. and Lenox ave.

The 22d Election District is bounded by and within W. 150th st., 7th ave., W. 149th st. and Lenox ave.

The 23d Election District is bounded by and within W. 151st st., 7th ave., W. 150th st. and Lenox ave.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within W. 152nd st., 7th ave., W. 151st st. and Lenox ave.

The 25th Election District is bounded by and within W. 153rd st., 7th ave., W. 152nd st. and Lenox ave.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within W. 154th st., 7th ave., W. 153rd st. and Lenox ave.

The 27th Election District is bounded by and within W. 155th st., 7th ave., W. 154th st. and Lenox ave.

The 28th Election District is bounded by and within W. 156th st., 7th ave., W. 155th st. and Lenox ave.

The 29th Election District is bounded by and within W. 157th st., 7th ave., W. 156th st. and Lenox ave.

The 30th Election District is bounded by and within W. 158th st., 7th ave., W. 157th st. and Lenox ave.

The 31st Election District is bounded by and within W. 159th st., 7th ave., W. 158th st. and Lenox ave.

The 32nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 160th st., 7th ave., W. 159th st. and Lenox ave.

The 33rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 161st st., 7th ave., W. 160th st. and Lenox ave.

The 34th Election District is bounded by and within W. 162nd st., 7th ave., W. 161st st. and Lenox ave.

The 35th Election District is bounded by and within W. 163rd st., 7th ave., W. 162nd st. and Lenox ave.

The 36th Election District is bounded by and within W. 164th st., 7th ave., W. 163rd st. and Lenox ave.

The 37th Election District is bounded by and within W. 165th st., 7th ave., W. 164th st. and Lenox ave.

The 38th Election District is bounded by and within W. 166th st., 7th ave., W. 165th st. and Lenox ave.

The 39th Election District is bounded by and within W. 167th st., 7th ave., W. 166th st. and Lenox ave.

The 40th Election District is bounded by and within W. 168th st., 7th ave., W. 167th st. and Lenox ave.

The 41st Election District is bounded by and within W. 169th st., 7th ave., W. 168th st. and Lenox ave.

The 42d Election District is bounded by and within W. 170th st., 7th ave., W. 169th st. and Lenox ave.

The 43d Election District is bounded by and within W. 171st st., 7th ave., W. 170th st. and Lenox ave.

The 44th Election District is bounded by and within W. 172nd st., 7th ave., W. 171st st. and Lenox ave.

The 45th Election District is bounded by and within W. 173rd st., 7th ave., W. 172nd st. and Lenox ave.

The 46th Election District is bounded by and within W. 174th st., 7th ave., W. 173rd st. and Lenox ave.

The 47th Election District is bounded by and within W. 175th st., 7th ave., W. 174th st. and Lenox ave.

The 48th Election District is bounded by and within W. 176th st., 7th ave., W. 175th st. and Lenox ave.

The 49th Election District is bounded by and within W. 177th st., 7th ave., W. 176th st. and Lenox ave.

The 50th Election District is bounded by and within W. 178th st., 7th ave., W. 177th st. and Lenox ave.

The 51st Election District is bounded by and within W. 179th st., 7th ave., W. 178th st. and Lenox ave.

The 52nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 180th st., 7th ave., W. 179th st. and Lenox ave.

The 53d Election District is bounded by and within W. 181st st., 7th ave., W. 180th st. and Lenox ave.

The 54th Election District is bounded by and within W. 182nd st., 7th ave., W. 181st st. and Lenox ave.

The 55th Election District is bounded by and within W. 183d st., 7th ave., W. 182nd st. and Lenox ave.

The 56th Election District is bounded by and within W. 184th st., 7th ave., W. 183d st. and Lenox ave.

The 57th Election District is bounded by and within W. 185th st., 7th ave., W. 184th st. and Lenox ave.

The 58th Election District is bounded by and within W. 186th st., 7th ave., W. 185th st. and Lenox ave.

The 59th Election District is bounded by and within W. 187th st., 7th ave., W. 186th st. and Lenox ave.

The 60th Election District is bounded by and within W. 188th st., 7th ave., W. 187th st. and Lenox ave.

The 61st Election District is bounded by and within W. 189th st., 7th ave., W. 188th st. and Lenox ave.

The 62d Election District is bounded by and within W. 190th st., 7th ave., W. 189th st. and Lenox ave.

The 63d Election District is bounded by and within W. 191st st., 7th ave., W. 190th st. and Lenox ave.

The 64th Election District is bounded by and within W. 192nd st., 7th ave., W. 191st st. and Lenox ave.

The 65th Election District is bounded by and within W. 193d st., 7th ave., W. 192nd st. and Lenox ave.

The 66th Election District is bounded by and within W. 194th st., 7th ave., W. 193d st. and Lenox ave.

The 67th Election District is bounded by and within W. 195th st., 7th ave., W. 194th st. and Lenox ave.

The 68th Election District is bounded by and within W. 196th st., 7th ave., W. 195th st. and Lenox ave.

The 69th Election District is bounded by and within W. 197th st., 7th ave., W. 196th st. and Lenox ave.

The 70th Election District is bounded by and within W. 198th st., 7th ave., W. 197th st. and Lenox ave.

The 71st Election District is bounded by and within W. 199th st., 7th ave., W. 198th st. and Lenox ave.

The 72d Election District is bounded by and within W. 200th st., 7th ave., W. 199th st. and Lenox ave.

The 73d Election District is bounded by and within W. 201st st., 7th ave., W. 200th st. and Lenox ave.

The 74th Election District is bounded by and within W. 202d st., 7th ave., W. 201st st. and Lenox ave.

The 75th Election District is bounded by and within W. 203d st., 7th ave., W. 202d st. and Lenox ave.

The 76th Election District is bounded by and within W. 204th st., 7th ave., W. 203d st. and Lenox ave.

The 77th Election District is bounded by and within W. 205th st., 7th ave., W. 204th st. and Lenox ave.

The 78th Election District is bounded by and within W. 206th st., 7th ave., W. 205th st. and Lenox ave.

The 79th Election District is bounded by and within Hillside ave., St. Nicholas ave., W. 206th st., Wadsworth ave. and W. 184th st. and Broadway.

The 80th Election District is bounded by and within Dyckman st., Hillside ave., Broadway, W. 184th st., Wadsworth ave., W. 183d st., Broadway, W. 181st st., a line across Fort Washington Park to Hudson River, and Hudson River.

The 81st District is bounded by and within W. 211th st., Harlem River, Dyckman st. and Sherman ave.

The 82d Election District is bounded by and within W. 211th st., Amsterdam ave., Sherman ave., Dyckman st. and Broadway.

The 83d Election District is bounded by and within Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Harlem River, W. 211th st., Broadway, Dyckman st. and Hudson River.

Twenty-fourth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 80th st., 2d ave., E. 88th st. and Lexington ave.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within E. 86th st., 3d ave., E. 89th st. and 3d ave.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 91st st. and Lexington ave. to the corner of E. 86th st. and 3d ave., 3d ave., E. 80th st. and Lexington ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 98d st., 2d ave., E. 92d st., 1st ave., E. 91st st., 3d ave., E. 90th st., a diagonal line from the corner of 3d ave. and E. 90th st. to the corner of Lexington ave. and E. 91st st., E. 91st st. and 3d ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 94th st., East River, E. 92d st. and 2d ave., 2d ave., E. 94th st., East River, E. 92d st. and 2d ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 94th st., 1st ave., E. 93d st. and 3d ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 96th st., East River, E. 94th st., and 3d ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 97th st., 2d ave., E. 95th st., East River, E. 96th st. and 3d ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within E. 99th st., East River, E. 96th st., 2d av., E. 97th st. and 3d ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 100th st., East River, E. 99th st. and Lexington ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 101st st., East River, E. 100th st. and Lexington ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within E. 102d st., 2d ave., E. 101st st. and Lexington ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 103d st., Lexington ave., E. 100th st. and Park ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 104th st., 3d ave., E. 102d st., Lexington ave., E. 103d st. and Park ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within E. 106th st., 3d ave., E. 104th st., Park ave., E. 105th st. and Lexington ave.

The 16

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

$100,000 Residence Purchase in East Sixty-fourth Street—Upper Heights Deal to Enlarge Apartment Site—$10,000 Lease for Times Square Store—Suburban Buyers.

Continued activity in the upper east side home section was shown yesterday in the purchase of the four-story dwelling at 12 East Sixty-fourth Street, covering a plot 20 by 100, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. The buyer is said by the brokers, Pease & Elliman, to be a stock broker who has acquired the residence for occupancy. It was purchased from Henry A. Budd and has been held at about $100,000.

The house is opposite the plot at 15 East Sixty-fourth Street, on which Warren Thorpe is erecting a fine residence. Adjoining is the new home of Orme Wilson. These two properties cover the former site of the Ernesto G. Fabbri home purchased a few years ago by Charles Steele and since resold and cut up into building plots.

Deal on East Sixty-eighth Street.

Henry Storck sold to a client of Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., 168 East Sixty-eighth Street, three-story stable 20 by 100.5. It is the purchaser's intention to alter the present building and occupy it as a private garage. It adjoins the private garages of Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue and Edward T. Nichols, Vice President of the Great Northern Railway. These are the only single holdings on this block, the rest of it being occupied by the New York Fire Department headquarters and the New York Foundling Hospital.

Builders Enlarge Heights Apartment House Site.

Charles A. Christman sold to the Lonwil Holding Company, 20 St. Nicholas Place, a two and a half story dwelling on a plot 45 by 100. The property is located 180 feet north of 156th Street. Last Spring the buyers secured the adjoining house, 18, and now control a plot 90 by 100. A five-story apartment house to cost about $90,000 is to be erected on the site from plans by Samuel Katz.

$250,000 Mortgage on Davison Plot.

Henry P. Davison of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. took title yesterday from Arthur Curtiss James for the property on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, where his new residence will be built. He gave back to Mr. James a mortgage of $250,000.

A Recent Buyer.

Alfred H. Lang is the buyer of the frame dwelling 249 East 125th Street, sold last week by the Doran Estate.

$10,000 a Year for a Small Times Square Store.

Nelson, Lee & Green have leased the store at 1,472 Broadway, in the Longacre Building, and adjoining the United Cigar store at the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, to M. Gelula & Co., formerly at Cortlandt Street and Broadway, who have recently occupied this Longacre store on a sublease from Lucius.

The lease just made is for a term beginning Oct. 1, 1916, and is for a term of six years at an aggregate rental of approximately $60,000.

The same brokers originally leased the two stores on the Broadway side of the same building to the National Dollar Shirt Shops, Inc., and D. Reid. The combined rental for these three store leases amounts to more than $30,000 a year.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for the March Realty Corporation, to an investor, the new four-story brick flat on plot 50 by 100, 558 Fiftieth Street.

Ross and Gretsinger sold for Solomon Wolff and David Goodstein a plot on the north side of Fifty-seventh Street west of Ninth Avenue to a builder for immediate improvement.

The three-story business building at 1,711 Eighth Avenue has been sold by E. T. Newman for Jennie P. Welsh to an investor.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. sold to an investing client for Lillie S. Pedlow her stucco residence and grounds of one acre on Cumberland Road, South Orange, N. J.

Mrs. S. J. Durbridge has purchased the plot of land on the west side of Mountain Avenue, north of Berkeley Place, from Edwin A. Bradley. The property has a frontage of 100 feet on Mountain Avenue and is opposite the Edgemont Park. The buyer contemplates the erection of an expensive residence.

Frank A. Sawyer of Montclair sold to F. D. Blauvelt of East Orange a plot of land on the west side of Harrison Avenue, near Warren Place. The property has a depth of 200 feet and is adjacent to the Decatur M. Sawyer estate. Both transactions were negotiated by F. M. Crawley & Brothers.

William Sloane Leases House.

The six-story residence at 22 East Seventy-second Street, formerly the home of the late Colonel William Jay, has been leased through Douglas L. Elliman & Co. for Arthur Iselin to William Sloane of the firm of W. & J. Sloane.

Commercial Leases.

William H. Whiting & Co. have leased the building at 24 Cliff Street to Ketchum & Co., the building at 52 Ferry Street to the Specialty Leather Works, the building at 237 Water Street to Benjamin Brown & Brother, and the store at 147 Nassau Street to the Velvet Grip Shoe Company.

Rice & Hill leased for a client the store at 155 West Forty-fourth Street to F. & S. Medlin.

Louis Schrag has leased for the Bofan Amusement Company the store and basement in their new theatre building, 623 Eighth Avenue, to Abraham Usdini; also for Charles Rohe, the store in the building 494 Eighth Avenue, to Fishel Backer.

New Holding Company.

The Parmelee Realty Corporation, Daniel P. Morse, President, has been organized to hold the investment properties 163 West Thirty-third Street, 50 Lispenard Street, and 49 Walker Street. These properties were all purchased through the Charles F. Noyes Company, which has been retained as agent. The Lispenard Street and Walker Street properties have recently been reconstructed.

Real Estate Notes.

The estate of Emma Parsons at Rye, N. Y., will be sold at auction today in the Vesey Street Salesroom by Herbert A. Sherman.

A seven-story addition is contemplated for the six-story Holter Building, at 112 and 114 West Forty-second Street, owned by the James McCreery Realty Corporation.

Plans have been made by the architects Gronenberg & Leuchtag for four five-story flats on a plot 332 by 100 on the north side of 170th Street, 153.10 feet east of Fort Washington Avenue, being built by the 170 Building Company. The cost will be $280,000.

Joseph P. Day will offer at auction today in the Vesey Street Salesroom nine plots of about twenty-one acres, fronting on the Long Island Railroad and Borden Avenue, in the manufacturing zone of Long Island City.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

125th St, 642 West s s, 150.2 ft w of Broadway, 18.8x100, three-story and basement brick dwelling; Jennie S. Travis against Frank Giedhill et al.; Harris & Towne, attorneys, 258 Broadway; Jno J. Adams, referee; partition to P. B. Towne for $7,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

156TH ST, East, s s, 225.1 ft e of Bronxwood Av, 25x100; 214th St, East, s s, 225.1 ft w of Laconia Av, 25x95; Daniel London against Arthur J. Mace et al.; Joseph Gans, attorney, 140 Nassau; William E. Godrey, referee; due, $622.21; to the plaintiff for $200.

217th St, East, s s, 325 ft w of Paulding Av, 38.10x38.1x125.6; Daniel London against Arthur J. Mace et al.; Joseph Gans, attorney, 140 Nassau; Thomas J. Hassett, referee; due, $357.70; to the plaintiff for $200.

By Daniel Greenwald.

124th St, 875 East, s s, 273 ft n of 184th St, 81.9x40.6x80x40.8, five-story brick tenement; adjourned to Oct. 16.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison St, 348, s s, 193.11 ft e of Scammel St, 23.6x95.1x23.6x95.3, five-story brick tenement and stores; Clarence M. Coddington against Israel Lewis et al.; Wayland & Bernard, attorneys, 165 Broadway; Charles H. Griffiths, referee; due, $16,880.96; taxes, &c., $407.10.

119th St, 18 East, s s, 204.4 ft e of 5th Av, 15.7x100.11, three-story and basement stone dwelling; Henry McCaddin, Jr, Fund for the Education of Candidates for the Roman Catholic Priesthood in the Poorer Dioceses of the United States of America and Elsewhere against Rosanna McCabe et al.; Daniel Daly, attorney, 20 Nassau St; John R. McMullen, referee; due, $10,171.85; taxes, &c., $454.74.

Edgecombe Av, 102, e s, 18 ft n of 189th St, 17x80, three-story and basement brick dwelling; Universal Savings Bank against Joseph K. Wells et al.; Robert Maxel, attorney, 257 Broadway; John H. Rogan, referee; due, $8,132.90; taxes, &c., $110.90.

By Samuel Marx.

81st St, 85 and 87 West, n s, 466.8 ft w of 5th Av, 33.4x98.9, eleven-story brick loft and store building; Republic of Panama against Brogan Building Co. et al.; Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys, 49 Wall St.; Isaac F. Cohen, referee; due, $181,880.71; taxes, &c., $9,855.87.

By Henry Brady.

131st St, 604 West, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 25x99.11, vacant; Rudolph Wallach Co. against Michael M. McDermott et al.; August Weymann, attorney, 68 William St.; Samuel Strausbourger, referee; due, $2,970.51; taxes, &c., $506.80.

160th St, 556 West, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 37.6x99.11, five-story brick tenement; Frances M. Hoyt against Ellen L. Finlay et al.; George E. Gartland, attorney, 11 Wall St.; George W. Simpson, referee; due, $34,266.97; taxes, &c., $1,355.50.

Lexington Av, 1,053, e s, 25 ft n of 104th St, 16.8x70, five-story stone tenement and stores; Sara Cohn against Grand Delancey Co. et al.; Samuel Hoff, attorney, 30 East 42d St.; George W. Simpson, referee; due, $10,761.37; taxes, &c., $712.66.

Pleasant Av, 413 West, 50.10 ft s of 122d St, 16.8x100, three-story and basement stone dwelling; Margaret C. Finnegan et al. as executrix against John Gregovitz et al.; Dutton & Kilsheimer, attorneys, 203 Broadway; John L. O'Brien, referee; due, $7,621.91; taxes, &c., $87.30.

2d Av, 2,495, w s, 49.11 ft s of 128th St, 25x75, five-story brick tenements and stores; Aimee Rossignot, guardian, against Mary J. Stokes et al.; Morgan, Lockwood & Brown, attorneys, 20 Exchange Place; Joseph F. Morrissey, referee; due, $4,214.80; taxes, &c., $266.87.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

3d Av, 1,271-1,273, n e corner of 73d St, 51.1x80, two five-story stone tenements and stores; Casualty Co. of America against Joseph P. Meagher et al.; Henry A. Miller, attorney, 165 Broadway; Francis W. Polock, referee; due, $51,626.62; taxes, &c., $4,957.39.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Rye, N. Y.—Three-story frame house, e s of Boston Post Road, ½ mile s of station, 91.4x 261.7x irregular; executors' sale of estate of Emma Parsons, deceased.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

180th St, 744-8 East, s s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av; runs s 169x w 74x n 83x e 29x n 115x e 49 to beginning; one-story brick stores; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Antonio Galiani et al; Cary and Carroll, attorneys, 59 Wall St.; John F. Hynes, referee; due, $21,836.62; taxes, &c., $462.25.

Jennings St, 806, s s, 75 ft e of Chisholm St, 50x95, vacant; City Real Estate Co. against P. J. Mitchell Building Co., Inc., et al; Harold Swain, attorney, 176 Broadway; Ellsworth J. Healy, referee; due, $6,665.32; taxes, &c., $80.

By J. H. Mayers.

Loring Place, 2,235, w s, 59.10 ft n of 183d St, 21x102.8x20.11x103.11, three-story brick tenement; Joseph S. Whiteside against John H. Vogt et al; Edwin C. Dusenbury, attorney, 2 Rector St; John Blumenthal, referee; due, $9,947.76; taxes, &c., $1,475.10.

By Joseph P. Day.

183d St, 51 West, n w corner of Grand Av, (2,271,) 20x100, three-story brick tenement and stores; Sara Welt-Kakels against Jan-pole & Werner Holding Co. et al; Harold Swain, attorney, 176 Broadway; Lawrence N. Martin, referee; due, $11,773.01; taxes, &c., $1,150.

By Charles A. Berrian.

214th St, 724 East, s s, 35 ft w of Holland Av, 25x100; Mary Dunn against Caterina Di M. Salzano et al; Harris, Corwin, Moffat & Schenk, attorneys, 160 Nassau St; Bernard Hahn, referee; due, $6,562.42; taxes, &c., $911.06.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Jerome Av, 1,882-6, e s, 51.6 ft n of Mount Hope Place, 77.3x94.4x75x112.9, one-story brick stores; Edmund Coffin against Bilma Building Co.; Isidor Grayhead, attorney, 34 Pine St; Adam Wiener, referee; due, $28,895.87; subject to mtg. $10,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Powell Av, n w corner of Pugsley Av, 188.5x 103.1; Magdalene Hess against Peter Handbode, Jr., et al.; Wilson, Barker & Wager, attorneys, 45 Wall St; Otto Henschel, referee; due, $6,532.92; taxes, &c., $3,479.17.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

135th St, s s, 125 ft w of Cypress Av, for a one-story brick church and dwelling, 50x70; Swedish Bethlehemite, Inc., John A. Spellman, 4,011 Seton Av, Chairman Board of Trustees, owner; Edward R. Ferman, 50 Hinckley Place, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $16,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

161st St, 413 and 415 East, to 2 two-story frame stores and dwellings, 16x19.8 each; the Washington Avenue Realty Co., Augustus Lauter, 837 Washington Av, President, owner; Charles Schaffer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, OCT. 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

MONROE ST, 72, n s, 25x100, foreclosure Oct. 8; William Klein, referee, to Charles Dickinson, 1,184 Broadway, trustee, Oct. 6; attorneys, Stimson & Wood, 2 Rector St., $10,000

PARK ROW, 108, n s, 74.7 ft e of Duane St, 24.8x102.1x24.8x101.11; Wm. A. Shaw against Jas. K. Shaw, 321 West 92d St, ½ part, mtg $52,000, Oct. 6; attorneys, Conklin & Reid, 31 Nassau St. $1

PARK AV, s w corner of 69th St, runs s 86.5x w 81x n 18.6x e 18x n 67.11 to street x e 63 to beginning; Arthur J. James to Hy. P. Davison, Locust Valley, L. I., all liens, Sept. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

2D AV, 1,152, e s, 60.10 ft s of 61st St, 20x75, foreclosure Oct. 4; James A. Foley, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Oct. 7; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St $1

3D AV, w s, 40 ft n of 39th St, runs w 55x n w 35x n 4.8x e 90.11 to avenue x s 88.8 to beginning; Mary J. Odell, executor, &c, to Robert McC. Marsh, trustee, 45 West 11th St, ½ part, subject to life estate of party of first part, Sept. 1; attorneys, Pressinger & Neu, 60 Wall St. $1

22D ST, 400 East, n s, 145 ft e of 1st Av, 23.6x98.9, foreclosure Sept. 28; Geo. W. Simpson, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, Oct. 7; attorneys, R. & E. Oliver, 51 Chambers St. $7,500

33D ST, 42 to 46 West, s s, 225.11 ft e of Broadway, 59.5x98.9; Mary J. Odell, executor, &c., to Robert McC. Marsh, 45 West 11th St, sub-trustee, mtg $9,000, all liens, Sept. 1; attorneys, Pressinger & Neu, 60 Wall St. $1

42D ST, 103 West, n s, 40 ft w of 6th Av, 20x75.4; Sale Cohn to the General Land Co. $100

17 West 42d St, mtg $90,000, all liens, Sept. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

68TH ST, 462 West, s s, 250.4 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5, foreclosure Oct. 2, 1916; Edw. L. Heckler, referee, to Geo. W. Chisholm, Morristown, N. J., and Jno. M. Bowers, 45 East 65th St, executors, Oct. 6; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 46 Cedar St. $19,000

92D ST, n s, 245 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; New York State Investing Co. to Emily Loewy, 468 Riverside Drive, mtg $11,000, Oct. 9 ..... $6,000

92D ST, 57 West, n s, 263 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; New York State Investing Co. to Emily Loewy, 468 Riverside Drive, mtg $10,000, Oct. 9 ..... $100

112TH ST, 324 East, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Jewel Lewis to Abraham Kalisky, 256 Broadway, mtg $17,500, Sept. 12 ..... $100

120TH ST, 518 East, s s, 252.6 ft e of Avenue A, 17.6x100.5; Jos. E. Bergen, Cold Spring, N. Y., to John T. Hogan, 506 East 120th St, mtg $9,500 on this and 516 East 120th St, adjoining, 27 Cedar St. $100

120TH ST, 51 East, s s, 215 ft e of Avenue A, 17.6x100.5; Joseph E. Berger, Cold Spring, N. Y., to John T. Hogan, 516 East 120th St, mtg $9,500 on this and 518 East 120th St, adjoining, 27 Cedar St. $100

137TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; Bernard H. Smith, administrator, to Bernard H. Smith, Forest Hills, L. I., 8-19 part; George H. Smith, Mount Morris, N. Y., 5-19 part; Margaret Chipp, Chicago, Ill., 3-19 part; Mary L. Ackerman, 321 Flatbush Av, Brooklyn, 3-19 part; Gladys W. Waters, William K. White, John P. White, and Charles H. White, 60 West 76th St, together 5-19 part, the last four being heirs of Frances White, deceased, mtg $12,000, all liens, June 28; attorneys, Parke & Steckler, 233 Broadway $28,000

Bronx.

CRESTON AV, n e corner of 198th st, 117.4x 40x108.8x41.5; Creston Building Co., Inc., to Emma Dressner, 201 West 120th St, and another, mtg $48,000, Oct. 2; attorney, N. T. Title and Mtg. Co., 135 Broadway $100

FULTON AV, s w s, 41.6 feet n of 168th St, 87x115.4; McEver & Koester Bldg. Co., Inc., to John F. Donovan, 1902 Marmion Av, Cor. 6; attorneys, Carrington & P., 200 Broadway $100

GIVAN PL, w s, being lot 123, map of Givan Homestead; Louise J. Means to Ella M. Rogan, 625 St. Mark's Av, Bklyn, July 6-10; attorney, J. H. Rogan, 145 Nassau St. $1

LOT 170, map of William F. Duncan, 25x100; Frank Scopelliti to Marianina Pittala, 6,639 Bay 13th St, Brooklyn, Sept. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

LOT 242, Block F, map of Mapes estate; William Reiner to James Curran, 2,486 Concourse, mtg $1,900, Oct. 7; attorney, James Curran, 2,486 Concourse $100

LOT 197, map of Seton Homestead, also Edwards Av, w s, being n ½ Lot 179, same map 26.6x58.9; Andrew Kolbe to Mary L. Kolbe his wife, 1,421 Edwards Av, Oct. 7; attorney, James H. Goggin, 280 B'way $1

LOT 29, Block 6, map of Whitehall Realty Co.; Patrick Sullivan to Katharine McDonald, 649 East 223d St, mtg $4,500, Oct. 5; attorney, John Goergen, 4,388 White Plains Av. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Katharine McDonald to Anna V. Sullivan, 4,388 Byron Av, mtg $4,500, Oct. 5; attorney, same. $100

PELHAM AV, n s, 50.11 ft. e of Belmont Av, 25.5x122.11; Kath. P. Williams and another to Henry G. Bleich and another, 657 E. Fordham Rd, Sept. 19; attorney, Title G. and T. Co., 176 Broadway $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, 54-58, e s, 100 ft n of Broome St, 50x100, April 15; Michael Henig to Benjamin Wolf, 627 E. 6th St, demand; attorney, J. Charles Zimmerman, 115 Broadway $4,000

BOWERY, 139, e s, 124.10 ft n of Grand St, 25.1x108.11x25.1x107.11, one-half part, Oct. 6; Carmela Dove to Angelo Russo, 50 Mott St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, G. Lordi, 62 Mulberry St. $1,900

BROADWAY, 1,594-96, e s, 40.5 ft n of 47th St, runs e 80x n 45 to s s 47th St, (164-70 West) x 6 76.3x s 100.4x e 56.3x s 0.1x w 20x n 20x w 80 to B'way x n 40 to beginning; 47th St, 162 West, s s, 15 ft e of B'way, 18.9x 100.4; 47th St, 160 West, s s, 515 ft e of B'way, 12.6x100.4; 47th St, 158 West, s s, 187.6 ft e of B'way, 12.6x100.4, July 1, Longacre Square Corporation to Real Estate Trust Co., s e corner Broad and Chestnut Sts, Philadelphia, Penn.; 15 years, in trust for bondholders; collateral deed of trust; attorney N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 B'way $610,000

PARK AV, s w corner 60th St, runs s 86.3x w 81xn 18.6x e 18x n 67.11 to street x e 63 to beginning, Sept. 1; Henry P. Davison, Locust Valley, L. I., to Arthur C. James, 39 E. 60th St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way $250,000

5TH ST, 314-316 East, s s, 228.7 ft e of 2d Av, 90x41.5x irregular, Oct. 9; Max Berman to the German Savings Bank, 137 4th Av, 5 years; attorneys, Amend & Ax., 119 Nassau St. $27,000

42D ST, 103 West, n s, 40 ft w of 6th Av, 20x75.4, Sept. 30; General Land Co. to Sale Cohn, 987 Park Av, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Rosenthal & H. 2 Rector St $60,000

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, 2,261, w s, 58.11x100; Mary E. Bell to Union Square Savings Bank, 20 Union Square, Oct. 9, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,500

EAGLE AV, 820, e s, 17.3x100; Jacob H. Koch to Margaretha Bauer, 820 Eagle Av, July 1, due as per bond; attorneys, Clooke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St. $1,200

LOTS 77 to 80, map lots at South Mount Vernon; Philip La Magna to Filippina L. Coster, 1,786 Lexington Av, Oct. 6, due April 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $600

206TH ST, 186 East, s s, 25.2x105.9; Fiore Amanna to Thomas Palmer, 2,758 Briggs Av, Sept. 27, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, O'Hara Bros., 260th St and Webster Av $3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 4,154 and 4,156, s e corner of 176th St, 60x irregular x irregular x75, all; Sarah Jacobs to Philip Locker, 515 West 170th St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorneys, Nugent & N., 280 Madison Av.

$110 monthly, or $13,200 for term

CHERRY ST, 219 and 221; Water St, 480, stable and loft building, all; Charles H. Meyer, Nyack, N. Y., to C. H. Meyer Co., Inc., 10 years from June 1, 1917, 5-year renewal; attorney, David Blitzer, 149 Broadway $6,000

2D AV, 1,202, store and basement; Charles Pithan to Meyer Goldsmith, on premises, 5 years from Nov. 15, 1916, with renewal; attorney, Henry Herz, 41 Park Row $900

Bronx.

151ST ST, 248 to 247 East, all; Giuseppe Fusco to Oswald Stone and another, 436 East 155th St, 9 7-12 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, O. Stone, 245 East 161st St $4,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 78; Solomon Slonimsky et al against Congregation Holy House of Jacob, owner and contractor $1,173

HAVEN AV, n e corner 170th St, 128.11x83.4; Standard Plumbing Supply Co. against Namreh Building Co., Inc., owner and contractor $1,647

LENOX AV, 190; Joseph McNeill against Emma D. Toumey, owner; Morris Levin, contractor $106.38

6TH AV, 438; Paris Tile and Mosaic Works, Inc, against estate of Charles H. Phillipps, owner; Max Heller & Heller, Inc., contractors $275

2ND ST, 309 West; Griffin Roofing Co. against Augustin Healy, owner and contractor $58

107TH ST, 200 West; A. D. Granger Co. against Englon Realty Co., owner; Harry J. Delmar, contractor $323

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, n w corner of 165th St, 100x110; East Side Iron Works, Inc., against Ronele Const. Co., Inc., owners and contractors $1,600

UNION AV, s e corner of Home St, 47x100; Noah Fells against Home Union Building Corp, and John Doe, owners; Home Union Building Corp., contractor $61.64

WASHINGTON AV, 1,286; Frank Hausle against E. Anne Segal and Lena Phen, owners; J. W. Rothenberg, contractor. $26

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

11TH AV, 829 to 835; White Fireproof Construction Co. against Edgar S. Appleby et al., March 11, 1916 ..... $5,800

SAME PROPERTY; W. E. Nichols against same, May 31, 1916 ..... $250

SAME PROPERTY; Gilroy Contracting Co. against same, June 13, 1916 ..... $42

SAME PROPERTY; William L. McElreavy against same, Sept. 2, 1916 ..... $33

SAME PROPERTY; Sam Bernstein against same, May 24, 1916 ..... $60

SAME PROPERTY; C. A. Hasbruck & Son against same, May 23, 1916 ..... $146

SAME PROPERTY; Wright Lumber Co., Inc., against same, May 23, 1916 ..... $138

SAME PROPERTY; August Brossman against same, May 16, 1916 ..... $135

SAME PROPERTY; Albert G. Richter against same, May 9, 1916 ..... $1,600

SAME PROPERTY; M. Raschkind against same, May 15, 1916 ..... $2,000

SAME PROPERTY; E. Smolka, Plumbing Supply Co. against same, May 13, 1916. $658

SAME PROPERTY; Rufus Darrow's Sons, Inc., against same, May 11, 1916 ..... $1,026

SAME PROPERTY; N. Coleman, Inc., against same, May 10, 1916 ..... $1,066

SAME PROPERTY; May F. Rae against same, May 11, 1916 ..... $83

10TH ST, 50 to 67 West; Edwin Shuttleworth Co. against Citizens Investing Co. et al., Sept. 28, 1916 ..... $1,025

44TH ST, 18 to 22 West and 45th St, 19 to 25 West; S. W. Green Co. against 19 West 44th Street Co. et al., Sept. 20, 1916, by deposit $51

SAME PROPERTY; Albert A. Volk Co. against same, Sept. 27, 1916, by deposit. $76

Bronx.

MOHEGAN AV, 2,074; Max Levinstim against Benjamin Duvio et al., Aug. 2, 1916 ..... $78

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 2,132 and 2,154; Eleanor P. Wentworth, trustee, against Morris Weinstein et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. W. Ellis.

OLD BROADWAY, 2,836; Rider Ericsson Engine Co. against Patrick F. Kenny, notice of lis pendens; E. B. Halstead.

WEST ST, 422; Joseph M. O'Brien et al. against William F. Fogarty, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. F. Clare.

Bronx.

LOT NO. 24, Block 4,697, on tax map; Municipal Liens Co. against Osvaldo Forlani et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, G. A. Moses.

LOTS NOS. 27 and 28, map of Van Nest Park; Mary M. Argersinger against Luigia Chiappa, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Clooke, Koch & Reedy.

BAKER AV, n s corner of Old Road, 76.8x 100.2; Louis M. Ebling against Rosalie Rosenbaum et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Cohn.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, W s, 110.4 ft n of Minneford Road, 25x72.1; Dalia Leonard against Fowler Sanitary Engineering Co., Inc., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—EDWARD H. TITUS and others as Executors, &c., and others, Complainants, against UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING EXPLORATION COMPANY and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 4th day of August, 1916, I, the undersigned, the Special Master named in said order, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1916, at 12:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, to the highest and best bidder at said sale, without appraisement or valuation, one hundred thousand (100,000) shares of the stock of Ember Gold Mining Company and one thousand (1,000) shares of the stock of Humboldt Mining Company, now in the custody of this court in the above-entitled action. The stock to be so sold will be put up for sale as an entirety. The successful bidder at said sale must pay five per cent. (5%) on the price bid in cash or by certified check satisfactory to said Special Master and the balance thereof must be paid within thirty days of the acceptance of the bid. Said stock will be sold subject to a lien in favor of the defendant in the above-entitled action for an amount which shall hereafter be determined by the Court to be due the said defendant for the sums of money expended by it subsequent to March 9th, 1916, in preserving and protecting the properties of the Ember Gold Mining Company, including the water rights of said company, which said lien shall not exceed, however, four thousand dollars ($4,000) per month from March 6th, 1916, to the date of said sale.

Dated, New York, October 3d, 1916.
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2 ROOMS AND BATH AND KITCHENETTE, $60 to $80.
Furnished, $20 extra
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141 East 44th St.
Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.
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MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING
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3 & 4 ROOMS & BATH,
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SUITABLE FOR DENTIST
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,200.
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44 EAST 34TH ST., at Madison Ave.
Two rooms, bath, maid and valet service; breakfast if desired. Rents $900 to $1,500.
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795 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.,
Corner 150th Street.
7 and 8 rooms, elevator apartment.
High Class Service.
RENT $65.

75 EAST 81st ST.
Northwest corner Park Av.
Six, seven, eight rooms.
$900, $1,000, $1,200 Yearly.
One doctor's apartment. Service unexcelled.

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A.—waterfront property with large buildings; suitable for any line of business, storage, or manufacturing, shipping, &c. Kirchner & Co., 532 2d Av., Long Island City.

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Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Elegant country home of 6 rooms and bath in a picturesque location; beautiful shaded lawn; most modern improvements; all large, light, airy rooms; up-to-date kitchen, bath, and laundry; 2 porches; this home must be seen to be appreciated, only 30 minutes from city; title guaranteed; $350 cash and balance easy. Country Home, 140 Times Downtown.

$40 per month, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new six-room all-year home, equipped with steam heat, electric light, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near waterfront; title guaranteed. F. H. Richmond, 51 Chambers St.

$20 monthly buys cozy home, seven rooms; improvements; stable, chicken run, fruit, garden, and flowers; 30 minutes out; three blocks from trolley; very little cash; price $2,500. Owner, Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

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Exchange clear choice lots, Westfield, for equities in business properties. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

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We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad. REED, CLARK & LEE CO., Depot Plaza, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516 White Plains.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9880 Madison Square.

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in River View manor; building plots and houses of all sizes, for sale or rent. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, 18 E. 41st St., N. Y. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

For information about Long Island City Real Estate, write, call or telephone
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Largest Developers of Real Estate on L. I.

SCARSDALE.—Corner plot, 88x105; high, picturesque, restricted, shaded; water, sewer; electricity; $3,500; easy terms, or loan to build; adjoining plot $2,750. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

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Send for our selected list.
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SEAMAN LOWERRE & CO.,
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FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

SCARSDALE.—8 rooms, 50x200; village water; electric light; fruit; sell or rent with privilege to purchase; price $6,000; rent $40. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOMES — ACREAGE — FARMS. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d.) N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

COUPLE WISHING TO GET A HOME—Here is your chance; have a 3-room house and plenty of ground for chickens and vegetables; complete for $1,200; $75 cash and $9 monthly from a responsible party; can be seen by appointment. B, Brand, Box 190 Times Downtown.

$8 monthly and $50 cash buys old-fashioned house, a few small repairs needed, 2 blocks from trolley and school, ground for chickens and vegetables, waterfront privileges. B Store, 195 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$18—NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE.—$18
Monthly, beautiful home, open fireplace, handsome bath; elegantly decorated; hardwood floors; gas, electric lights; steam heat; range and tubs; fine plot for garden, garage, &c.; 42 minutes out; $200 cash; price $3,150. Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

Large 8-room house, beautifully decorated, electric light, telephone, big porch, cellar; 6 lots; fine lawn; shade trees; near depot and stone's throw from beautiful Lake Ronkonkoma; boating, fishing, bathing; $3,600; easy terms. Apt. 1, 936 West End Av., corner 106th St.

Attractive North Shore bungalow for all year use; all beautiful modern rooms, with bath, heat, open fireplace, electric light, &c.; extensive veranda; large ground for gardening. 2 blocks from station, easy commuting; $150 cash, and $18 monthly. "Shore Bungalow," Box 200 Times Downtown.

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New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK.—$200 down and small monthly payments like rent buys my beautiful suburban home; will surrender next month; 20 minutes from N. Y.; 7-r. fine craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace and built-in book cases in living room, hardwood trim, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity; sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1598 John.

"TO LIVE, LIVE IN RIDGEWOOD."
SMALL HOUSE—for sale only.
Big lot, semi-bungalow, 7 rooms, all imp'ts. Plot 100x175; beautiful garden; $5,250.
Call and see photos.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 1,546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Rector 7718.) Ridgewood, New Jersey. (Tel. 555.)

Bargain, $6,200; terms to suit; artistic home; garage; plot 50 by 150 feet; high Orange Mts.; superb views; 20 min. to lake; near school, country club, golf, neighborhood tennis club; library hall fireplace, living room, dining room fireplace; 5 bedrooms, bath, toilet; electric light; steam heat; exp. sta., 35 min. to N. Y. Catlow, 41 Park Row, Room 304. Tel. 8214 Cortlandt.

"The town that makes New Jersey famous."
GLEN ROCK,
(One mile south of Ridgewood.)
Most attractive homes in New Jersey, $5,000 to $6,000, easy terms; would rent for year to intending buyers; write for booklet.
Smith-Slinger Company, Glen Rock, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—At sacrifice; owner moving away; comfortably furnished 12-room house; baths, modern conveniences; corner lot, residential section; trees, shrubbery, stable. L 251 Times Downtown.

INVESTMENT ACREAGE.
Tract of 220 acres right at R. R. station; town water, electric light, macadam road, low commutation; 11 trains daily. Any reasonable offer considered. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

BARGAIN.
$8,500; handsome stucco house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; within hour of N. Y. H, 126 Riverside Drive.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; just what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

For sale in Litchfield Hills, site for private estate, 85 acres, 20 acres in one piece, smooth and free from stone, on crest of high elevation, view unsurpassed; village ¼ mile distant. M. E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE.
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGEMENT.
WHY NOT CONSULT US?
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
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Real Estate for Exchange.

Wanted—Montclair or Glen Ridge. Modern house, suitable for five; good neighborhoor; not heavily mortgaged; about 10 minutes from depot; reply with details; advertiser offers in payment a fine house, 25 feet wide, brown-stone front, four stories and basement, near Central Park West, elevated, subway, and surface cars. C. S., 156 5th Av., Room 1108 N. Y. City.

Mortgage Loans

Wanted — $6,500 mortgage, private house, Harlem; brokers protected. J. E. Barry, 4,249 Broadway.

Wanted.

Mortgage money, in any amount, at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

STORE,
Basement and sub-basement.
506 Broadway.
22,000 square feet.
E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST,

Dressmaker will rent space to tailor, milliner, corsetière; reasonable. Antoinette, 116 West 44th St.

Large front parlor, suitable for studio or business. Rip Van Winkle Tea Rooms, 17 West 37th.

Doctor's Office, Operating Room, Fully equipped, furnished. 222 West 72d.

Private office, desk space to let, mail privileges. 200 5th Av. Room 1,178.

5th, 34 West.—2 rooms, second floor, light business.

23d Street and 3d Avenue.
Large store and basement;
Also 3-story Mercantile building,
Entrance on street and avenue.
Chas. Bohlen, 286 3d Avenue.

FLAT TOP DESK, $8; NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICES, $22.50 TO $35; TELEPHONE SERVICE, MAIL PRIVILEGE. 82. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

60 West 22d St.—Lofts for light manufacturing, skirts, waists, &c.; centrally located; rent $900 per year. Apply premises, or Miller & Co., 898 8th Av. Phone 591 Circle.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, $25 UP.
UNION BLDG., 33 UNION SQUARE WEST.
MODERN BUILDING; GOOD SERVICE.
SPEAR & CO., AGTS., 840 BROADWAY.

Loft, 2,000 square feet; attractive office partitions; light three sides; small business only considered; elevator. G. B. Raffetto, 408 West 13th St.

Lofts to let, with steam power and heat; good light, low rent. 40 Penn St., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET

City—Furnished.

MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED MODERN RESIDENCE, 12 ROOMS 3 BATHS, $900 MONTHLY FOR SEASON. APPLY 327 WEST 75TH ST. OR YOUR BROKER.

Furnished house; best location Sage section. Ellis Jones, opp. station, Forest Hills.

City—Unfurnished.

$65 FOR A THREE-STORY HOUSE in 93d St., near Central Park West; immediate possession.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d St.

22D ST., 447 WEST.—4-story brown house, 17 rooms, all improvements; possession at once; seen by permit only. Apply any broker, or owner, 28 Harrison St., City.

Out of Town.

Retired business man's home, 9 rooms, completely furnished; 40 minutes from Grand Central; parlor, dining room, large foyer, alcove, den, 5 bedrooms, kitchen, 2 baths; Oriental rugs, piano, victrola, tapestries, draperies; everything of the finest; inclosed large porch; garage; house located on 1 acre of beautiful surroundings, with large lawn; will lease for 9 months or 1 year to responsible people only; owner leaving country. D 64 Times.

$25 A MONTH.—Beautiful Winter home by ocean; tastefully furnished; 7 rooms and bath; ready for immediate occupancy; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; will rent to party with satisfactory references. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 W. 34th, N. Y.

Furnished house, near the Bon Air Hotel and Country Club, Augusta, Ga. Write character of house you want. John W. Dickey, Augusta, Ga.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Furnished—East Side.

418T ST. 11 EAST.—Two large rooms and bath, single or en suite; breakfast if desired.

46TH, 21 WEST.—Cholcely furnished, exceptionally large, light living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, $85; lease. Bryant 6294, Hallam.

81ST, 75 EAST.—Six rooms and bath, completely furnished and equipped for housekeeping; southern exposure. Mrs. Owen.

MODERN APARTMENT BUILDING,
146 East 49th St.
Completely furnished apartment of three rooms, including kitchen. Seen after 1 P. M.; apartment 64. 'Phone Murray Hill 875.

MADISON AV., 1,061.—Handsome apartment, 3 rooms, bath, balcony facing Madison; immediate possession.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished, CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1480.

Furnished—West Side.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath; elegantly furnished; moderate price.

57TH.—Attractive suite, 3 rooms and bath; electricity, telephone; exclusive neighborhood. Plaza 6087.

58TH, 152 WEST.—Furnished apartment sublet 8 months or 1 year; 3 rooms and bath; hotel service; new building; Plaza neighborhood; suitable for 2 bachelors.

72D, 222 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone; completely furnished; private home.

74TH, 25 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished bachelor apartment, private building, near Park; service.

79TH ST., 150 WEST.—Eleven-room duplex furnished apartment; southern exposure; rental $8,500; immediate possession. Superintendent, or Edgar A. Levey Leasing Co., 505 5th Av.

80TH, 155 WEST.—Eight elegant rooms; 4 master bedrooms; steam; telephone. Baird.

85TH and West End Vicinity—Eight rooms, 3 baths, 3 master's chambers, 2 maids'; richly furnished. Bryant 4185.

88TH, (Central Park.)—Handsome studios; morning, afternoon; select clientele. Schuyler 8197.

88TH, 23 WEST.—Bachelors; unusually large suite; private bath, private home; Breakfast if desired. Tel. Schuyler 8197.

Furnished—West Side.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Artistically furnished six rooms; silver, linen, piano; near cars. Garrett.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Attractive furnished modern elevator apartments, 7 sunny rooms. Apt. 6B.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Seven bright rooms, completely furnished; three large master bedrooms; elevator building, near Broadway. Apartment 62.

109TH, 201 WEST.—Charming Apartment, 4 rooms, all outside, sunny, overlooking Hudson; exceptionally furnished; $200. Apartment 5B.

Attractive apartments, parlor, bedroom, and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; restaurant; full hotel service; $12 to $15 weekly; extra large three-room suite, $22.50; investigate. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

APARTMENTS, 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; $10.50 to $15 weekly. HOTEL SENTON, 25 East 27th St.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Inquire Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d, Room 106.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished. FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED, sunny six-room elevator apartment, between Riverside Drive and B'way. 816 West 116th. Lewis.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED APARTMENT to sublet. Call for particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d.

BROADWAY, near express subway, tenth floor, south, six rooms, three baths. Bryant 4185.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartments to let; choice localities; all sizes. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

HOTEL conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartment.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 618. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Furnished—West Side.

In most exclusive building in New York, 70s, furnished elaborately, complete private home, consisting of 7 rooms, 3 baths, 3 master bedrooms, any number additional servants' and guests' rooms; sublet season, longer. Telephone Gray, Columbus 3974.

Opportunities, furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases; $125 upward. J. Wicklifre Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (cor. 119th St.)—A beautiful corner apartment; 8 rooms; 2 baths; extra lavatory; completely furnished. Broderick.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 84TH, 125.—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $15 to $35 weekly, $60 to $125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

SUBLET immaculate, sunny, 5-room elevator apartment; exclusive neighborhood; refinement. 309 West 93d.

SUBLET attractively furnished four-room apartment. 550 Riverside Drive.

TASTEFULLY FURNISHED six-room corner apartment on Morningside Drive; eastern and southern exposure; references. I. L., 100 Times.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up; 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Very high-class, exquisitely furnished apartments, unique in style and complete in every detail, including silver and linen.
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette.
4-5 rooms and bath.
507 W. 113th St. Phone Morningside 8240.

2 to 6 rooms, from $30 to $90. For particulars, see inside back cover telephone directory. Leon Sobel Co., 215 Manhattan Av. 1647 Academy.

21 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 116TH AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Handsomely and completely furnished eight rooms, two baths; sun every room; splendid location, near subway; eight months, year; immediate possession. Apply Apt. 10Z.

11½ WEST 37TH.
Unusually attractive apartment, two rooms and bath, (living room 18x25, with open fireplace,) furnished or unfurnished, in one of New York's most beautifully appointed residences.

—$150. FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $500—Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4185.

Unfurnished—East Side.

318T ST, 120 EAST, (bet. Fourth and Lexington Avs.)—8-room housekeeping apartment, fireproof building with elevator; all outside rooms; $1,400. Also 7-room apartment, first floor, $1,200. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St.

137 EAST 34TH ST.
Two rooms, bath; electricity; $40.
AMES, 26 West 31st.

40TH, 122 EAST.—Non-housekeeping apartments; meal service; 2 rooms and bath; $65 and $75.

1,000 PARK AV., COR. 84TH ST.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,900-$2,100.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,750.
12 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4,400-$4,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,018, (73d.)—Alluring whole floor, two rooms, kitchenette; $60-$55.

MUSICIANS, ATTENTION!
158 MADISON AV., between 32d and 33d Sts., five-room housekeeping apartment, with exceptionally large living room or studio; high ceilings; elevator, steam heat, electric light; rental $1,800. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 6700.

BOARDERS WANTED

East Side.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Broadway place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

65TH, EAST (near Park.)—Suite 2 rooms and bath; private American home, with unusually fine home table. Plaza 6631.

MADISON AV., 1,069, (near 81st.)—Large room, running water, suitable couple or two gentlemen; no ordinary house. D 21 Times.

213 MADISON AV.
Attractive rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent table.

West Side.

53D, 64 WEST.—Rooms with board; private baths; electric light; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable large room, private bath; scrupulously clean; excellent table; references.

70TH ST, 23 WEST.—2 large rooms; refined Jewish house; booking for season only; cuisine unsurpassed; table guests accommodated.

71ST, 62 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; $20 UP.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome front, square, sunny room; other rooms; references exchanged.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Attractive room with private bath; large room adjoining bath; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—THE PUTNAM. Rooms with board; high grade.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—New, modern, electricity; good home cooking; special rate to permanent.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; excellent home table; electricity; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

82D, 11 WEST.—Large rooms; board; southern exposure; parlor dining; reference.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually attractive modern, pleasant house; newly decorated; table excellent.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; desirable locality; excellent cooking; elevated and subway stations.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive large room, electricity; excellent cuisine; references; table guests accommodated.

96TH, 65 WEST.—Large handsome room, private bath, private house; excellent cuisine.

99TH, 230 WEST.—Two beautiful connecting rooms; running water; first-class board for four gentlemen. Apartment 5 North.

West Side.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Choice, sunny rooms; adjoining bath; private American home; very best table; $12-$28 weekly.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable hall room, refined house, home cooking; table guests.

138TH, 603 WEST.—Refined Jewish family; large room; subway. Apt. 63.

156TH ST, 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

227TH ST.-ARLINGTON AV., Spuyten Duyvil.—24 minutes Grand Central; 9c commutation; subway convenient; private Christian home. Lesley.

ATTRACTIVE, connecting rooms; also smaller one; delightful private house; exclusive neighborhood; references exchanged. Telephone Riverside 1887.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming Family House of rare standard. Grand panorama; 20 minutes Manhattan. Fifty lovely rooms, elegantly furnished. Abundance sunlight, sea air, quietness. Excellent chef and service; small tables. Piazzas, social parlors; worth investigation. Weekly, $11-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive room, excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1159-W.

Board Wanted

Student of French may obtain the assistance of refined, educated young lady for conversation in exchange for room and board in private home. L 887 Times Downtown.

YOUNG Jewish couple want large room with private bath and board; private family or boarding house; Central or Morningside Park vicinity preferred. D 69 Times.

Country Board

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 1141 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes from station; very desirable location; $22 to $32 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

Invalids, chronic, and nervous cases; home atmosphere; beautiful surroundings; ideal conditions, near New York; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

FURNISHED ROOMS

East Side.

31ST, 108 EAST.—Large sunny room, adjoining bath; gentlemen; references.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Comfortable, completely furnished large room, with private bath; also single room; gentlemen only; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Light, large room; running water; electric lights, telephone; references.

EXCEPTIONALLY large, elegant room; all conveniences; private family; private house. Plaza 3800.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive, large floors, furnished, unfurnished; some with private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Room, floor, high-class business; studio, bachelor apartment; electricity; references.

49TH, 59 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms in private house; men only.

51ST, 63 WEST.—Cheerful first floor hall room; high-class private bachelor house; very central.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; doctor's office; double, single rooms; private baths.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Rooms and bath; every convenience; music allowed; grand piano; Victrola.

65TH ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant suite of two rooms with private family. Conte.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Comfortable double rooms; all conveniences; piano; absolutely clean; exclusive.

69TH, 118 WEST, WEST HALL.
Large room, salon dressing room, and private bath; southern exposure; steam heat.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Refined; large room, kitchenette; steam heat; maid services; conveniences.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; steam heat, electricity; gentlemen.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Bachelor; private home; beautiful, single, double rooms; high class.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with, without board; convenient to all cars.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, large, front room; private bath, electricity; quiet, refinement.

72D, 222 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; attractively furnished; phone; private home.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large room with private bath; also parlor floor.

West Side.

73D, 272 WEST.—Attractive double room on floor with bath; also single; electricity; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, running water, bath, convenient location, $8-$10.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Large, finely appointed room; electricity, parquet floor; exclusive residence; desirable.

75TH ST., 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished; bath, electricity; business gentleman.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Sunny, homelike rooms, continuous hot water; private baths, electricity; references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; electricity; also small room; references. Owner.

77TH, 125 WEST—Handsome, comfortable, homelike rooms; southern exposure; hot water heated; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; southern exposure; references.

78TH, 150 WEST.—Handsomely appointed large, medium rooms; private baths; electricity; reasonable.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; reception room; telephone; $2.50-$10.

80TH ST., 104 and 147 WEST.—Beautiful large and small newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; bath; hot water; $5 up.

82D, 8 WEST.
Large room, kitchenette; telephone; all conveniences.

82D, 117 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms, private bath; electricity.

84TH, 20 WEST.—Elegant, newly furnished large, small rooms; private house; references.

85TH, 170 WEST.—Large parlor; smaller room; running water; electricity; telephone; privileges. Werner.

86TH ST., 337 WEST.—Small, medium outside room, near Drive; running water; breakfast; references. Schuyler 6581.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Several large rooms; running water; all conveniences; reasonable; bath connecting.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; attractive rooms; running water; electricity; en suite, single.

93D, 308 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Homelike suite; elevator, electricity, telephone

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The tropical disturbance of Saturday and Sunday did not develop materially, but on Monday pressure was low over the entire Caribbean Sea and the Lesser Antilles, and at 6 P. M. another disturbance of pronounced character was central near the island of St. Thomas, the barometer at that time reading 29.26 inches. The storm is moving northwestward, and at 4 P. M. a northeast wind of forty-two miles an hour was reported at San Juan, P. R., with a barometer of 29.58 inches. Necessary warnings had previously been given.

The extensive pressure system that covered the Northwest Sunday night still persists as a whole, with its crest over South Dakota, and it has extended eastward into the Ohio Valley and the lake region, following a rapid pressure fall during Monday in the Atlantic States.

A decided fall in temperature attends the rise in pressure, and tonight temperatures are from 10 to 27 degrees below the seasonal average throughout the entire interior east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Middle Atlantic States and the South.

Considerable rain has fallen during the last twenty-four hours only on the South Atlantic States, the Plateau region, and the Far Northwest escaping, but most of the rains were light.

Cool weather will continue Tuesday from the Ohio Valley northward and northeastward, with quite general frosts Tuesday night, but it will be somewhat warmer Wednesday in the upper lake region and the Ohio Valley. It will be considerably cooler Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and continue cool Wednesday, while in the South it will be cooler Tuesday over the interior districts, and on Wednesday along the coast, except in the Florida Peninsula.

There will be local rains in the Southern States, mostly on Tuesday, and rain Tuesday morning in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, followed by fair weather that will continue during Wednesday. In the lake region and the Ohio Valley the weather will be fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh to strong northwest, rain Tuesday, fair Wednesday, colder; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest, rain Tuesday, followed by clearing and colder; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest to northwest except east off the Florida Coast, fair, followed by rain in south portion.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Tuesday, cooler extreme south portion. Wednesday, fair, continued cool.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy and colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair, continued cool.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain Tuesday morning, followed by fair weather with rapidly falling temperature. Wednesday, fair and cool.

Western New York—Generally fair and continued cool Tuesday and Wednesday, frost Tuesday night, probably heavy.

Northern New England—Fair Tuesday, preceded by rain in Maine. Wednesday, fair, continued cool.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	47	67	4 P. M.	56	78
6 A. M.	44	65	6 P. M.	51	75
9 A. M.	48	71	9 P. M.	48	69
12 M.	55	75	11 P. M.	45	66

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 52; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 59.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67, at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature 84 degrees at 2:20 P. M.; minimum 67 degrees at 11 A. M. Humidity 87 per cent. at 8 A. M., 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.89 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.86 inches.

9:00–309 Front St.; Louis Bernstein...Slight

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:30	—2,758 8 Av.; not given	Slight
1:30	—1,877 Crotona Av.; Herman Rosenbaum	Slight
1:40	—2,653 8 Av.; A. Bergman	Slight
2:35	—2,332 7 Av.; A. & P. Tea Co.	Slight
3:25	—231-3 Bowery; N. Y. Glass Turning Co.	$1,000
4:25	—286 W. 150 St. (fence.); not given	None
5:05	—3,217 3 Av.; Daniel O'Rourke	Slight
7:05	—9-11 Hancock St.; A. Cardona	Slight
8:05	—837 8 Av.; Frank Hanner	Slight
8:40	—640 9 St.; Helen Krahmer	Slight
10:00	—2 017 Vyse Av.; James Stewart	Slight
10:00	—188 Madison St.; J. Weinstein	Slight
11:05	—302 Columbus Av.; I. Weinstein	Slight
P. M.		
12:10	—297 E 154 St.; John Ryan	Slight
1:20	—39 W. 117 St.; Rachel Weisenberg	Slight
1:10	—Grand Av. & 181 St., (brush fire); not given	None
2:00	—17 State St.; saloon	Slight
4:35	—1 W. 133 St.; H. Welnberg	Slight
5:00	—179 Av. B; William Merrick	Slight
5:05	—Park Av. & 127 St.; Van Buren & Co.	Slight
6:05	—360 W. 28 St.; Dr. Danglinger	Slight
6:20	—1,124 Park Av.; Morris Strauss	Slight
7:00	—746 6 St.; not given	Slight
8:35	—106 E. 4 St.; Louis Puchman	Slight
10:25	—549 5 Av.; William Feldstein	Slight
11:20	—2 8 William St.; N. Y. Journal	$25
11:30	—234 E. 10 St.; F. Terringer	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Regiments of National Guard officers accepted: 1st Lt. B. L. Agerton, 4th Inf., Texas; Chaplain J. B. Ridley, 2d F. A., New York; 2d Lt. P. Hutman, 2d Inf., Florida; 1st Lt. S. E. McRickard, 2d F. A., New York; 1st Lt. O. R. Horton, 2d Inf., Georgia, and 1st Lt. R. Bradley, 8th Inf., Illinois.

Maj. G. W. Moses, Cav., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Univ. of Minnesota.

Following 1st Lts. of Inf. will report to Maj. C. Gerhardt, Inf., Pres. of an Examining Board at Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion: E. H. Pearce and L. I. Samuelson.

Orders of Sept. 6 directing Maj. J. A. Lockwood, retired, to proceed to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., as quartermaster, and as relates to Capt. A. Roeder, Philippine Scouts, retired, are revoked Maj. Lockwood will report to Depot Quartermaster, New York City, as Assistant upon expiration of present leave.

Following boards are appointed to meet at places indicated, to examine certain enlisted men of Sig. Corps for rating as Sig. Electrician mechanician: At San Diego, Cal., Maj. W. R. Davis, M. C., and 1st Lts. H. A. Dargue, Sig. Corps; J. Q. Jones, Sig. Corps; W. A. Robertson, Cav., and J. P. Truax, M. R. C. At Columbus, N. M., Maj. G. M. Ekwurzel and R. C. Loving, M. C., and 1st Lts. T. S. owen and J. B. Brooks, aviation officers, Sig. Corps, and M. F. Harmon, Jr., Inf.

1st Lt. F. H. Tenney, C. A. C., from Southern Dept. to his station at Ft. Worden, Wash.

Col. O. B. Mitcham, Ord. Dept., will make one visit to Ft. Monroe, Va., for proof firing and inspection of sea-coast armament, then to his station.

Capt. C. L. Sturdevant, Corps of Engrs., is relieved from station at Pittsburgh, Penn., about Oct. 31, and in connection with his present duties will proceed to and take station at Montgomery, Ala., and report by letter to Chief of Engineers.

Maj. E. D. Bricker, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed three visits a month during Oct., Nov., and Dec. to works of Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Penn., on official business, and to his station after each visit.

Leaves: 1st Lt. W. B. Peebles, Cav., 3 days, and Capt. F. W. Clark, C. A. C., 10 days.

Navy.

Commander W. K. Harrison to retired list, Lts. R. T. Kelran, the Minnesota, to the Connecticut as Engineer Officer, and W. Anorum, Newport (R. I.) Training Station, to 3 months' sick leave.

Jr. Gde. Lts. P. A. Stevens and G. H. Emerson, the Minnesota, Oct. 7, to fitting out the Olympia, and on board when commissioned; W. H. Burtis, the Vermont, to the Birmingham, Oct. 10; L. W. Clarke and E. R. McClung, the Minnesota, to the Columbia; F. R. Berg and J. C. Cunningham, the Vermont, to the San Francisco as Engineer Officer and as Navigator, respectively.

Ens. B. S. Killmaster, the Minnesota, Oct. 7, to fitting out the Olympia and on board when commissioned.

Surg. H. D. Wilson, to home and await orders.

P. A. Surg. J. B. Mears, the Memphis, to Expeditionary Force, Santo Domingo.

Gunners E. J. McCluen and C. B. Arney, the Memphis to the Olympia.

Chief Mach. W. Dixon, Norfolk Yard to the Louisiana.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Balch, Benham, McCall, and the Winslow, at Newport; Burrows at Rosebank; Hancock at Hampton Roads; Dolphin and Uncas at Norfolk; Hercules at Indian Head; Illinois at Key West; Nanshan at Guaymas; San Diego at Corinto, and the West Virginia at Salina Cruz.

Sailed: Aylwin, Cassin, Conyngham, Cummings, Cushing, Drayton, Ericsson, Fanning, Jarvis, Jenkins, McDougal, Melville, Nicholson, O'Brien, Paulding, Porter, and the Tallahassee, Newport to sea; Culgoa, Santo Domingo City for Sanchez; Glacier, San Diego for San Francisco; Gloucester, Brooklyn for cruise; Lamson, Hampton Roads for Norfolk; Mars, Acapulco for San Diego; Ozark, Newport for New London; Ammen, Patterson, and Trippe, Hampton Roads to sea; Reid, Norfolk for Hampton Roads, and the Wheeling Vera Cruz for Progreso.

The Dolphin will be available for repairs at Norfolk Yard until Nov. 20.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for marine engineer is announced. It is as follows: William Lewis, 92.60; Austin F. Canning, 89.40; Thomas E. English, 89; Walter B. Rush, 84.80; John H. O'Higgins, 84.80; Richard E. Griswold, 84.60; Edward W. Burke, 79.60; Norman E. Hoffstadt, 79; James McCaffery, 77.20; George Oberst, 77.20; James H. Dwyer, 77; William J. Lee, 76.60; Michael J. Gambon, 76; Matthew Sloan, 76; Frank H. S. Schubert, 74.20; Walter J. Langan, 74.20; John B. MacDonald, 74.20; Lewis A. Vollert, 72.60.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 14 an examination for assistant in home demonstration work, for women only, to fill a vacancy in the States Relations Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary ranging from $1,800 to $2,200 a year. The duties will be to aid in the supervision and inspection of home demonstration work in the Southern States, and also in the instruction of county agents. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and thesis. Graduation from a school of domestic science of recognized standing or graduation from a normal school of recognized standing, including a course in domestic science, and at least two years' experience in home demonstration work or in the supervision of such work or in teaching home economics in high schools or colleges are prerequisite. Additional credit in the subject of experience will be given to experience as stated above acquired in the Southern States. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-first birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Alumni Association of the New York Training School for Teachers will hold its annual business meeting at 4:15 P. M. today in the auditorium of the training school. An election of officers will take place. The Principal of the training school will address the members.

Puplis may now register at the New York Evening High School for Women for a course in economics, history, and civics. Regents' credits may be obtained.

There will be a chalk talk on "How to Know Men's Character" by Charles De Lanoy Allen at 8 P. M. on Thursday at the Young Men's Christian Association, 153 East Eighty-sixth Street.

Miss Grace C. Strachan has been re-elected as President of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers. She is a candidate for the office of Acting Chief City Superintendent, to succeed the late John H. Haaren.

Associate City Superintendent William L. Ettinger, who is in poor health, is on a ranch near Denver, Col.

The meeting to elect members of the Teachers' Council will be held on Nov. 9 at 4 P. M. in the De Witt Clinton High School. Vacancies have to be filled in the following groups: Men high school teachers, women high school teachers, Principals, elementary schools, Brooklyn, men and women; Principals, elementary schools, Queens, men or women; assistant to Principal, teachers, seventh and eighth years, two men, one woman; teacher, first to sixth year, Manhattan 8, Brooklyn 2, the Bronx 1, Queens 1, and other public school activities.

President Willcox of the Board of Education says that universal extension of the supplementary school system is the only policy now actuating the board in its efforts to relieve the congestion of school population. It will cost the city about $26,000,000 to carry out the present program.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. Cahill, 5, 3:45 P. M., Sept. 26, during disability; R. H. Strunk, 21, 3:30 P. M. Sept. 9, during disability; H. Druer, 38, 2:25 P. M. Sept. 30, during disability; W. J. Silver, 22, 7 P. M., Sept. 17, to 12 P. M. Sept. 22; E. J. Donnelly, 61, 6:05 P. M., Oct. 2, to 12 M., Sept. 29, during disability; H. D. States, 149, 12:30 P. M., Sept. 27, during disability; J. Timony, 149, 7:45 P. M., Sept. during disability; P. J. Dunne, 138, 12:05 P. M., May 13, to noon, Sept. 5; H. Gilroy, 162 6:10 P. M., Sept. 30, during disability; J. Green, 278, 1:45 P. M., Sept. 25 to noon, Sept. 30; J. J. McLain, 276, 8:30 P. M., Sept. 19 to 12 P. M., Sept. 25; O. Veit, 276, 8:30 A. M., Sept. 9, during disability; P. Clark, Traf. Div., Sub-div. B, 1:40 P. M., Oct. 4, during disability; P. Donohue, Traf. Div., Sub-div. C, 11:30 A. M., Oct. 3, during disability; E. S. Wilson, Mar. Div., 2:15 P. M., Oct. 2, during disability; J. Dugan, C. O. squad, 8:40 P. M., July 15, to noon, July 18; 1:30 P. M., July 22, to noon, July 28; 6:25 P. M., Aug. 15, to 12 P. M., Aug. 28, and 7:35 A. M., Sept. 18, to 12 P. M., Sept. 24.

Restored to duty: Patrol. J. J. Powers, 66.

Death: Patrol. D. H. Cohen, 156, at 7:22 A. M., Oct. 8.

Fire Department.

Decisions rendered:

Firem. 1st gr. J. P. McNamee, Eng. 16, (absence without leave); Firem. 1st gr. P. J. Reardon, Eng. 23 (reckless driving), reprimanded.

Special leaves:

Lieut. M. Gibney, H. & L. 16, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 12; Firem. 1st gr. J. J. Falls, H. & L. 20, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 10.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.—We require saleswomen for our Art Embroidery, Muslin Underwear, Jewelry, Women's and Misses' Suits, Leather Goods Glove, Stationery, Silverware and Candy Department. Apply Supt.

ALSO

CLERICAL HELP.—We require in Statistical section a young woman writing a clear hand and knowing how to operate an Oliver typewriter.

ALSO

FUR WORKROOM.—Need several experienced Fur Operators. Apply Manager, Fur Dept., second floor, Central Building.

ALSO

WRAPPING DEPARTMENT.—We need a number of bright girls as parcel wrappers; experience not essential; beginners will be paid while learning; rapid advancement. Apply with proof of age to Supt. of wrapping, subway floor, Central Building.

BOOKKEEPER, ACQUAINTED WITH METHODS OF CUTTING UP TRADE. ADDRESS BOX R 289 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS. Wanted immediately; room furnished; reference. Invermere Apartment Hotel, 415 West 118th St.

COOK.

Wanted, first-class German or Austrian cook for large private home in Detroit, Mich.; household under care of managing housekeeper; convenient up-to-date kitchen, with kitchenmaid; best wages and good home offered, but first-class foreign and American references required as to ability, character, and disposition. Reply to Housekeeper, 375 Seminole Av., Detroit.

COOK.—British or Canadian girl; family of three; permanent position; excellent plain cooking; best of references required; wages $30 to $35. Write Mrs. Alfred C. Bosson, 21 East 82d, or phone, after 7 P. M., Academy 1353.

DESIGNER.—Clever designer for high-class ladies' tailored hats; must be acquainted with the desires of the finer trade; the right party can secure excellent position. D 70 Times.

FORELADY.—Competent forelady to manage wholesale millinery workroom; must know the business and discipline; excellent steady position for right party. D 71 Times.

GIRLS.

Pleasant employment under sunshine conditions.

You can earn from $7 to $12 per week; lowest wages to start $7.

Excellent ventilation; good light; first aid, rest, and reading rooms; meals at less than cost.

SUNSHINE BISCUIT WORKS.

LOOSE-WILES

BISCUIT CO.,

LONG ISLAND CITY.

GLOVE BUYER.

LARGE NEW YORK SPECIALTY HOUSE HAS AN OPENING FOR AN EXPERIENCED GLOVE BUYER; GOOD SALARY AND UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO ONE WHO QUALIFIES. ADDRESS, STATING FULL PARTICULARS, TO R 72 TIMES.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced young German person to take care of girl 12 years old; must speak and be able to teach perfect English and help child with school work, also be able to sew, and furnish references. Apply between 9 and 12, I. Isaacs, 880 Broadway.

HOUSEWORKER.—White; plain cook; for small family of clergyman; one child and nurse; no washing; evenings off; references required; $7 weekly. Phone till 3 today, Bronxville 734.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced; Hungarian or German preferred; one who can cook. Call 8:30 P. M. Fortlouis, 201 W. 105th St.

LADY, middle aged, cultured, to assist manager of recitals; clear telephone voice essential; must be willing to travel when necessary; good salary; pleasant occupation for lady who would like to add to income by private indoor work. J 197 Times.

KITCHENMAID.

Wanted, neat and industrious German or Austrian kitchenmaid for large private home in Detroit, Mich.; permanent position; must be able to do simple cooking, and one of steady, quiet character desired; best references as to character required. Reply to Housekeeper, 375 Seminole Av., Detroit, Mich.

JUNIORS

WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S.

Girls between the ages of 14 and 16 years, for service as messengers. The John Wanamaker Commercial Institute is conducted for the girls and boys of the store, and prepares them for business. Recreational facilities are also provided. Opportunities for advancement are exceptional to those who qualify. Bring employment certificate. Apply at Messenger Office, Downstairs Store, New Building.

MARCELLER.—Wanted, first-class marceller for Hepner's Hair Emporium, Washington, D. C. Call at Hepner's, 1,436 Broadway.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO., WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK,

REQUIRE

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN

FOR THEIR

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS CLIENTELE NEED APPLY; STEADY POSITION AND GOOD PAY TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY.

REPRESENTATIVE. — Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact and ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plan for children; salary. Room 710, 108 West 34th St.

SALESWOMAN.—We have an exceptional opportunity for large earnings to offer a refined, energetic woman able to command attention; commission, with advances. D 24 Times.

SALESWOMAN, EXPERIENCED, REFINED, TO HANDLE BEST TRADE; BETWEEN 25-30 YEARS; SALARY $10. J 88 TIMES.

SALESLADIES.—Wages $6 and upward, according to sales. Weisbecker, 270 W. 125th.

SECRETARY, college educated, for literary man; part time; write particulars. E 80 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, experienced, rapid and reliable; references. T. J. Brown, 243 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED, MALE

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

CARPET DEPARTMENT require experienced carpet layers, carpet measurers, carpet and rug porters. Apply manager carpet department, third floor, east building.

ALSO

STOCK DEPARTMENT require young men for positions in stockrooms; this affords excellent opportunity to acquire complete knowledge of the business, with future advancements.

ALSO

PACKERS.—We require for our department of wrapping a number of men accustomed to packing and wrapping various classes of merchandise.

ALSO

HANDY MEN.—Need several handy men for our janitor force, to make themselves generally useful. Apply superintendent, subway floor, east building.

AMBITIOUS

YOUNG MEN

Will find an excellent opportunity to advance to positions of responsibility by joining our packing and order filling departments.

Apply between 8:15 and 10 A. M.,

STANDARD MAIL ORDER CO.,

35th St., between 9th and 10th Avs.

AUDITOR.

Opportunity for a high-class accountant to make a permanent connection; mercantile; state detail of experience; if you are not worth $4,000 a year don't answer. 227 Times Annex.

BATTERY REPAIR MEN.

We want men thoroughly experienced in battery repair work; permanent positions; salary, $18 weekly. Apply to Mr. Dawson, Tuesday morning at 9:30. The Motor Car Equipment Co., 20 West 62d.

BOOKKEEPER. — Wanted, thoroughly experienced bookkeeper for advertising agency; must be thoroughly reliable and capable also be a typist. Answer, stating fully references, ability, and salary desired, A. S., 91 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, thoroughly competent, with knowledge of stenography; state age, experience and salary. N 332 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Young man, thoroughly competent; state age, experience, salary expected. R 274 Times Downtown.

50

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

16 to 19 years of age,

WANTED.

GOOD PAY,

EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS,

SPLENDID CHANGES FOR ADVANCEMENT.

CALL MORNINGS BETWEEN 8:30 AND 12

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,

21 Washington St.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOYS.

HENRI BENDEL,

10-12 WEST 57TH ST.,

REQUIRE SEVERAL BOYS FOR THEIR DELIVERY DEPARTMENT;

MUST BE OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE;

GOOD PAY AND STEADY POSITION.

BOY.—Permanent job, chance for advancement in office. Address J. E. Colt Co., 80 E. 42d.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; must be rapid stenographer, quick and accurate typist; state age, experience, education, and references; apply by letter only; no agencies. Room 3,200, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER; neat, accurate; position permanent; salary $10. Chumley Shop, 3d floor, 1,482 Broadway.

SHOE SALESWOMEN

Wanted at Wanamaker's.

Must be thoroughly experienced.

Apply at Employment Office, Basement, Old Building.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York, Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TYPISTS—STENOGRAPHERS,

GIRLS FOR CLERICAL WORK.

We can place a large number of girls and young women in clerical positions.

Girls who have had some High School education and who are over 17 years of age are preferred; these positions are permanent, working conditions are pleasant; the pay is somewhat in excess of what is generally received for this kind of work, and advancement is dependent solely upon the ability of the individual.

Call any afternoon this week between 2 P. M. and 4 P. M.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,

21 Washington St.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG LADY wanted to assist in waist show room, to make herself generally useful; only those of neat appearance need apply. Beerman & Frank, 36 East 31st St.

YOUNG GIRL.—Bright, for office work, knowledge of typewriting, but not necessary. Meccano Co., 71 W. 23d.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER able to take entire charge double entry books; $15.

FILE CLERK take care general correspondence; $9.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Rapid, accurate; $75 month.

STENOGRAPHER. — High-grade girl with high school education and technical experience; $15.

Call between 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,

30 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHERS, law, stock brokerage, manufacturing, $18, commence $15; dictaphone operator, $16; bill clerk, typist, $12; assistant bookkeeper, typist, knowledge stenography, $12; insurance, $10; switchboard operator, monitor, $8; stenographer beginner, $8; no registration. Delhi Agency, 29 Vesey.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators, numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau and 39 East 42d, Room 15.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, (Branch office,) Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS and competent office help furnished. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St. Cortlandt 5051.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Typists.—Numerous positions and free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18, $15, $10, $8; excellent opportunities. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.

SHORTHAND IN 30 HOURS. You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-la-bic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per min ute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lesson and catalogue. Moore Schools, 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

SECRETARIES.—Genuine private instruction; licensed instructors; will qualify you for position in shortest possible time. Days, evenings. Institute of Commerce, 240 Madison Av., (40th St.) A. J. Fanelli, Director.

FILING. — Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Bldg.

BOY IN STOCK AND SAMPLE DEPARTMENT OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. M 308 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY.—Wanted in a large fire insurance office a boy 15 or 16 years of age; must be bright, courteous and willing to learn; answers should state age, salary and experience, if any. Insurance, R 287 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of large mercantile house; answer in own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary expected. Address T. J., P. O. Box 187, Madison Square Station.

BOYS, (16-18;) good opportunity for strong, willing boys to work in stock; wholesale confectionery; salary, $6. Call 112 Hudson St., near Franklin.

BOY.—Live, active, for advertising agency; excellent opportunity; high school graduate preferred. Suite 1,314 Flatiron Building. Call before 8:30 A. M. Tuesday. Salary $3.

BOY.—Young boy wanted for general office work by a large manufacturing concern; must be of good parentage. A. B. C., 209 Times Downtown.

BOY about 16 years, in stock dept. of large wholesale house; permanent position with good future. P 347 Times Downtown.

BOY to learn diamond setting; good chance; recommended; honest, (16;) working papers. R 272 Times Downtown.

BOY.—17; $7 to start; 10 A. M.; bring references. Library, Bar Association, 42 West 44th.

BOY, STRONG,

in handkerchief factory; advancement. Phillips, 113 Leonard St., near Broadway.

BOY for office work; state age, education; good chance for bright, efficient boy. U. S., 150 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright, wide awake, in office of wholesale house; bring references. A. Steinhardt & Bro., Broadway and 17th St.

BOY for errands and delivery; references required; $5 start. Ye Little Print Shop, 119 Fulton St.

BOY.—Bright, willing, and active. Apply with working papers, Room 331, 149 B'way.

BOY over 18 in law office; salary $6. M 224 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in stationery store; hours 8-6; salary $6. Call 72 Beaver St.

BOYS, colored, 17-18 years old; binding factory. Goodman & Son, 18 and 20 W. 4th St.

BY A LARGE American fire insurance company, high school graduates as junior clerks or office boys; salary, $360 per year; state age and give references. P 217 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man who writes a good hand; salary $10 per week; answer in own handwriting, stating age and business experience. R 278 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Experienced bank clerk capable of handling paying teller's cage. M 223 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS.—Exceptional opportunity for three bright young men, aged 21 to 30, salary $2 per day, commission and expenses paid; references and surety bond required. Apply after 10, Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

DIE SINKER and ENGRAVER wanted; smart man on brass embossing dies; must be good on stamps and able to make own sketches. Apply, giving age and wages. Brass, 324 Times.

DRIVERS AND HELPERS WANTED. YOUNG MEN, 21 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER, REQUIRED AS DRIVERS OR HELPERS ON EXPRESS WAGONS. APPLY 8:30 A. M. TO NOON, ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, WAGON SERVICE DEPT., 30 TRINITY PLACE, N. Y. C.

ELECTRICIANS on automobile work. Apply C. T. Silver, Inc., 57th St. entrance, body department.

ERRAND BOY in Mercantile house, 23d St. Apply in own handwriting. H. K., Times Harlem.

FIFTEEN Crane Riggers At Once.—New ship work. Pore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.

FIRST-CLASS TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, HORIZONTAL BORING MILL AND SURFACE GRINDER OPERATORS WITH EXPERIENCE ON PRECISION TOOL WORK. WHEN REPLYING GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1395, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

HELP WANTED, MALE

FUND-RAISING CAMPAIGNERS.

Have you all or any of these qualifications? Public speaker, publicity, good address, well educated, organization ability. If so we can use you at once at a good salary. E 59 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF

EXPERIENCED AISLE MANAGERS;

GOOD SALARIES TO

THE RIGHT MEN.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for experienced man to sell houses, lots, acreage property; best sections of Long Island; easy payment plan, good leads, liberal commission. B. Browne, 248 West 34th St.

JANITOR.—Middle-aged American couple as janitors in small institution. Apply to Dr. Scott, 2,064 3th Av., before noon.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.

All-around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 5, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MACHINIST wanted, young man, few years' experience, fitting small dies; good lathe and planer hand. Lathe, 323 Times.

MAILING.—Experienced man wanted, not less than 30 years of age, with general office experience, who can take charge of mailing room and outside work; state experience, age, and salary. P. D., 71 Times.

MARCELLER.—First-class marceller wanted, understanding dyeing, bench work and wig making; a permanent position, good salary. Hepner's Hair Emporium, Washington, D. C. Call at Hepner's, 1,436 Broadway.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.—Wanted by a large manufacturing company designers with experience in the design of electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and control apparatus. Y 352 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY. — Bright, ambitious boy for office work; write, stating age and education. E 75 Times.

REALTY SALESMEN.

We have an opening for three clean-cut representative realty salesmen on one of the finest sub-divisions in the country. Improvements, twenty-two houses building. A liberal commission will be arranged with the right parties. Apply today and Wednesday before 10:30.

Robins (New York) Inc.,

3,905 Woolworth Building, New York.

SALESMEN.

Ambitious, capable salesmen, desiring to change to a line possessing greater possibilities, should immediately investigate the opportunities offered by the Toledo Scale Company to men who desire to establish a lifetime connection in which they can earn from three to seven thousand dollars a year and be in direct line for promotion to important executive positions.

Applicants must be now employed, and must have occupied their present positions for a period of one year or longer; they must be over twenty-five and under forty-five years of age; they must be willing to finance themselves for a limited period, as the arrangement is on a commission basis; they must be able to furnish fidelity bond. Apply in writing for personal interview, stating past experience. Remember, this is not just another job, but for really high-grade men it is the opening to a prosperous life career. Address Theodore Sturm, District Manager, 1,358 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMEN.—Converter wants salesmen to sell cutting-up trade in New York City; commission only. Z 226 Times Annex.

SECOND BUTLER.—Useful; private family; must have good recommendations; wages, $50. Campbell, P. O. Station O, Box 54.

STABLEMEN wanted; two experienced white stablemen at the New York Military Academy, Cornwall, N. Y.; good position for right men; references required. Inquire instructor of Cavalry.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man; must be accurate and write a good hand; one with bookkeeping experience preferred; salary $1,200; answer in own handwriting, giving business experience and age. R 279 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with some knowledge of music preferred; chance for advancement. Call between 12 and 1, W. L. Becker, Riverla Theatre Building, 97th St. and Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, bright, neat appearance, wanted as stenographer with large manufacturing concern. D 68 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Experienced; new million dollar fire insurance company organising; good territory open, straight commission basis. White Colby & Wise, Fiscal Agents, County Bank Bldg., Scranton, Penn.

TRANSLATOR &c.—Spanish-English translator and typewriter for evening work. M 222 Times Downtown.

UPHOLSTERERS wanted. Apply by letter only, stating experience and salary required. The House of Philip Oriel, 25 East 47th St.

WAIST SALESMAN,

City, vicinity, well acquainted; aggressive, convincing talker, good appearance; can produce with strong line cotton and silks; commission basis; highest references. Apply Producer, Box 13 Times.

WANTED

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

College graduate, with at least two years' shop and a few years' laboratory experience; knowledge of high tension apparatus and insulating material preferred; also familiarity with technical correspondence desired; confine answer to age, nationality, experience, former places of employment and salary expected. Box Z 222 Times Annex.

WANTED.

MOTORMEN

and

CONDUCTORS.

Permanent Positions.

Good Runs.

Pay while breaking in.

Apply at office of

THIRD AVE. RY. CO.,

130th St. & 3rd Ave.

Office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Sundays included.

SALESMEN.

Ambitious, capable salesmen, desiring to change to a line possessing greater possibilities, should immediately investigate the opportunities offered by the Toledo Scale Company to men who desire to establish a lifetime connection in which they can earn from three to seven thousand dollars a year and be in direct line for promotion to important executive positions.

Applicants must be now employed, and must have occupied their present positions for a period of one year or longer; they must be over twenty-five and under forty-five years of age; they must be willing to finance themselves for a limited period, as the arrangement is on a commission basis; they must be able to furnish fidelity bond. Apply in writing for personal interview, stating past experience. Remember, this is not just another job, but for really high-grade men it is the opening to a prosperous life career. Address Theodore Sturm, District Manager, 1,358 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMEN

Wanted to work on leads only, selling the Sturr Roebuck and the Chamberlain edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica; an absolutely permanent connection with the biggest publishing house in the world, and extremely rapid promotion to those salesmen who have sufficient executive ability to handle other men; these positions will pay them far more than is made by the average salesman; if any salesman desiring to better his earnings and position will come in and talk things over with us we can show him facts that will prove attractive; four-fifths of our successful men had never sold books before; we train you thoroughly; commission and drawing account. 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMAN wanted by house of international reputation; clean-cut, energetic man with selling experience and executive ability can earn rapid promotion; commission, with drawing account. Address in confidence, "International," Box 100 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Neat appearance, to represent first-class house, in city; selling direct to large users; goods put on trial; commission paid for trial orders whether sale is made or not; additional commission on sales; best proposition you ever handled; leads furnished. Call 10-11 A. M.; see Mr. Mahoney, 1st floor, 119 Madison Av., near 29th.

SALESMEN.—OPENING FOR TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN IN INSTALLMENT FURNITURE BUSINESS; GOOD SALARY AND PERMANENT POSITION. LUDWIG BAUMANN & CO., 144 WEST 125TH ST.

SALESMAN wanted for New York City and Brooklyn for cotton piece goods, dress goods and sundry merchandise for department stores, &c., on commission basis; no advance; no drawing account. Reply Box D 62 Times.

SALES MANAGER.—An established rubber tire and tube manufacturing company seeks the services of an experienced sales manager capable of reorganizing and managing its sales department; correspondence mutually confidential. Address Z 223 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Automobile, factory

124,847 REGISTERED ON THE FIRST DAY

Returns, Delayed by Car Strike, Show Increase of 12,923 Over First Day Last Year.

GAINS IN ALL BOROUGHS

But the Increase Is Not Considered Normal for a Presidential Year —Moose See Tammany Plot.

Cmoplete returns from the first day of registration yesterday showed a total for the entire city of 124,847. This is an increase of 12,923 over the first day's registration last year, which was an off year in politics. This being a Presidential year, that increase is hardly normal and does not indicate that the expectations of the political leaders for a record registration of 800,000 in the city this year will come true.

All the boroughs show increases, as follows: Manhattan, 6,990; Brooklyn, 3,524; the Bronx, 2,175; Queens, 167, and Richmond, 67.

When registration under the six day system was inaugurated last year, the first day, returns amounted to almost one-sixth of the entire registration. If that ratio should hold good this year the total registration for the enire city would be nearly 750,000, which while not up to the expectations of the leaders, would be a higher figure than any recorded in previous Presidential years. In 1912 the total registration was slightly above 705,000 in the entire city.

Here is a table showing yesterday's registration by Assembly districts and Boroughs, as compared with the first day's registration last year:

Boroughs.	1916.	1915.
Manhattan	50,929	43,939
Bronx	15,819	13,644
Brooklyn	46,217	42,693
Queens	9,653	9,486
Richmond	2,229	2,109
Grand total	124,847	111,924
MANHATTAN.		
A. D.		
First	854	829
Second	1,247	1,251
Third	1,052	1,150
Fourth	1,323	1,095
Fifth	1,119	1,106
Sixth	1,409	1,270
Seventh	1,141	1,015
Eighth	1,165	1,023
Ninth	966	837
Tenth	1,113	1,034
Eleventh	1,267	1,149
Twelfth	1,221	1,143
Thirteenth	1,071	919
Fourteenth	1,191	1,091
*Fifteenth	2,630	1,886
Sixteenth	1,154	973
Seventeenth	2,387	1,919
Eighteenth	1,241	1,183
Nineteenth	3,257	2,482
Twentieth	1,717	1,360
Twenty-first	2,871	2,094
Twenty-second	1,590	1,611
Twenty-third	6,000	5,080
Twenty-fourth	884	928
Twenty-fifth	...	1,390
Twenty-sixth	1,729	1,424
Twenty-seventh	1,483	979
Twenty-eighth	1,013	890
Twenty-ninth	1,946	1,423
Thirtieth, (South)	1,935	1,154
Thirty-first	2,440	2,049
Total	50,929	43,939

* 1 election dist. missing.

BRONX.

Thirtieth, (North)	471	436
Thirty-second	4,431	3,827
Thirty-third	2,120	1,804
Thirty-fourth	4,876	4,126
Thirty-fifth	3,921	3,451
Total	15,819	13,644

BROOKLYN.

First	1,572	1,442
Second	944	982
Third	980	1,018
Fourth	1,525	1,402
Fifth	2,873	2,165
Sixth	1,852	1,566
Seventh	1,209	1,338
Eighth	1,120	1,120
Ninth	2,976	2,671
Tenth	2,082	1,802
Eleventh	1,980	1,714
Twelfth	2,527	2,457
Thirteenth	1,070	1,122
Fourteenth	899	982
Fifteenth	1,170	1,235
Sixteenth	4,008	3,645
Seventeenth	2,250	1,907
Eighteenth	4,579	3,788
Nineteenth	1,292	1,191
Twentieth	1,794	1,654
Twenty-first	971	883
Twenty-second	4,117	3,803
Twenty-third	3,163	2,865
Total	46,217	42,693

QUEENS.

First	1,806	1,788
Second	1,599	1,610
Third	3,092	3,205
Fourth	3,189	2,883
Total	9,653	9,486

RICHMOND.

First	2,229	2,162

There were heavy increases in practically all of the Republican districts and in many of the Democratic strongholds throughout the city. The biggest increase of all was in the Twenty-third Manhattan District, where it was nearly 1,000. The Twenty-ninth Assembly District in Manhattan showed an increase of more than 500, and the Tenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-second, in Brooklyn, all Republican districts, showed increases of from 300 to 400. To balance this, the heavily Democratic Thirty-second District in the Bronx showed an increase of 605 and the Sixteenth district in Brooklyn, also Democratic, an increase of 350.

There was no disorder at the polling places and no arrests were reported by the police up to the closing time.

Bull Moose leaders in Manhattan and the Bronx were worried last night when they received word from several Assembly districts that Tammany leaders were instructing some of their followers to enroll as Progressives with a view to making a fight in the Progressive primaries next year, when a Mayoralty election will be held, for control of the Progressive Party in New York and Bronx Counties.

William H. Hotchkiss, former Progressive State Chairman; City Judge William L. Ransom, another Progressive leader; Executive Chairman George W. Perkins and August F. Schwartzler, Bull Moose leader in the Bronx were among those who heard the rumors which they admitted they could not trace to their source or prove as the enrollment was secret.

What lent color to the reports was the fact that in 1908 when William R. Hearst's Independent League was somewhat battered, Tammany Hall enrolled a number of its followers in the Independence League in a number of Assembly districts. In some it actually gained control and the venture was so successful that the Independence Leaguers had a hard fight in their County Convention next year to prevent it from being swung for the Tammany candidates.

Hurried notices were being sent out by Progressive leaders last night to their followers to enroll under the Bull Moose emblem. These notices said:

"It is doubly important for you to enroll now as a Progressive, for it will be the thought of your vote which will deter both the Republican and Democratic machines from nominating unfit candidates for our county and city offices."

HUGHES REGISTERS IN HURRY.

Having Been on the Bench, He Hasn't Voted Since 1910.

When Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, went to register yesterday it became known that he had not voted in any year since 1910, when he was appointed an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

At the headquarters of the Republican National Committee Chairman William R. Willcox made public a statement in which he explained that in refraining from casting his vote while on the United States Supreme Court bench Mr. Hughes had merely lived up to the invariable custom followed by members of that exalted tribunal. Mr. Willcox said:

"Mr. Hughes found that it was the general custom of the Justices of the Supreme Court who hold life positions and are wholly out of politics to abstain from voting and that it was the invariable practice of the court to hold a session to listen to argument of cases on that day as on all other week days except Saturdays, at this time of year. To enable all members of the court to vote would require the court to abandon its sessions for a long period, the time required for a journey of its members to various parts of the country and back again to register and another to vote. No member of the court voted during the period Mr. Hughes was on the bench."

Mr. Hughes filed an affidavit with the registration officials, in which he claimed exemption under Section 163 of the Election Law from the statutory provision requiring a voter to have lived for one year in the State and for four months in the county where he intends to vote. Section 163 provides that persons whose absence is a result of being in the United States service shall not lose residence.

In answer to the usual questions the nominee said his name was Charles Evans Hughes, that he was 54 years old, was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., was a lawyer by profession and resided at the Hotel Astor. Then he shook hands with all the election officials and hurried to his automobile, while they shouted their good wishes.

LINE-UP OF NEWSPAPERS.

Herald and Telegram Get Election Advertising on Opposite Sides.

Under the provisions of the election law notices showing the registration place in each election district in the boroughs of the city are published in at least two daily newspapers in each borough with the exception of Manhattan, where the law provides for publication of such notices in five daily newspapers supporting the candidates of the party which in the last Gubernatorial election received the highest number of votes in the State and in five supporting the candidates of the party that received the next highest number.

Under this provision the advertising of election notices for the Borough of Manhattan was awarded to the following newspapers, The Herald being rated as Republican and The Telegram Democratic:

DEMOCRATIC.	REPUBLICAN.
The New York Times,	The Sun,
The Evening Telegram,	The New York Herald,
The World,	The Globe,
The Morning Telegraph,	The Evening Mail,
Die Wahrheit.	The Jewish Daily News.

Under a special provision of the election law all the daily newspapers published in Brooklyn receive the election advertising for that borough. The awards are made by the Democratic and Republican members of the Election Board on the recommendation of the Democratic and Republican County organizations.

STOPS BULL FIGHTING.

Carranza Signs a Decree Prohibiting the Long Popular Sport.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 9.—General Carranza signed a decree tonight prohibiting bull fighting throughout Mexico. The decree is the climax of a campaign waged by the newspaper El Universal, which attracted wide attention throughout the republic.

In the decree General Carranza says that the Government is under obligations to stamp out customs which are opposed to culture and to aid civilization by elevating the moral level of the citizens. Bullfights are denounced as needlessly endangering the lives of men, torturing beasts, provoking sanguinary sentiments, and disgracing the country. The First Chief adds that bullfighting causes misery to the poor, who, for a moment's enjoyment, go without the necessities of life.

The penalty for infringement of the decree is a fine of $1,000 to $5,000, imprisonment of two to six months, or both.

ARMOUR STOCK INCREASE.

Plan to Raise Capitalization from $20,000,000 to $100,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—R. J. Dunham, Vice President of Armour & Co., announced tonight that at the next meeting of the Board of Directors consideration would be given to an increase of the capitalization from $20,000,000 to $100,000,000.

Mr. Dunham stated that the surplus involved in this increase of capital, amounting to $80,000,000, was earned in the period from 1901 to 1912, during which only few dividends were paid and practically all of the earnings were allowed to remain in the business, and were reinvested in plant extension.

While nothing is said in Mr. Dunham's formal statement regarding the disposition of this additional stock, the inference is that there will be a distribution to the present shareholders to cover the investment of accumulated profit in the business and plant extension. Such a distribution would mean a stock dividend of 400 per cent.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the second day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register. The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

HUGHES STIRS CROWD ON U-BOAT ISSUE

Continued from Page 1.

before I was a member of it, and the court decided that, if what he stated was true, he had made out a case. Then it was for him to prove his case. He went back to a trial. The case was tried before a Judge and a jury. The facts were submitted to the jury, and the jury found in his favor.

"Then there was an appeal taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. At that time I was a member of the court. The question on that appeal was not a question of fact. The facts were determined by the jury, were within the province of the jury. The question for the court was whether the trial Judge had erred in submitting the question to the jury. In substance, the question was whether members of an association of that sort were responsible for the acts of their officers, if upon the evidence they could be charged with knowledge of these acts.

"That is rather a simple proposition in the law of agency, that men are responsible for those whom they employ or direct. The question whether the men knew, the question whether or not they had opportunities for information as to what was going on, so that it was a case properly submitted to the jury, was a matter of consideration. The court found there was evidence enough to go to the jury, and it was a question for the jury what the fact was, and therefore the judgment was unanimously affirmed."

Will Enforce the Laws.

"That is all there is of it," Mr. Hughes went on. "Now, I stand here to say that, whether as a Judge, or, if elected, as a President, on any question coming before me I shall enforce the laws of the land. And it makes no difference whether the question is raised by labor or raised by capital.

"If laws are not right the remedy is to change them. This is a free Government. It is the business of Judges to enforce the laws as they are. It is the business of Presidents to enforce the laws as they are. And, so far as I have anything to say further on the subject, I will say this to my friends, the workingmen—for my record in New York is well known. And organized labor in their journals, when I left the Governorship to go on the bench, paid me the compliment of saying that I was the best friend of labor laws that ever sat in the Executive chair at Albany. If I were to sum up in a sentence, in a phrase, what I would like to say to the laboring men of the country, it is this: That the best friend of labor is the friend of justice."

In speaking of the sinking of the Lusitania, Mr. Hughes repeated the declaration contained in his speech of acceptance, that had the American Government left no doubt "that when we said 'strict accountability' we meant precisely what we said," there would have been no destruction of American lives by the sinking of the Lusitania.

"They say there was a crisis which we had to meet—a sudden crisis." The speaker called attention to the warning given to the President by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States weeks before, and went on:

"They made no effort to get an inquiry. Matters came to this sudden crisis, and the capitulation followed, when the slightest foresight would have warned them.

Jabs at the President.

Mr. Hughes took more than one jab at President Wilson and his advisers and seemed to find delight in them. Referring to one of the President's addresses, he said that he (Hughes) had been pictured as the representative of a lot of people who did not think alike. In fact, he said, he had been made the object of commiseration. Here was one thing on which they all agreed, however, he said with a laugh, and that was that American industries should be protected.

"Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones," he said, in charging that the Democrats obviously did not know where they stood in regard to tariff legislation. He charged that the Democrats, if silent on the fact that tariff for protection was unconstitutional, an old-time charge, were silent because of political expediency, "which," he added, "has so largely with some of them eaten the heart out of principle."

He lined up the fundamental matters involved in the campaign in this way:

"First, a consideration of the essential conditions of American prosperity; second, the necessity of the maintenance of American rights, and, third, the importance of safeguarding the fundamental principles of free institutions by a Government which proceeds according to the rule of reason and does not abdicate in the presence of force."

Mr. Hughes found his audience cordial, and he was cheered by the warmth of the reception he was given here. The meeting at the Opera House was under the auspices of the Union League Club. It brought together on the stage a mixed assemblage of political leaders, merchants, professional men, and club members. In the first line with Mr. Hughes were Senator Boies Penrose, first on the right; Philander C. Knox, William Potter, ex-Ambassador to Italy; Governor Brumbaugh, E. T. Stotesbury, John Wanamaker, Senator Oliver, Mayor Smith of Philadelphia, and others. There were no prominent Progressives in sight.

Mr. Hughes will make his principal speech tomorrow at Baltimore in the evening.

Statement on U-Boat Raids.

Here is the statement Mr. Hughes authorized earlier in the day:

"Mr. Hughes was asked today for his views with respect to the present submarine situation. He refused to discuss it. He said he was not in control of official agencies and was not in receipt of official information. He said further that he had not desire to embarrass the Administration in dealing with any current matters as to which the Administration had the whole responsibility."

Mr. Hughes's attack on the Administration's foreign and Mexican policies was couched in more vigorous terms than any he has heretofore employed. Act after act by the Administration in its dealings with Mexico was cited by the nominee to uphold his contention that the country had not been kept out of war, but that it had waged "an ignoble, personal war" against Huerta. John Lind's alleged authorization to state that "Huerta would be put out," the occupation of Vera Cruz, the sending of the punitive expedition into Mexico, and the failure of the American troops to utilize Mexican railways were points upon which Mr. Hughes touched.

"Has America forgotten Carrizal?" he asked. "What was that? Peace or war?"

One "brave officer," the nominee said he had been informed, "stricken with pneumonia, was compelled to travel four days in an army wagon over rough roads in intense suffering, and died in the camp to which he was thus removed." This followed the "curt refusal" by Carranza authorities to allow the American troops to use the roads.

"We have not been kept out of war," Mr. Hughes repeated. "We have had intermittent peace without honor, and intermittent war without honor. We cannot say now in what particular sort of mess we shall find things in March next. But this much is certain: If intrusted with responsibility we shall be able to have it understood that there will be no meddling in matters which do not concern us; that we shall not simply talk of the rights of other states, but shall observe them; and, further, that at all events, the lives and property of American citizens will be protected."

His Automobile Afire.

Mr. Hughes left the Hotel Astor in New York at 10 o'clock in the morning by automobile for Newark, accompanied by ex-Governor J. Franklin Murphy, defeated candidate for Senator in the New Jersey primaries and member of the Republican National Committee. On the way the automobile caught fire and clouds of smoke arose. The car was stopped for repairs.

"I have been in many hot arguments during the campaign," said Mr. Hughes, "but I didn't know I could cause anything like this."

Mr. Hughes did not get out of the machine while the fire was being extinguished, although the clouds of smoke enveloped him.

In Newark the candidate had an audience of 5,000 people. He spoke from the bandstand in Military Park. He renewed his attack on the Adamson eight-hour law and was liberally applauded.

Calls Bill a Subterfuge.

"Now, why is it," he went on, "that we are continually talked to about an eight-hour day in connection with a bill that does not provide an eight-hour workday at all? The reason is that they know very well that if they call it by its right name they expose the evil, which consisted in putting the thing through without any chance for any inquiry, solely under a subterfuge.

"Now, it was said that the judgment of society had passed upon the matter of an eight-hour day, and that is urged to support this bill. Well, now, if the judgment of society had passed upon an eight-hour work day for railroads, why did not the President ask Congress to provide it? Why did not Congress provide it?

"Further, if the judgment of society had passed upon this, why did they limit it to 20 per cent. of the employes, and those the highest paid? Why did they not give 100 per cent. the benefit of the judgment of society. Why cannot we have things dealt with candidly. Why do they except electric railroads? Are not these men entitled to a fair show? Why do they except railroads less than 100 miles in length? Does the judgment of society stop there? The bill on its face shows that this suggestion of the judgment of society was a mere pretense."

A resolution said to have been adopted by the American Federation of Labor in November, 1914, and approved a year later, was cited in support of the nominee's declaration that labor had gone on record for the principles of regulation of wages and hours "through trades union activity and not by legislation."

Continuing, he said the Adamson act was "a decided blow at the principle of collective bargaining, which labor has stood for, as opposed to the principle of fixing hours and wages by legislation. If wages can be increased by legislation, they can be decreased. If powers are going to override judgment and secure governmental action, before the justice of the case is known, that is a thing that can work both ways, according to the powers that are powerful at a particular time.

Surrender to Force.

"If you increase the expenses of railroads you have got to increase rates so they can be met. I am not opposed to increase of rates, if rates ought to be increased. I am not opposed to increases of wages because they increase rates. We have got to do what is just, even if rates are increased.

"What I oppose is taking a delicate and difficult, intricate matter of this sort, and under duress, under presure, without anybody knowing whether it is good or bad, having a surrender of executive power and Federal power in Congress and rushing a bill through putting a flat increase on. That is not American government, and I am opposed to it.

OSBORNE, RESIGNING, ATTACKS GOVERNOR

Continued from Page 1.

antagonistic to the system that is being carried on at Auburn and Sing Sing Prisons. He has tried to use you and your office for political purposes. He is a believer in the old system of retaliation and brutality. He has highly praised as the best conducted prison in the State the very one where the old conditions in all their vileness and horror still prevail.

"As for his dealings with me personally, I believed originally in Charles S. Whitman's friendship and sincerity. But he broke every promise he ever made to me both before and after he took office, and I have been finally and reluctantly forced to a realization that without his acquiescence the shameful attacks made upon me in Westchester County would never have been initiated or gained headway.

"Having passed twenty years of my life in a successful manufacturing business, I am not ignorant of the necessity of deferring to the orders of the superior officer, but you, Sir, as a business man also know that no one can occupy successfully such a position as Warden of a State prison unless the control of this institution remains firmly in his own hands, while he is held to strict accountability for results. Unless you are prepared to trust my judgment you should never have made me Warden of Sing Sing. The resignation as received by telegraph stated briefly:

"My resignation to take effect on Oct. 16th. Reasons explained in letter following."

"I will consider very carefully the appointment of a successor of Warden Osborne," Mr. Carter said. "I have no one in mind at the present. If no appointment has been made by Oct. 16, Deputy Warden Derrick will continue to be in charge until a Warden has been named."

Church to Borrow $600,000.

Supreme Court Justice Goff granted permission yesterday to the Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament to mortgage its property at Seventy-first Street and Broadway for $600,000 and use the proceeds in erecting a modern church building and fireproof parochial school on the premises. The petition for permission to execute the mortgage was signed on Saturday by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Mylan, who died suddenly on Sunday of heart disease in a taxicab while on his way to preach the golden jubilee sermon for Mgr. Edwards.

WHITMAN IS SURPRISED.

Says the Administration Supported Osborne from the Start.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The news that Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, had telegraphed his resignation to Superintnendent Carter came to Governor Whitman by telephone today while the Governor was at a luncheon given in his honor at the Iroquois Hotel, Tupper Lake, by Republicans of Tupper Lake and Franklin County.

"I am much surprised," said the Governor, "as I supposed that he was devoted to his work and anxious to remain in it. I haven't seen the letter which he says he is sending. Warden Osborne has had the support of the Administration from the first."

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 9.—James M. Carter, State Superintendent of Prisons, was waiting tonight for the letter which Thomas Mott Osborne mailed to him explaining his reasons for resigning as Warden of Sing Sing. The resignation as received by telegraph stated briefly:

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SEVEN ROOSEVELT SPEECHES PLEDGED

Colonel Will Make Special Effort, with Mr. Hughes, in Kentucky.

ABANDONS EL PASO TALK

Border Speech to Troops Sent There by Wilson Now Held to be Inexpedient.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has agreed to make at least seven speeches before the Presidential campaign closes, in addition to the two he has already made. This announcement was made last night by William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who conferred with Colonel Roosevelt on Saturday regarding his future activities in the campaign.

The first of Colonel Roosevelt's addresses, as has already been announced from Oyster Bay, will be delivered at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., next Saturday.

According to Chairman Willcox, Colonel Roosevelt, after his Wilkes-Barre speech, will carry the fight into the States of Kentucky, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Illinois, with speeches at Louisville, Phoenix, Albuquerque, Denver, and Chicago. The dates for the Roosevelt meetings in these cities have not been fixed. On his return the Colonel is to address a mass meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, probably on Oct. 28.

It was stated authoritatively last night that the Colonel would not speak at El Paso, as had been announced. When the report was first published it was vouched for by persons close to Colonel Roosevelt. It was suggested last night that possible criticism of a project contemplating, as it did, a campaign among the soldiers in the Federal service, involving criticism of the President, who is Commander in Chief of the Army, may have led to the abandonment of the plan. Chairman Willcox said he did not know that El Paso had "ever been definitely on the Colonel's itinerary." He admitted that the plan had been under discussion.

"Has Colonel Roosevelt indicated that these seven additional speeches were his limit?" Chairman Willcox was asked.

"No, I wouldn't say that," was his reply, "but I regard it as highly improbable that the Colonel can be coaxed into undertaking another Western trip. He has already conceded a lot in consenting to make nine speeches, instead of the five that we understood was to be his limit when the campaign opened."

The fact that both Colonel Roosevelt and Charles E. Hughes will campaign in Kentucky was taken as an indication that the Republicans believe they have a chance in that State which only once—in the 1896 McKinley campaign became a backslider from Democracy.

"Indeed, I think we have an excellent chance in Kentucky," said Chairman Willcox.

The special effort to be made in Arizona and New Mexico, as indicated by the Colonel's speaking dates in those States, is due largely to the fact that in each of those States a United States Senator is to be elected this Fall. The Republicans, in their desire to turn over the Senate majority, are making a special drive for every Senate seat to be filled.

MANY HELP WILSON FUND.

5,500 Persons Contribute $33,000 to It in One Day.

In order to show that the Democratic campaign is being run on popular subscriptions, Henry Morgenthau, Chairman of the Finance Committee, announced last night that yesterday's contributions alone amounted to more than $33,000, received from 5,500 persons in every State in the Union. The largest amount contributed was $800 and the smallest 25 cents.

Mr. Morgenthau issued an invitation to any responsible person, even from the Republican headquarters, to inspect every penny taken in by the Democrats since the campaign started. It is expected that by Election Day there will be at least 150,000 subscribers to the popular fund.

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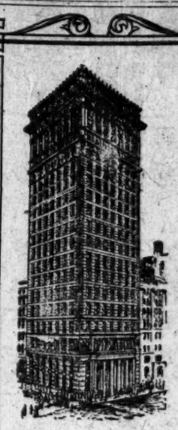

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